THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,207. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—I WISH TO SEE YOU VERY MUCH; HAVE RECEIVED no letter yet. A.

BABY—LET ME HEAR FROM YOU. ADDRESS BOX 20, 54 East Twelfth street. FRANK DESMOND.

B.—WILL EXPECT YOU SATURDAY MORNING, half-past 9; leave town in the evening. R.

CARROLL—I HAVE LEFT 152 AND AM NOW STOPPING at 128 same street; call soon. MAGGIE LIVINGSTON.

DOLLY.—PLEASE WRITE TO-DAY. DIRECT AS usual. W.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE.—WILL THE LADY WHOM the seat assisted to alight at Fulton Ferry, and who then took his hand, send address to C. P., 823 Broadway.

G. E.—LET ME KNOW YOUR ADDRESS. M.

G——E—HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR MIND? MILLAR.

H. OF BALT.—I SAW YOU IN NIBLO'S GARDEN ON the 1th. I am in New York Hotel. Please write. E. V.

HARRY—IT WAS A GREAT RELIEF TO MY MIND TO hear from you. I am ready to join you when you wish. LAURA.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MRS. MARY J. DOLAN, OR any party interested in the estate of Michael F. Dolan, late of Boston, is requested to communicate their address to DARWIN E. WARE, Counsellor, Boston.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE REPRESENTATIVE of William Nelson, seaman, who was lost from the yacht Fleetwing. Will please call at No. 55 Broad street.

INFORMATION WANTED—AND $5 WILL BE PAID for the address of James E. Bettner (or his heirs). In 1844 and 1845 Mr. Bettner was commission merchant at 26 Beaver street, New York. Address box 5,154 Post office, New York.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF JOSEPH JOHNSON, sailmaker, of Liverpool, or any one connected with him would be good enough to call on Henry Hall, Gunard Wharf, Jersey City, or write to his father, Thomas Johnson, plasterer, No. 8 Holden street, Liverpool, England, I should feel greatly obliged if they could give any tidings of him. THOMAS JOHNSON.

IF MISS JENNY LIVINGSTONE, ORIGINALLY FROM New Orleans, and who lived last year at Stamford, will address J. H. N., box 175 Herald office, she will hear of a friend just returned from Europe.

JACK AND CHARLIE.—FANNY H. WOULD BE GLAD to see you this evening at Prospect Hall, 661 Broadway, as she leaves for the country on Monday, positively.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Lady sat behind gentlemen who recognized. Please describe hat and dress. ISAAC, 269 East Eleventh street.

WILL THE HACKMAN WHO STANDS AT THE NEW Rochelle depot (and carries the United States mail), who carried a young man from there to City Island and back during a heavy rain, about one year ago, please send his name to JOSEPH, 167 Herald office.

WILL THE LADY WHO NOTICED GENTLEMAN AT Niblo's last Wednesday evening, and into whose hands at the entrance a piece of paper was slipped, part of the writing being unfortunately torn off, confer a favor on her admirer by addressing him, by the name he gave her at the Union square Post office, 823 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. HYNARD.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, looking glasses, baggage, &c., 252 West Fourteenth street. Packed, shipped or moved, in city or country, job or load; responsible for breakage. Money advanced.

A. J. STEELE WAS CURED BY DR. JEROME KIDDER'S Electro-Medical Machine so as to be able to go into active business. In his testimonial he says:—"I am very grateful to you for a machine that has been so beneficial to me." Dr. Kidder's highest premium Electrical Apparatus gives six qualities of electricity, and is patented in the United States, England and France. Address Dr. JEROME KIDDER, 544 Broadway, New York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 350 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 10 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—IF NOTHING IS PLEASANTER TO THE TASTE nothing is healthier than pure and fresh candy. L. EBERT has nothing else. 50 East Twelfth street, three doors west of Broadway.

ALL WANTING RURAL HOMES WILL DO WELL TO examine G. C. Guild's plan for furnishing them. It is no lottery, and yet the chances are favorable for securing a cottage and four lots, worth $5,000, for the small cash payment of $140. Maps and pamphlets and subscription papers at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 157—JANUARY 21, 1870.
56, 69, 19, 23, 16, 66, 30, 27, 6, 13, 3, 22.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 158—JANUARY 21, 1870.
51, 43, 1, 44, 37, 58, 22, 42, 5, 14, 42, 31.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 133—JANUARY 21, 1870.
55, 77, 61, 64, 68, 24, 51, 15, 76, 4, 46, 21.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 124—JANUARY 21, 1870.
2, 60, 63, 28, 12, 65, 46, 57, 18, 24, 41, 38.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 265 Broadway and 155 Fulton street.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY, DRAWN AT 204 Washington street, Vicksburg Miss.:—
Class 185—25, 73, 41, 7, 40, 71, 48, 57, 53, 47, 44, 67.
Class 186—53, 42, 44, 49, 74, 32, 72, 33, 60, 58, 47, 54.
All orders for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE & McBRIEN, Managers, Columbus, Miss.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:20 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—
Distribution No. 33—Friday Morning, Jan. 21, 1870.
28, 9, 63, 29, 42, 60, 20, 48, 73, 41, 74, 60.
Distribution No. 31—Friday Evening, Jan. 21, 1870.
52, 54, 29, 79, 13, 6, 10, 24, 38, 55, 28, 30.
C. Q. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

LADIES' PHYSIOLOGICAL AND SANITARY INSTITUTE.—A meeting for organizing this association will be held at St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, on Saturday, January 22, at 2 P. M. Its objects will be stated by Dr. ANNA DENSMORE and others. All ladies interested are invited to attend.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office.

REMOVAL.

F. DERBY & CO.
have removed from
57 Walker street
to their new establishment,
No. 3 Clinton place, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ANY PERSON OR HEIRS OF HARRIET Robinson, formerly of Glasson, county Westmeath, Ireland, deceased January 15, 1870, will find all particulars, &c., with G. H. LEISBRECHT, 50 Bergen street, Brooklyn, New York. Irish papers please copy.

THE N. Y. A. CO. IS OFFERING ITS STOCK IN fractional shares.

A FIVE-TWENTY SHARE OF THE N. Y. A. CO. costs five dollars.

FIVE COUPONS OF ADMISSION ARE ATTACHED to each Five-twenty share. They can be used immediately. Good at any time.

A TEN-TEN SHARE N. Y. A. CO. COSTS TEN DOLLARS.

TEN COUPONS OF ADMISSION ARE ATTACHED TO each Ten-ten share. They can be used immediately. Good at any time.

THE ENGLISH AMUSEMENT COMPANIES PAY THEIR shareholders forty per cent in gold.

THE N. Y. A. CO. CAN DO BETTER.

THE N. Y. A. CO.'S DIVIDENDS ARE QUARTERLY and free from tax.

BE IN TIME, BUY AT ONCE AND SECURE YOUR coupons of admission, which are an extra inducement to the first purchasers.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at E. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

BIRDS, BIRDS.—A VERY LARGE STOCK ON HAND. Dealers wishing a supply can buy for the next eight days at a very low price. CHAS. REICHE & BROTHER, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers sts.

BLOODHOUND.—ONE OF THE FINEST SIBERIAN Bloodhounds for sale, cheap, the owner having no accommodation for him. Inquire at 259 West Thirty-ninth st.

ROULETTE, ROUGE ET NOIR AND FARO TABLES, &c., fine Silverware, Lay-Out, Markers, Cues, Checks, &c.; all very fine; to be sold at auction, this day, at the auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. See Auction Sales head.

SPORTSMEN ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE patent breech loading Shot Gun, manufactured by Boyd Breech Loading Arms Company; warranted superior to any English breech loading or muzzle guns. Office 205 Broadway.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—

SAID (also spelled Saeed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1852, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Omar, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Jan zear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1810. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Annazeh breed on the side of Khorassan.

This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.

For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HARLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
large number of new and second hand city built Carriages, &c., at private sale, consisting of one elegant Victoria, nearly new, made by Brewster; top and no top wagons, for road and business purposes; Depot and Express Wagons, Coupe Rockaways, &c.

Also large invoice of Portland Sleighs, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Whips, Halters; Buffalo, White Fox, Wolf and Coon Skin Robes.

Regular auction sale this day postponed to next Wednesday.

A SUPERIOR DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high; heavy long tail and mane; stylish driver; sound and kind; will be sold under value. Also the large bay Horse, 16 hands, suitable for coupe or business purposes; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire for ROLFF, at stable 119 West Twenty-third street.

A SPEEDY AND TRUSTWORTHY HORSE, COAL black; trots in 2:40; also Harness and Wagon. No. 8 Washington square, east side, private stable, in the rear, three doors above Fourth street.

A SUPERIOR LOT OF WORK HORSES, JUST FROM Cincinnati; also a few Canadian Ponies and a reliable Mule; to be sold cheap. HENRY WILEY, 19 Vestry st.

A BAY MARE, 15 HANDS 1 INCH; CAN TROT IN 2:50; price $250; also one pair Bays, 15¾ hands high; cheap; one bay Horse, $65. 45 Wooster street.

A NEW TOP WAGON, $150; ROCKAWAY, $150; $25. Harness, $10 up; Blankets, $1, with straps; Sleighs, Also a large assortment of new and second hand Coaches, Clarences, Coupe, top, road and express Wagons, one Gig, Sulkies, Sleighs of all kinds, Blankets and Robes, cheaper than any house in the country. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Landaus, Clarences, Coupes,
At the factory of BREWSTER,
of Twenty-fifth street, near Third avenue.

A VARIETY OF LANDAULETTES, COUPES, LANDAUS, Clarences, 500 Carriages, Harness, own manufacture, surpassing in style and workmanship any other, 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON hand and built to order. Buyers can save money by purchasing at 52 Barclay street; goods as represented. HICKS, established 1828.

A.—ONE SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY AND ONE CLARENCE, slightly shopworn; our own make; very low. Coupes at reduced prices. JAMES B. CONE & CO. 684 Broadway.

A LIGHT, SIX SEAT WESTCHESTER ROCKAWAY, six seat Park Phaeton, top and no top Dog Cart at great bargains; large assortment of Pony Phaetons. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

COUPES.—TWO FINE LIGHT COUPES, FOR ONE OR two horses, for sale low; also a Coupe, Rockaway and Boston Chaise. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Emporium, 638 Broadway.

COUPE FOR SALE, CHEAP—AT 238 EAST TWENTY-third street.

CLIPPING MACHINES FOR SALE—WILSON, WALKER and Foster's; price $10. Horses clipped in a superior manner in three hours, at $10 per horse. Apply at 1,325 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BLACK MARE, 16½ HANDS HIGH; will be sold cheap for want of use. Inquire at 173 Orchard street.

FOR SALE—A SIX SEAT COUPE ROCKAWAY, NEARLY new and in good order; Wood Brothers' make; also a set of double Harness, silver mounted. Apply to N. P. WEEKS, 22 West Thirteenth street.

HARNESS—EVERY STYLE AND GRADE, $12 TO $500 per set. Horse Blankets, made to fit, $1 75 to $30 each. The largest variety in New York, and no exceptions. Salesroom 148 Chambers street. W. C. & G. M. MOSEMAN, Manufacturers.

PHAETON WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND HAND PONY Phaeton, top or no top, wanted. State age, condition and price. Address lock box No. 6 Port Jervis, N. Y.

TWO DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE TRUCK.—APPLY at 275 Bowery.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at 1,201 Broadway, near Forty-first street, one bay Mare, sound and kind, trots in 2:50; one brown Horse, 15 hands, trots in three minutes; one gray pacing Mare, very fast; one bay Horse, 15.3 hands; one gray Horse, 15 hands, free and very stylish, a fine saddle Horse; Express and Business Wagons; one large Lager Beer Wagon; Express and Team Harness; Single and Double Harness of all grades; Bells, Sleighs, Robes, Blankets, &c. All of which must be sold to make room for alterations; also at private sale. JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.

WANTED—COUPE ROCKAWAY; LIGHT AND SUITable for one horse. Address T., box 2,332 Post office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or the same bought, at No. 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, formerly of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE 729 BROADWAY, UNDER the New York Hotel—The highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, camels' hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERware bought and money loaned on them. GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

202 BOWERY.—PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT. 202 Bowery.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, &c.; business confidential. Aqui se habla Español. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. JOSEPH & HERTS.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Horses, Carriages and all kinds of personal Property at fair rates; same bought and sold at the American Loan Office, 954 Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street. Private parlor for ladies. C. D. FAVOR & CO.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. For 1870.

STRONG'S splendid assortment now ready. The trade supplied on the very lowest terms. Send for list. Sample lots sent on receipt of $10.

Address T. W. STRONG, Valentine Manufacturer, 599 Broadway, New York.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween J. F. Stillman and Charles Thompson, under the firm name of Stillman & Co., was dissolved on the 15th day of December, 1869, by mutual consent.

New York, Jan. 21, 1870. CHARLES THOMPSON, J. F. STILLMAN.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—ONLY FROM $15,000 to $20,000 required. One or two parties with above amount and some nerve to join a practical, experienced man in buying out and running a fertilizing establishment in Georgia, with 1,000 tons good material on the ground; price low; terms easy and profits large. For full particulars address for three days, with real name, FERTILIZER, Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 CASH, in a safe, profitable business; no risk. Address ROBINSON, Herald office, two days.

A PARTNER WANTED (CAPITAL $800)—IN A LONG and well established Real Estate and Collecting Business; a square man; rare chance. WM. FREEMAN, Plimpton Building, Ninth street, near Third avenue.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—IN THE AUCTION and commission business. Apply to ROBERT F. KERWIN, junction Fulton and Flatbush avenues, Brooklyn.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—ANY GENTLEMAN having $3,000 cash may join equally in the most extraordinary chance for making money ever offered; $100,000 may be made in six months. Inquire of M. JOHNSON, 116 West Thirty-second street.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT FOR SALE—DOING A business of $225 a day, and making from $10,000 to $12,000 a year net. SOUTHMAYD & CO., 134 Broadway.

A PARTY, THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDING THE manufacturing of silk goods, and has first class machinery, with trade that can be increased to pay a profit of $1,000 per week, wants a partner, with $15,000 capital; one acquainted with silk jobbers preferred. Address W. D., box 2,108 Post office, New York.

A MAN WANTED—TO JOIN IN THE MEAT AND provision business; a good chance for a man to get right into business. Inquire of LOCKE & MORGAN, 40 Broadway, New York.

A PARTY IS WILLING TO INVEST $2,000 OR $3,000 in a good established business that will bear investigation. No agents or humbugs need apply. Address HIRAM, Herald office.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY FOR SALE, IN NEWark, N. J.—Three fires and other fixtures in proportion; one of the best stands of the city; repository on the main street if desired. The present proprietor, who is retiring from the business, will dispose of all the finished work; a rare opportunity to start the business. Inquire of THOMAS E. HICKS, 52 Barclay street.

FOR SALE—A HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST OF AN old-established Book, Stationery and Music Store; good locality and business; satisfactory reason for selling. Address CHARLES MARSHALL, Herald office.

OIL FROM COTTON SEED.—NEW AND VERY PROFItable business. Millions of bushels containing oil equal to the best olive decaying yearly around the gin houses of the South. For information or machinery, apply to GEO. TALCOTT, 96 Liberty street, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF A retiring member, in an established retail business, on one of the principal streets of Brooklyn. Capital required, $4,000. A rare opportunity to a business man. Address A. L. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR ACtive, with $25,000 to $35,000 capital, to engage in an old established paying manufacturing business. For further information call on or address J. T. HILL, 34 Howard street, New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, WITH $10,000 to $20,000, in a very profitable and safe jobbing business. Address A. B., box 139 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN ONE OF THE OLDEST established Concert Rooms and Free and Easies in New York, the present proprietor having two other places which require his attention; an Englishman preferred. Call after 6 P. M., at the House of Commons, 25 West Houston street. No agents need apply.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE GENTLEMAN or lady, with a small cash capital, to take a full interest in a good cash business; no night work; must write a good hand. For particulars apply at 819 Fourth avenue, second floor.

WE THINK YOU CAN PUT YOUR MONEY INTO nothing better than the late invention, "Soonest thing out." We are sure you can triple your investment in a comparatively short time. Call at 159 Astor House, after 1:30 P. M., and see if what territory remains unsold suits you. We will not be troubled by any who come as curiosity seekers.

$2,500.—FOR SALE, A RESPECTABLE CASH Business, having a good class of customers and capable of being increased to any extent. JOHN S. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner Pine street.

$3,500.—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN A thriving village near New York for sale.—Article staple and ready sale; well established; price less than real estate is worth; no special knowledge required; a good business man can make $2,000 a year. Address MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

$3,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A MANUFACtory, where he can make at least $5,000 a year certain. Address, with full name, MECHANIC, box 138 Herald office.

$20,000.—A PARTNER WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Hosiery, Glove and Notion House, long established, doing a large near by cash and short time trade, which can be profitably increased. Apply to LYON, 33 Cortlandt street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE EVEREST ROOMS—REV. MOSES HULL will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable, Friday evening, January 28, at 8 o'clock.

A FREE SERVICE.—BROADWAY TABERNACLE church, corner of Thirty-fourth street.—Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, Jr., will preach on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

AT TAMMANY, TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING.—Rev. George Francis Train preaches on "Old Fogies of Bible." Text—"Better marry than go to hell." (St. Paul's Corinthians, vii., 9). Startling disclosures.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Future State of the Righteous and the Wicked."

BREVOORT HALL FREE SERVICES, 154 EAST FIFTY-fourth street, near Third avenue.—Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, of the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, will preach at 10½ A. M. to-morrow, and the pastor at 7½ P. M. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON AVEnue and Forty-second street.—Fourth Anniversary of the Pastoral Aid Society will be held on Sunday, 10½ A. M. Sermon by the rector,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.
3½ P. M., address by the
Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.,
of Brooklyn.
7½ P. M., sermon by the
Rev. Dr. TYNG,
Rector of St. George's church.
A collection will be made at each service.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING BY REV. Dr. Cheever Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. Seats free. All persons cordially invited. Subject—Eternal Destiny Determined by Character, Not Circumstances.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST TWENTY-second street.—Rev. Dr. Verren, rector. Divine service, in French, every Sunday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH avenue, next to Thirty-fourth street.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN PREACHES AT TAMMANY to-morrow (Sunday) evening, on "Old Fogies of the Bible." Text—"Better marry than go to hell." (St. Paul's Corinthians, vii., 9). The suppressed sermon.

REV. DR. SAMUEL COOKE, RECTOR OF ST. BARtholomew's church, will preach at the Home chapel, 29 East Twenty-ninth street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, on Sunday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Price will preach in the morning. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH AT the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on Sunday, January 23, morning and evening. By particular request the subject in the morning will be "The Unity and Not the Trinity of God is the Doctrine of Scripture."

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH IN THE Murray Hill Baptist chapel, Lexington avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, to-morrow morning and evening.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES—AT ST. LUKE'S Methodist Episcopal church, Forty-first street, near Sixth avenue, commencing Sunday, 23d inst., and continuing throughout the week. Preaching on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Chaplain C. C. McCabe, of Chicago. Sunday school at 2½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D. Preaching Monday evening by Chaplain McCabe; Tuesday evening by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D.; Wednesday evening by Chaplain McCabe. Further announcements from pulpit. All evening services at 7½ o'clock.

THE VALLEY OF DRY BONES.—REV. CHAUNCEY Giles will preach on the above subject, Sunday, 11 A. M., in the Swedenborgian House of Worship, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER OF FOURTH avenue and Twenty-third street.—Social Bible class at 4:30 P. M. on Sunday, January 23, in large hall. Special evening service for young men at 7:30, to be addressed by Rev. John E. Cookman.

DRY GOODS.

RECEPTION BONNETS.—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, with real laces, selling off at half price. Also a handsome assortment of Round Hats, elegant French Flowers, Dress Caps and Headdresses, cheaper than any other house in the city. Mme. DE LACY, 885½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

LADIES' BONNETS AND MATINEE HATS—AT HALF price. Furs repaired. Children's Fur Hats, $3; worth $8. Great bargains. Ribbons. BINNS' Millinery, 829 Broadway (remember), corner of Nineteenth street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE on Saturday, Jan. 22, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.:—A and B, 11:40 A. M.; C and O, 11:45 A. M.; D and E, 11:50 A. M.; F and G, 11:45 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set $10; plumpers for thin faces. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, two blocks from Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A. A. A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages and to loan on Improved and Unimproved Property in New York and New Jersey. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.—$20,000 OF THE UNION Square National Bank Stock, in sums to suit, below par. Apply to HENRY HONIG, No. 7 Pine street.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
July next and semi-annually thereafter interest will be paid on all deposits of $5 and over for the number of calendar months that the same may have been on hand.
Money deposited now will bear interest from the 1st of February at the rate of six per cent.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in German, English and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF the city of New York.—At the annual election held on Jan. 11, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

Samuel E. Sproulls,	Daniel C. Kingsland,
William A. Thomson,	Dudley S. Gregory,
Jesse Hoyt,	John M. Davies,
Hermann Stursberg,	Pierre V. Dufon,
Benjamin C. Bogert,	Philip Tillinghast,
John O. Davis,	Robert Seaman,
Henry Collins,	

At a meeting of the Board held on Saturday, 15th inst., Samuel E. Sproulls was unanimously re-elected President and William A. Thomson was re-elected Vice President.
A. S. APGAR, Assistant Cashier.
New York, Jan. 15, 1870.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND Long Island property, in sums of $2,000 and over; no bonus required. First and second mortgages bought. L. M. DAVENPORT, 153 Nassau street.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA LAKE AND YUBA CANAL Company, Consolidated, 76 Franklin street, New York, January 19, 1870.—The Board of Trustees of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, in gold, on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after February 16, proximo. E. MILIUS, Secretary.

SHAW & PEIXOITO, 50 PINE STREET.—MONEY loaned immediately on first Mortgages on improved city Property. Advances made upon securities having no quotation at the New York Stock Exchange. Sixth Avenue Railroad Stock wanted.

THE SALE OF THE SHARES IN THE
N. Y. A. CO.
COMMENCES TO-DAY AT
Baxter & Henderson, 18 Broad street.
John Gresham, No. 6 Broadway.
F. Rullman, 114 Broadway.
J. Bauer, 25 Pearl street.
F. W. Meyer, 27 Broadway.
James Wrigley, 51 Chatham street.
Fisher & Dennison, 128 Nassau street.
O. A. Crosby, 23 William street.
Eckstein & Vogl, Prescott House.
William W. Elias & Co., 657 Broadway.
J. H. Billier, St. Nicholas Hotel.
C. H. Baker, 392 Broadway.
Charles Haney, 265 Grand street.
T. H. Chambers & Son, 99 and 101 Fourth avenue.
George A. Gordon, 376 Bowery.
August Brentano, 708 Broadway.
A. Palmer, 252 Bowery.
H. Jacobs, 595 Broadway.
A. D. Orville, Jr., 717 Broadway.
H. M. Adams, Metropolitan Hotel.
S. Saenger & Co., 355 Bowery.
Barrett's news depot, 157½ Bowery.
F. Harmann, 29 Sixth avenue.
W. M. Giles, 199 Sixth Avenue.
Cross & Fielding, 113 Sixth avenue.
L. D. Flemming, 355 Sixth avenue.
B. F. Fuller, 527 Sixth avenue.
Scott, Platt & Co., 1,211 Broadway.
P. F. Mortimore, Everett House.
G. F. Tyson, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
J. Turnbull, St. James Hotel.
C. Rudolpha, 337 Eighth avenue.
E. C. Unser, 218 Eighth avenue.
W. Levett, 528 Hudson street.
J. Franklin, 475 Hudson street.
M. Rosenthal, 451 Eighth avenue.
J. Turnbull, Grand Hotel.
John Colbert, Jersey City ferry.
M. Scherin, 285 Greenwich street.
R. Rauch, 165 Bowery.
Fogg & Sanborn, 57 John street.
Daniel W. Lee & Co., 52 Nassau street.
Walker & Bechi, 214 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
A. Marks, 25 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
J. W. Smith, Jr., 359 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

$10,000.—TO A PARTY WILLING TO LOAN this amount on good marketable security, worth nearly double the amount, I will pay interest and give a position at a salary of $4,000 per annum. Address, with real name, CONTRACTOR, Herald office.

$12,000 WANTED—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on first class manufacturing property in city of Hoboken, New Jersey. Inquire of T. DUCKUS & CO., 11 Wall street, New York.

$50,000.—A SPECIAL CAPITAL ON CREDIT OF this amount wanted for one year by a responsible contracting firm who have an equal amount now invested in their business. They will furnish ample available collaterals for any money advanced; and operations now on hand enable them to guarantee a profit of 100 per cent. for the use of the above amount. Principals will only address Box 3,50 Post office.

$75,000—TO PURCHASE FIRST MORTGAGES in sums of from $2,000 to $7,000. No delay. R. McCAFFERTY, 80 Nassau street, rooms Nos. 7 and 8.

$100,000—IN SUMS FROM $3,000 TO $20,000; $60,000 in sums of $10,000, and $250,000 in different sums. Trust moneys to loan on Bond and Mortgage on improved property. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

$175,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON NEW York property. First and Second Mortgages wanted immediately for cash. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Brooklyn or New York Property. PORTER & LYMAN, 59 Liberty street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent., on Real Estate; would take first or second mortgages. P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MADISON square, a Black and Tan Terrier, rather old. A liberal reward will be paid if delivered at southeast corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, AT THE ENTRANCE of the New York Circus, Fourteenth street, a large Seal Ring, with letter A set in diamonds. The finder will receive the fair value of the ring and thanks of the owner by leaving it at JAMES MARSHALL'S, 101 East Fourteenth street, The Opera.

LOST—A 5⅝ CARET DIAMOND, BETWEEN 121 WEST Twenty-seventh street and 121 Crosby street, on Thursday night, January 20. The finder will receive a reward of $500 by returning the same to 121 Crosby street.

LOST—DIAMOND SHIRT STUD, IN NEW YORK OR Brooklyn, on Thursday. Good reward paid for its return to office, 13 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

LOST—GOING FROM SIXTH AVENUE TO BROADway on Twenty-seventh street, down Broadway to Twenty-sixth street, a Portmonnaie, containing money and other valuables. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to Mrs. E. MOORE, 110 West Twenty-seventh street.

LOST—JANUARY 21, A SPANIEL; LONG BROWN hair, dark eyes, old; answers to name of Spanny. A liberal reward if returned to 157 West Fifteenth street. No questions asked.

LOST ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ABOUT HALFpast five o'clock, on Lexington avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth streets, a small gold-headed Cane, W. O. Young engraved on head. $5 will be paid for its delivery at 165 East Twenty-seventh street.

LOST—JANUARY 21, IN A BROADWAY AND THIRTY-fourth st. stage, from the Battery to Union square, Pocketbook containing five dollar bill, some postage stamps and papers. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to 105 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—A GOLD SEAL RING, WITH NAME INSIDE. A liberal reward will be paid on leaving it at EDWARD GUCKEL'S, 153 Fulton street.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 10, 1870, in West street, between Canal and Franklin streets, a Shipping Receipt Book,
marked
Woodward, Browne & Young, 143 Maiden lane,
by whom a suitable reward will be paid to the finder upon its delivery at our office.
WOODWARD, BROWNE & YOUNG,
143 Maiden lane.

LOST—FROM THE STABLE NO. 15 EAST THIRTY-ninth street, a small black-and-tan Dog, weighing about four pounds and answering to the name of Tip. Any person returning the same to 5.8 Fifth avenue, will be liberally rewarded. Call between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THURSDAY LAST, SCRIPT for one hundred shares of Erie common stock. No. 121,032; no use to holder, transfer being stopped. A liberal reward paid for returning above to W. B. PUTNAM, 65 Wall street.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON JANUARY 7, BLACK and tan slut; half breed, white breast, very fat; had on collar and padlock, name and number engraved on plate. Any one returning to 205 Broadway will receive above reward.

$25 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF A GOLD Watch, lost on Seventy-second or Seventy-third street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, January 20. Address R. L. B., Herald office.

$40 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE BAXTER HOP, A two-stone Diamond Earring, a slight black enamel setting on the outer edge, the setting being a little oblong. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at [illegible] Washington street.

$50 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, WILL be paid for the return of an English made Gold Watch, lost on Wednesday evening, corner Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. Apply at 223 West Fourteenth street.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD WATCH AND Chain. The watch was an English lever, hunting case, with an enamelled dial outside, armorial crest engraved on back and owner's name on case and works. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked by returning it to Earle's Hotel.

A LIBERAL REWARD OFFERED FOR RESTITUTION of Drafts and Papers (of no value but to owner), Jewelry and other property stolen from Dr. Valadier, 96 Clinton place, on evening of 20th inst.

BILLIARDS.

A FIRST CLASS PHELAN & COLLENDER BILLIARD Table, Balls, Cues, &c., nearly new, will be sold cheap. Inquire of JACOB SMITH, 341 Fifth street, near First avenue.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S NEW IMPROVED COMBINAtion Cushions and Tables can only be bought at his factory, 40 Vesey street, at reasonable prices.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
THE QUEEN, Thompson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 8 A. M.
DENMARK, Fabes, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN ......Saturday, January 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON (via Halifax),
Tuesday, January 25, 12 Noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP ....Saturday, January 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ....Saturday, February 5, 9 A. M.,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
by the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by parties wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
IDAHO.........................Wednesday, Jan. 19.
QUEEN.........................Saturday, Jan. 22.
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American
Royal Mail Steamships,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.

Cuba......Wednesday, Jan. 19	Palmyra....Thursday, Feb. 3
Samaria....Thursday, Jan. 20	Nemesis..Wednesday, Feb. 9
Calabria..Wednesday, Jan. 26	Tripoli.....Thursday, Feb. 10
Marathon...Thursday, Jan. 27	Java.......Wednesday, Feb. 16
Russia.....Wednesday, Feb. 2	Tarifa......Thursday, Feb. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris...........................145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—

EUROPA..........Jan. 22	IOWA..........Feb. 12
INDIA..........Jan. 29	CALEDONIA..........Feb. 19
CAMBRIA..........Feb. 5	COLUMBIA..........Feb. 26

—and every Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau ....Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Duchesne ....Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ....Saturday, Feb. 19
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie ....Saturday, March 5
Rates of Passage payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave pier 50 North river, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron mail steamships
UNION..................................Saturday, Jan. 22
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. F. Dreyer,
WESER..................................Saturday, Jan. 29
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. G. Wenke, will leave from Bremen pier foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton
at the following rates:—
First Cabin...$120 gold
Second Cabin..72 gold
Steerage..35 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg American Packet Company's Iron Mail Steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg.)
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, Payable in United States gold coin.
The ALLEMANIA is to follow on Feb. 1.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Carrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA..........Green..........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO..........Williams..........Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.
London and New York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $35, currency.
BELLONA..........Dixon..........January 29
ATALANTA..........Pinkham..........February 12
CELLA..........Gleadell..........February 26
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates. Apply at 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco—
First Class, $125 to $150. Steerage, $50.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on 5th and 21st of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
February 5, ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
Notice to shippers.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M., on Friday, February 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ST. DOMINGO STEAM LINE,
For Porto Plata, Samana and St. Domingo city.
The regular mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave for the above ports on Wednesday, January 26, at 12 o'clock noon precisely.
Excursion tickets for the voyage out and home, which includes board on the vessel while in the above ports, $160, gold.
Parties wishing to visit a milder climate during the winter and spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity. Hotel accommodations at St. Domingo can be had at "Monsieur Agasto's" at $3, gold, per day.
Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold..........$70
Price of passage to Samana and St. Domingo, gold..........80
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau)....Jan. 17
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........Feb. 3
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene..........Feb. 10
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.
The elegant screw steamship MERRIMAC, 2,000 tons burden, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Monday, January 24, at 12 M., from pier 43 North river.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, the well known, first class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will be despatched from pier 36 North river, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, WILL sail on Saturday, January 22, at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket office, 13 Broadway. M. DOHERTY, Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
sailing every Saturday at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer ARIADNE, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, Jan. 22.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—OLD LINE.—LOW FREIGHT. The well known, first class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. Baker, commander, will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line will despatch the following steamships from pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.:—
UNITED STATES..........On Saturday, Jan. 22
MISSISSIPPI..........On Saturday, Jan. 29
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 60 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE CROMWELL, Clapp..........Saturday, January 22
CORTES, Nelson..........Saturday, January 29
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 55 West street.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, January 22, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
on Saturday, January 22, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
25 Broadway.
The JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Tuesday, January 25.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular Line.—The sidewheel steamer MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, commander,
will sail THURSDAY, January 27, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through Bills of Lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The steamer SARAGOSSA will sail February 3.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND:
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, and for City Point and Richmond every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Airline, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND Wrappers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1870.
Sealed proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of March, 1870, for furnishing all the Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers which this department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.
No. 1. Note size, 3¼ by 5⅜ inches, of white paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅜ inches, of white, buff, canary or cream colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅝ by 5⅞ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 4. Full letter size, 3⅝ by 6⅛ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3⅞ by 6⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3⅞ by 6⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 7. Official size, 3⅞ by 8⅞ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 9⅜ inches, of same colors as No. 2 and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6⅛ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manila paper.
All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster General may direct.
The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be not on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.
All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed or securely fastened in strong manilla paper so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes must be provided with suitable waterproofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the department.
The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labelling and waterproofing to be paid by the contractor.
Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.
The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.
Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal Post Offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the Department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.
The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the government require it.
Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies and submit impressions thereof. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.
Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.
The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation, and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be in the opinion of the Postmaster General, less able to fulfil the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.
The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—
No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,587,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—[illegible].
No. 7. Official size—634,850.
No. 8. Extra official size—1,700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

TO YACHTMEN, BOATMEN AND BAYMEN.—WARranted strictly pure French Verdigris, acetate of copper, finely ground in oil, may be obtained of MASURY & WHITON, 111 Fulton street.
N. B.—This is the only copper paint which can be relied on with certainty for the prevention of fouling and the attacks of the teredo navalis or ship worm.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BAR COUNTER.—WANT TO BUY A SECOND HAND Bar Counter, twelve feet long. Address W. S. CHAMBERS, 70 Robinson street.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A STOCK OF JEWELRY in exchange for New York city real estate. Address A. JEWELER, Herald office.

WANTED—LARGE BOGARDUS PAINT MILLS. VANDERBURG, WELLS & CO., 18 Dutch street, corner of Fulton.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

Important Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Bank Defalcation—The Whiskey Crusade—The New Harlem Railroad Depot Controversy — Real Estate Cases—George Francis Train in Litigation.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Fourth National Bank Defalcation.
Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. William Veltman.—The defendant in this case, who has already appeared in a previous report in the HERALD, was the collection clerk and bookkeeper in the Fourth National Bank. He had been a most trusted officer of the bank for four or five years, standing very high in the esteem and confidence of the president and principal stockholders. He is now charged with making false entries in the general journal, by which it is alleged that the bank was defrauded to the amount of $7,000. Two other parties—one Copeland, a friend of Mr. Veltman, and one Leith, a depositor on a small scale in the bank, also a friend of Copeland's—are charged with being parties to this fraud, and it was through their influence, so far as the case as yet bears against the present defendant, that the latter has left himself open to suspicion. The parties have been granted separate trials, that of Mr. Veltman being set down for yesterday.

The first witness called was Bilopp Seaman; examined by District Attorney, General Jackson:—Was cashier of the Fourth National Bank; knew defendant in April, 1868; he was then collection clerk and bookkeeper; was employed by the bank some five years; witness had made an examination of the books of the bank; discovered false entries; on the 15th of April, 1868, found a fraudulent entry of $3,000; the original entry had been erased and figures added to make an error of $3,000; on the 11th of August found another fraudulent entry of $1,000, by the addition of $1,000 to an original entry of $125, and which was altered to $1,125; on the 7th of October discovered another false entry of $3,000, on which appears an erasure in the original entry as in the case of the first false entry of $3,000; these false entries were discovered by an examination of the books and a reconcilement of the collection account; also by a comparison of the entries with the original registry, and with the journal; the journal was kept by the defendant.

The general journal of the bank, kept by Veltman, was then put in evidence, and the witness referred to the entry of the 15th of April, charged to be the false entry of $3,000.

Q. State what you find there. A. I find an entry to the credit of William Leith of $3,000, April 15, 1868, on the ledger, and on this journal an erasure of $3,000. He confessed to having erased the $3,000.

Mr. Bell here insisted on examining the witness with regard to the so-called confession, which the Court granted.

By Mr. Bell—When did he confess? A. Within two weeks.

Q. Where did you see him? A. In my house in Brooklyn.

Q. State what he said and under what circumstances of threats or promises. A. I called on Mr. Veltman; he was not at home; he came to see me; I stated to him there had been false entries discovered in his book; he denied it, or denied having made them; I said to him it was useless to deny these frauds, as the figures were there and could be proved against him; I told him it would be better to come out and own up, as the feelings of men would be better to a man who would honestly own up than one who would deny; then he said he had been induced by certain parties.

Mr. Bell contended that from the evidence it was clear that promises or threats had been used or held out to defendant to induce or compel him to make a confession, and that, therefore, the evidence on this point was inadmissible. Mr. Bell persistently and forcibly objected to all of the testimony of the witness up to the production of the books. He had not been able to attend the opening of the case, but from the character of the testimony already taken, as read to him by the District Attorney, he was surprised that that officer would in the absence of counsel attempt to elicit from a witness such objectionable testimony.

The Commissioner overruled the objection as to the admissibility of the testimony taken in counsel's absence, and admitted the evidence of the witness as to the so-called confession. At three o'clock the case was adjourned to Monday, at eleven A. M. Mr. Veltman then left the court with his friends.

The Martin Whiskey Crusade—Surrender of Ignatz Elonskey and Adolph Elonskey—Ignatz Bailed and Adolph Discharged—Judge Pierrepont's Opinion of and Action in the Matter.
Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Ignatz Elonskey and Adolph Elonskey.—The defendants are charged conjointly with Alderman Barker, who on Thursday last surrendered himself and gave bail for his future appearance, and others with having, in the years of 1866, 1867 and 1868, conspired to defraud the government by removing large quantities of distilled spirits from their distillery in Eighteenth street to a place other than a bonded warehouse, without having paid the national tax thereon.

These defendants are, of course, included in the sweeping affidavits of Messrs. Marrick & Co., the new whiskey fraud hunters and informers. When brought before Commissioner Osborn a brief informal examination into the charge satisfied that gentleman that the ends of justice would be met by the discharge of the defendant, Adolph Elonskey, and the holding of Ignatz on bail, to appear with Alderman Barker for examination on Monday next.

WHAT JUDGE PIERREPONT SAYS OF MARTIN.

This man Martin—who was, he believed, formerly a Methodist preacher—repeatedly called upon him at his office and wanted to swear to affidavits against a great number of persons whom he alleged had committed whiskey frauds on the government. Mr. Pierrepont would not listen to his charges—the object of the man being to have civil suits directed against the parties, and he to stand in the position of informer for the receipt of the informer's moities in case of forfeiture of property. Judge Pierrepont, in view of his importunities, told him emphatically he should institute no prosecutions against any parties on his statements or affidavits, which were only to be founded on the statements of others to said Martin; but, that he should go with all his statements and all his affidavits before the Supervisor of the district in this case, Dutcher, who should examine into them, and that should that officer eventually in writing, officially recommend prosecution of the parties, the necessary action would be immediately taken in the matter. Supervisor Dutcher, in the case of the parties charged in the affidavit, with Mr. Bradley and the defendants above mentioned, recommended proceedings, and hence the pending examination before Commissioner Osborn on Monday next.

Mr. Bell, counsel for defendants, says the case will amount to nothing; that all the defendants will surrender themselves, and it will be abundantly shown, if necessary, that the charges are groundless.

"Reddy, the Blacksmith."

"Reddy, the Blacksmith," has settled his case in which he was charged before Commissioner Osborn with non-payment of tax as retail liquor dealer and billiard table proprietor at No. 7 Chatham square, by paying his tax, penalties and costs, amounting to about seventy-five dollars, and has been discharged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The New Harlem Railroad Depot—An Important Suit by the City.
Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady.

The suit of the City of New York vs. the Harlem Railway Company in relation to the site of the new depot came up yesterday for a hearing, Mr. O'Gorman appearing for the city, and Mr. Rapallo for the company.

It will be remembered that commissioners of appraisal were appointed to value these portions of streets which would have to be taken by the proposed new Harlem Railroad depot. This included 150 feet of Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and all of Fourth avenue between Forty-second and Forty-fifth streets, except a strip of fifty feet. The commissioners reported that as this property was held by the city merely in trust for traffic it was not nearly so valuable as if held absolutely in fee, and therefore awarded the city but $25,000.

The report was confirmed against the arguments of the counsel for the city, that the streets could not be taken from the city for any purpose other than that for which they were originally dedicated to the public; and that if they could be so taken, they reverted to their full price, and that, in this view, the commissioners' award was grossly inadequate. From the order confirming the report the city appealed. After the appeal the company paid the City Chamberlain $25,000.

The appeal coming on to be heard, counsel for the company moved to dismiss the appeal on the ground that the city had accepted the award, and thereby precluded itself from the appeal.

The Court did not think the payment under the circumstances a bar to the appeal, and therefore denied the motion, but directed the main appeal to go over the term, one judge suggesting that the Legislature would probably settle the question in the meantime.

A Real Estate Suit—$12,000 Involved.

C. Ackerman vs. John M. Ackerman and Mary Jane Ackerman.—This case came up for hearing yesterday. The plaintiff bid in, several years ago, some property sold by the city at about $10,000. Being unable to raise the money his brother John advanced $4,000; and he, being unable to pay all the cash required, Mrs. Ackerman, his wife, stepped in and paid $8,000 and her husband's advance of $4,000, and took the title and possession of the property, giving in her own name a mortgage to the city for the balance. She claims that he assigned away all his rights to her. Plaintiff claims that she merely took it for him. The referee found that he was entitled to the property, subject to the lien of her advances, and she appealed, claiming that the decision was contrary to the spirit and purport of the statute of frauds, and that she was wronged in not allowing her interest and in charging her with costs. The plaintiff replied that the costs were proper, she being defeated—the rents were more than the interest, and that no writing was necessary in such a case. The court affirms the main order, but modifies it so far as to give the plaintiff but six months in which to redeem his property by paying Mrs. Ackerman her $12,000, with interest from the date of judgment, and relieves her from costs.

A Disputed Decision in a Real Estate Case.

William Provoost, Executor, &c., Respondent, vs. John S. Provoost, Appellant, Impleaded with Phebe Jane Carpenter, Respondent, et al.—This action was commenced August 18, 1865, by William Provoost, executor of his father, W. T. Provoost, deceased, to obtain a construction of a will of real estate, to enforce a contract made by the trustee under the said will for sale of real estate thereby devised, and to obtain a judicial construction of a certain alleged conveyance and mortgage thereof, made by the devisee under said will. Phebe Jane Carpenter appeared in the action as executrix of Charles Carpenter, to whom John S. Provoost, one of the children of deceased, and a devisee under the will, executed a mortgage for $1,500 in 1838, on which a foreclosure was obtained in 1849, but no proceedings had thereon.

The action was tried before Justice Daniels, without a jury, October 10, 1866, and reopened to allow John H. Provoost to appear and answer, and further testimony taken therein June 13, 1867.

Justice Daniels decided that the title deed to the real estate was vested in the executors, and that the children devisees of the proceedings took no interest therein until after the sale; also that all conveyances and mortgages executed by them were imperative, that the real estate should be sold for $35,000 under the contract made by the executor, the proceeds divided into seven parts, and that out of the seventh, going to John S. Provoost, the mortgage to Carpenter should be paid. From that portion of the judgment the appeal is taken. The Court reserved decision.

Important Judge's Order to the Bar—The Routine of Business.

Ordered—All applications for orders must be made to the Justice assigned to hold the Chambers, except during his absence therefrom; then, in cases of emergency, to be satisfactorily explained, they may be made to any other justice; provided, however, that the order applied for shall not conflict with one previously made and existing. And hereafter no motions founded on notice or orders to show cause shall be heard except by the Justice assigned to hold the Chambers, unless he shall otherwise request.

Ordered—Applications for a reargument at Special Term must be made to the Justice who heard and decided the motion or proceeding.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

George Francis Train in Court.
Before Judge Cardozo.

A suit by George Francis Train against the Union Pacific Railroad Company was transferred to the United States Circuit Court, under the act of 1867, by an order of Judge Ingraham. Subsequently Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why his previous order should not be vacated, and the case came up on this motion. Judge Cardozo refused to entertain the motion, holding that the case once sent to the United States Court, whether improperly or rightly or wrongly, the State Courts had entirely lost jurisdiction, and any error or mistake in the order could only be corrected in the court in which the suit actually was. Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Washington Marine Insurance Company Litigation.
Before Judge Cardozo.

A proceeding has been made in the Supreme Court to remove Mr. John B. Haskin from the receivership of the Washington Marine Insurance Company, which failed some eighteen months ago, on the ground that he had been negligent in the collection of the assets and had not attended properly to his duties as receiver. In reply Mr. Haskin claimed that this proceeding was instituted in the name of Wood by E. R. Meade, counsel for the receiver. That on taking the receivership from Mr. Garrison, a former receiver, he had found Mr. Meade employed as counsel and had continued him, and that whatever negligence there had been was more the fault of counsel than his own. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

MARINE COURT.

Lost Spirits—A Brandy Suit.
Before Judge Curtis.

Frank Otard vs. William Fargo.—The plaintiff in this case is the famous brandy manufacturer, and the defendant the president of the American and Merchants' Union Express Company. The former entrusted to the latter, as a common carrier, the conveyance of a demijohn of his best, addressed to William Stuart, erst of Winter Garden theatrical fame, then residing at New London, Conn. The expectant and thirsty William waited impatiently for his dear Otard, but it would not and did not come at his desire or at his bidding, no more than would "spirits from the vasty deep," which he was not such a novice to call upon; but he did subsequently call upon his friend Otard, and then the "cat came out of the bag" that Mr. Fargo was the party responsible for sweet William's disappointment in his spiritual communings, and for which he had prepared not only his own mind, but the minds of other congenial spirits who were invited to a set spiritual *séance*, at which the spirit of Otard was to be principally invoked. Otard not being there either in body or spirit, William could not account for the strange non-appearance of the object of his expectations, and the time hung heavy on his hands. On his arrival in New York and on stating the facts to his friend Otard, the latter immediately applied to the Express Company of which defendant is president, and then it was discovered that *in transitu* the demijohn met with an accident—got broken, in fact. It did not appear very however clearly whether it got smashed while the contents were within or after some other souls as dry as William and his friends, had extracted the sparkling contents therefrom. In either event the plaintiff seeks to recover.

For the defence it was contended that their liability was limited by the express contract receipt for the goods, and that the company had no notice of the contents of the box holding the demijohn of precious brandy, and the usual notice—"glass—printed with care," not being, written or painted on the outside. After argument by counsel on either side the Court reserved decision. Goepp & Stern for plaintiff; Van Voorst for defendant.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

A Whiskey Contract Case.
Before Judge Pratt.

Charles Doherty vs. Daniel Birdsall.—This case was brought to recover the sum of $6,494 50, balance due for an alleged contract. From the testimony of the complainant it appears that the defendant was interested in the distillery located in Seventh avenue, between Thirty-second and Third-third streets, in New York city, which was conducted by David Liedendorf and others, under the firm name of Newburger & Co., and that on the 1st day of April, 1866, defendant came to plaintiff, who was a dealer in molasses, and solicited him to deliver to said Newburger & Co., at the above distillery, molasses for distilling purposes, for which the defendant promised to pay on delivery. According to order a quantity worth $32,414 24 was delivered.

In June, 1866, after crediting all payments made on account of said delivery, there remained a balance due to the amount of $6,326 86, which the plaintiff requested to be paid.

The defendant admitted his indebtedness to the plaintiff, but claimed that this David Liedendorf and the others of the firm had received the molasses and were primarily liable therefor, but in consideration of the premises defendant promised and agreed with plaintiff that if he (the plaintiff) would bring an action against this company and obtain judgment he (the defendant) would pay to the plaintiff the amount of the judgment on the presentation of a proper assignment of the said judgment.

An action was entered into and a judgment obtained on the 20th of August, 1866, for the amount, with interest, amounting to the sum of $6,494 50, which is still unpaid, and the action was brought to recover the above amount. The defence is a general denial of all the allegations set forth by the plaintiff, and claimed a dismissal, with costs.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

A Colored Youth Punished for Dishonesty.
Before Judge Troy.

Walter Brown, a colored youth, was placed on trial charged with grand larceny in stealing the sum of $195, the property of Joseph Richie, of 119 Union avenue, E. D., on the 11th of November last.

The prisoner was jointly indicted with a white boy named William Howe, but the latter pleaded guilty and became the principal witness against the prisoner.

His testimony was to the effect that a week before the theft a son of Mr. Richie had told him that he had twenty-five dollars in the house of his own. He and Richie then stole into the house and stole fifty dollars, with which they went west as far as Buffalo and then returned, not having money enough to go further. When they took the fifty dollars there were $100 left, and Howe's conscience seemed to trouble him for leaving it there; for a few days after he took an opportunity, when the family were absent, to open the house again, in company with Brown, and carry off the money. They took fifty dollars each and went to New York and spent it in purchasing new clothing, after which Howe came home and gave himself up, and became principal witness against Brown.

The prisoner was convicted and remanded for sentence.

Other Convictions.

Benjamin Smith, indicted for grand larceny, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

Patrick Nolan, for stealing a watch from Robert T. Nelson, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

John Wigley, charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Bullock, at New Utrecht, in December last, was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

MRS. UTT AND HER BABY.

An Infant Pleading Eloquently and Successfully for Its Mother—Judge Bedford's Counsel to the Mothers of America.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday a touching and interesting spectacle was witnessed by a multitude of persons who were attracted thither by the announcement that the City Judge would dispose of Mrs. Ellen Rebecca Utt, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, she having caused the death of Thomas H. Barrett by stabbing him in the abdomen. Shortly after his Honor took his seat upon the bench the prisoner, Mrs. Utt, who bore the traces of being in youth a good-looking woman, was placed at the bar.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows rose and addressed the Court as follows:—If your Honor please, in the case of Ellen Rebecca Utt a motion pro forma for a new trial was submitted on the day of the rendition of the verdict, and the further hearing of the motion was postponed until this morning. I am ready to take up the motion if the counsel for the defence is ready.

SPEECH OF MR. SPENCER.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer rose and said—May it please the Court, I did make upon the rendition of the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Utt a motion pro forma for a new trial. I understood that motion to have been denied, with liberty to me, should I see fit to ask your Honor, to open the decision this morning and hear me. I have carefully reviewed the testimony in the case in the interim and considered the surroundings of it, and I have come to the conclusion that in the prudent and wise discharge of duty I ought not to make that motion here to-day, but ought rather to say a word or two to your Honor upon the question of the disposition which is to be made of this unfortunate defendant. I shall say but a word, sir, because what I have to say is addressed to your Honor's discretion, humanity and mercy. I shall not occupy your time by speaking with reference to the testimony in the case, but content myself with saying that it must be conceded by us all that every witness who testified to any material fact against this defendant came here tainted with disgrace and loaded with infamy. And that is a proper consideration for the Court. But, sir, I will ask your Honor to take into consideration the woman's sex and her surroundings; the fact proven and admitted upon the trial that she never was arrested on any other occasion for any other offence; the fact that she lived with a brutal husband for from twelve to fifteen years, and never had any bad associations until he abandoned her and her children to the cruel treatment of the world; the fact that aside from her unfortunate connection with this William Barrett she stands unimpeached and without a stain upon her character; and more than all, the fact that she has a nursing infant of but a few months at her breast, and a little curly-headed girl in the back part of this court room but three and a half years old, and still another fact, that her sister is now watching over another little child in expectation of its death—I say under these circumstances I can with very much confidence earnestly, as I do, appeal to your Honor for that mercy which you and I, and all of us, sooner or later, will ask for ourselves.

REMARKS OF MR. FELLOWS.

Assistant District Attorney Fellows said:—If it please your Honor, I have no disposition to review any of the testimony that was adduced in this case. Ellen Rebecca Utt was placed at this bar charged with the highest crime known to our laws. She was fairly tried, confronted with witnesses, allowed the full benefit of her own statements and such explanation as she could make. She was ably, eloquently and ingeniously defended. A jury of her countrymen considered her case and have rendered their verdict. My responsibility ceases there and your Honor's begins. We cannot be insensible to the consideration suggested by the learned counsel for the defence. The fact that this defendant is a woman appeals to your humanity and to mine, as unquestionably it did to that of the twelve men who sat in judgment upon her case. The fact that she bears about with her little children, who, if the story of their mother's shame shall come to their ears, are to bear through all their life some part of that disgrace, must touch the hearts of men not wholly steeled and rendered insensible to human emotions and passions. I am gratified, your Honor, that the law by which you must be governed allows you a wide latitude and discretion. I have had an opportunity to mark your Honor's characteristics and career since I have been engaged in this court, and I have no doubt, therefore, that the license and liberty you have under the law will be wisely and generously extended. Beyond this I have nothing more to say, except in the performance of the last duty that I have with this case to move that sentence now be pronounced upon Ellen Rebecca Utt.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S ADDRESS.

Judge Bedford addressed the prisoner as follows:—Ellen Rebecca Utt, you were indicted for murder in the first degree. The jury have taken a merciful view of your case and rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. After much reflection and a calm deliberation upon all the circumstances surrounding your case I agree with the jury in the verdict they have rendered. As far as I can learn you yourself are not a bad woman at heart, but most unfortunately a victim to bad association. Once you were a happy married woman. One day, most unfortunately for yourself, you fell, and ever since that unhappy moment you have chosen to live with him who robbed you of your virtue. I am informed that by your husband you were blessed with an infant; that infant I moreover learn is now a little prattling child some four years old. At her tender age she is fortunately blissful in her ignorance, for happily she knows not the magnitude of the wrong of which you stand convicted. The statute declares that when a person shall have been convicted of manslaughter in the third degree the Court shall sentence the convicted party to the State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than four years. If I should send you to the State Prison for the period of four years, at the expiration of your term your little one would be eight years old—old enough to comprehend the appalling fact that her mother was a convicted felon. In order that this little child may never know the melancholy fact of her mother's degradation, I deem it but right to sentence you to the lowest possible term—one year in the State Prison. I trust that during the year of your incarceration you will fully determine to reform; do this for the sake of your innocent little babe. And, when you are released from imprisonment, try and realize the fact that you have yet something to live for. Ellen, when you shall have left the prison walls and once more return to the world, should you ever be tempted to do wrong, clasp that little child tenderly to your bosom, nestle it closely to your heart, and think of the mercy which was this day shown you for her sake alone. Look into that babe's innocent little face; you will find no deceit there, for we are told "that the countenance of the infant is the mirror of nature; its smile is the smile of joy; its cry is the moan of distress. There is no guile, no hypocrisy there." Do this and it will prove a safeguard for the rest of your life. And here I shall take occasion to express the wish that every mother in the land may take warning at your melancholy fate. Let them, for a moment, pause and reflect upon what you once were and what you now are; let them all remember that they should guard the future welfare of their little ones as they do the very apple of their eye, and let them ever bear in mind the sweet consolation that an honorable name is, indeed, the most precious inheritance a parent can bequeath to its offspring. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison for the term of one year.

The prisoner, who, by the kindness of his Honor, was permitted to retain her seat while sentence was being passed, thanked the Judge for his kindness, but added that she was not guilty of the charge.

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, occupied a seat on the bench with the City Judge during his brief stay in court.

BEN WOOD'S COLLISION.

An Airy Ride Up "the Avenue"—Keep to the Right, at Least When Going Fast.

In the Marine Court, before Judge Curtis and a jury, the case of Benjamin Wood against Joseph M. Shute was tried yesterday. This was an action brought by Mr. Wood to recover damages, to the amount of $500, arising from a collision of vehicles on Fifth avenue in October last.

The plaintiff and his witnesses testified that he was on the right hand side going up the avenue at the time of the occurrence, and that the defendant was coming down, driving so carelessly that he ran into plaintiff's carriage, thereby injuring it.

The defendant and his witnesses, on the contrary, testified that he was going up the avenue on the right hand side, close to the curb, and that the plaintiff, with his carriage, was in the rear; and in attempting to pass the vehicle of the defendant collided with it, throwing the defendant upon the sidewalk and injuring him severely.

The jury retired under the charge of the Court, and after a brief absence brought in a verdict for defendant.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Mother Dies While Pleading For Her Son—The Light Weight Championship—Old Weather Item—Public School Reception—New York Port Society—Accidents, Incidents and Localisms.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	32	40	3 P. M.	43	45
6 A. M.	32	39	6 P. M.	40	41
9 A. M.	25	43	9 P. M.	39	37
12 M.	40	45	12 P. M.	37	37

Average temperature yesterday....................40¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....................33½

Coroner Rollins was requested by Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health, to hold an inquest at No. 22 Orchard street, on the body of Emile Dorothea Barchfeldt, a child two years of age, who died from the effects of burns accidentally received on Wednesday last.

The next lecture in the free course of Scientific Lectures for the People, at the Cooper Union, will be delivered in the great hall this evening at eight o'clock. The lecturer, Professor Adrian J. Ebell, announces as his subject "Birds; their Structure and Natural History."

Thomas Henderson, a bartender, who cut his throat on Sunday last, while suffering from delirium tremens, as already reported in the HERALD, died on Thursday night at the New York Hospital from the effects of the self-inflicted injuries. An inquest will be held on the body.

Oliver Lagrosse, a Frenchman, aged forty years, was taken suddenly ill at the Hotel Jagel, Barclay street, and died while being conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Lagrosse was very respectably connected, and a man of considerable prominence in France some years ago. An inquest will be held over his remains.

Billy Edwards went into training yesterday for his fight with Sam Collyer for the light weight championship. Edwards' training quarters are at Frederick Reentz's, corner of Ninety-second street and Eighth avenue. Dooney Harris is to be Edwards' trainer. The fight is to come off on the 2d of March and within 400 miles of New York.

"Among the Adirondacks" will form the subject of a lecture, the second of a series of five, to be delivered this evening by Miss Kate Field under the auspices of Post Phil Kearny, No. 8, G. A. R. The proceeds of these lectures, which are to be given on successive Saturdays, and embrace such speakers as Waterhouse Hawkins and Professors Doremus and Draper, are for the benefit of the fund for the relief of the disabled soldiers and sailors.

Laura Carter Holloway, an authoress of considerable note, who recently published a book entitled "The Ladies of the White House," proposes to lecture at Cooper Institute on Wednesday next on "Charlotte Bronte." She has made the beautiful character of the poor minister's daughter a study, and has recently carried on a correspondence with Harriet Martineau on the subject. The lecture is said to be a good one by the friends to whom she has read it, and her delivery is pronounced excellent.

At the annual meeting of the Friendship Boat Club, held at their boathouse, Twenty-eighth street, East river, the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, James L. McCahill; Vice President, V. Dorsheimer; Treasurer, William J. Cotter; Recording Secretary, James S. Murray; Corresponding Secretary, F. Gurrins; Trustees, John Dugan, William Hurley and M. J. Murray. The Club is in a very flourishing condition, and there is every prospect that they will produce one of the best crews in the vicinity of New York for the coming season.

O. D. Chandler, a veteran ferrymaster in the employ of the Hoboken ferry company for a number of years, has noted the weather and the condition of the grand old Hudson. From his memoranda it is ascertained that on the 9th January, 1833 the river was open and free of ice. On the 10th a steamer proceeded from this port to Albany. On the following day the frost closed it. On the 19th of the same month the ice floated out and it was open at Albany—the weather being rainy and foggy. Two days after the ice again formed and navigation closed.

The Police Board yesterday made the following patrolmen roundsmen in the force:—Michael Flanagan, Third precinct, to roundsman of Fifteenth; C. Brehane, Eighteenth to Twenty-second; Thomas McParlan, Twenty-first to Twenty-first; M. M. Romey, Twenty-first to Twenty-third; Patrick Connolly, Twenty-third to Twenty-first; Thomas F. Westerman, Eighth to Twentieth; Charles M. Schultz, Sixth to Fifteenth; Peter McSulley, Sixth to Twentieth; C. W. Griffin, Twenty-fourth to Twelfth, and D. Samuels, Fourteenth to Twenty-second. John Burke, of the Forty-second precinct, was dismissed the force.

In time to come stars will suddenly blaze out on the evening sky and appear of such intense brilliancy that they can be seen in the day time. The last recorded instance of such a remarkable phenomenon was in November, 1572, when a star appeared in the constellation of Cassiopeia brighter than the planet Venus. In May, 1866, Tau Caronal suddenly increased from a star of the tenth magnitude and attained a size almost equal to the largest. By the aid of the spectroscope it is found, without much doubt, that these vast burning worlds consume in their fires hydrogen gas. The light of this burning gas is thus seen trillions of miles, the distance of the stars from the earth.

The Police Board yesterday received a communication from the Fire Commissioners asking permission to put up alarm boxes in the station houses. It was referred to the Superintendent. The following patrolmen were promoted roundsmen and assigned as follows:—M. Flannagan, Third to Fifteenth precinct; C. Brehme, Eighteenth to Twenty-second; Thomas McPharlan, Twenty-first to his own precinct; M. M. Rooney, Twenty-first to Twenty-third; Patrick Connolly, Twenty-third to Twenty-first; Thomas F. Westerman, Eighth to Twentieth; Charles M. Schultz, Sixth to Fifteenth; Peter McSulty, Sixth to Twentieth; C. H. Griffin, Twenty-fourth to Twelfth, and D. Samuels, Fourteenth to Twenty-second. John Burke, of the Forty-second precinct, was dismissed the force.

A very sudden death occurred in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, on Thursday afternoon. A woman, named Ambrose, called upon the superintendent, Mr. William H. Stephens, to procure the liberation of her son, who had been committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. While awaiting the decision of the committee having the matter in charge Mrs. Ambrose was taken suddenly ill, and, falling to the floor, expired in a few moments afterwards. Medical aid being of no avail the body was taken in charge, and an inquest will be held by Coroner Flynn. The residence of the deceased woman did not appear in the written notice of her death sent to the Coroner's office.

The New York Port Society, organized fifty-two years ago to promote the spiritual interests of American mariners, have just issued an important report, in which they proclaim their intention to found a new mission on the North river, above Canal street, for another mariner's church. The report affirms:—"Nowhere will a small expenditure produce greater or more enduring results. In this work the church has access to one of the largest unevangelized classes in our land and at the same time to the million of heathens abroad. The port of New York is at once an important home field, and the nearest and most available entrance to foreign missionary work." The society calls for aid; it is trustworthy and deserving.

The annual meeting of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association was held on Wednesday evening, 19th inst., at the boat house of the Atalanta Club. There were present delegates from all the clubs belonging to the association, who elected as officers for the present year the following gentlemen:—President, Benjamin F. Brady, of the Waverley Club, of New York; First Vice President, Tim Shea, of the Gulick Club, of New York; Second Vice President, Geo. J. Watt, of the Vesper Club, of Yonkers; corresponding and recording secretary, George W. Fortmeyer, of the Waverley Club of New York; treasurer, Theodore M. Tuthill, of the Atlantic Club of Hoboken. Executive Committee—Messrs. H. G. Hashagen, of the Columbias; J. Russell, of the Atlantics; E. C. Neilson, of the Hudsons; George M. Fortmeyer, of the Waverleys, and William H. Spear, of the Gulicks. The association have in contemplation many important rowing contests for the present season, and action has been taken in reference to extending an invitation to the world renowned London Rowing Club to visit America as the guests of the association and row in the fall regatta.

Among the public schools which have won renown in this city there are few, if any, which hold a higher place in general estimation than Grammar School No. 33, in West Twenty-eighth street. Miss Clara M. Edmonds, the principal of the school, and her able assistants have shown during several successive years that the charge entrusted to them has been placed in competent hands. Yesterday the graduating exercises for 1870 came off at the school house, and the immense crowd which was present amply testified to the popularity of the school, while the exercises were sufficient to show the efficiency of management and versatility of the scholars. There were songs, choruses and dialogues given, in a manner which would do credit to professionals. A beautiful address by Judge Daly and most appropriate remarks by Mr. R. L. Larremore, President of the Board of Education, who held the position of presiding officer on this occasion. The graduating class comprised Misses Ella O. Emerson, Mary L. Finch, Addie Freeland, Jane A. Hind, Annie C. Hurley, Annie M. McGean, Jennie McHugh, Elizabeth R. Peck, Emily Pitman, Jane Rose, Christina Roy, Annie W. Smith, Carrie S. Waring, Maria G. Waterbury, Adeline E. Wilson and Mary L. Yates. Mr. Henry Kiddle, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented the diplomas, with a few appropriate prefatory remarks. The entire affair was thoroughly enjoyable, and will long be remembered by those who were present.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Both the gentlemen elected by the Mississippi Legislature Senators in Congress are well known to the people of the United States, one as a general officer in the army and the other as an ex-rebel general and recently elected Governor of the State.

James L. Alcorn.

General Alcorn was born in Illinois, and is a man in the prime of life. While quite a boy his father emigrated to Kentucky, where he engaged in the steamboat business and failed. The loss of his capital deprived the subject of this sketch of the benefits of a liberal education, he being compelled to abandon his studies and earn a living by laboring on a farm. He appears, however, to have received no small amount of knowledge, for we find him, when quite a young man, removing to Arkansas and engaging in the occupation of a teacher. While thus employed he devoted all of his leisure moments to improving his mind, and is now a man of erudition as well as of marked natural abilities. He made himself very popular with the people of Arkansas, by whom he was elected to various positions of trust. While engaged in the duties of sheriff of his county he studied law and in 1842 was admitted to the bar. During the following year he moved to Coahoma county, Miss., where he had purchased a plantation, and entered upon a successful career as a planter as well as a lawyer. For sixteen years General Alcorn served in the Legislature of Mississippi, part of the time in the State Senate. He was also a delegate to two constitutional conventions. At the time of the secession excitement in 1851 he took a decided stand against the movement, and again in 1860 used all the influence he possessed against the Southern revolution. Failing in his efforts he acquiesced in the decision of the people and accepted a commission as brigadier general offered him by the Secession Convention. Soon after the war began he obtained the same position from the Confederate government and entered Kentucky with the rebel army. Personal differences with Jeff Davis soon impelled him to resign and retire to private life, from which he was subsequently called to serve in the Legislature. In 1862 General Alcorn created quite a sensation in Mississippi by a speech he delivered in the Legislature, in which he designated the Confederate soldiers as a "democratic mob." From that time he was regarded with suspicion by the rebel authorities, and was once arrested, though promptly released on an order from Richmond. Towards the close of the war he advocated the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and their employment in the Confederate army, at the same time denouncing Mr. Davis' administration for its "want of diplomacy and general imbecility." Although his sentiments were distasteful to a large majority of the people, General Alcorn never lost their confidence and esteem. In 1863 he commanded the sixty days' volunteers at Columbus, and acquitted himself with credit. On the close of the war he returned to political life, and was elected a Senator in Congress for the long term by the Legislature convened in October, 1865, under President Johnson's reconstruction plan, but was not permitted to take his seat. Although he did not approve of the plan of reconstruction adopted by Congress, General Alcorn supported it as a means whereby Mississippi would resume her place in the councils of the republic. He, however, opposed all proscription on account of participation in the rebellion, and his recent election as Governor of the State was greatly due to the known liberality of his sentiments. As a public speaker, General Alcorn is fluent and impassioned. He will no doubt serve his Senatorial term with credit.

Major General Adelbert Ames.

The colleague of General Alcorn is well known at the North. He was born at East Thomaston, Me., October 31, 1835, and is consequently quite a young man. In 1856 he was admitted to the National Military Academy at West Point, and was transferred with his class to the field in advance of the regular order of graduation, havin been commissioned May, 1861, second lieutenant company G, Second United States artillery. On the 14th of the same month he was promoted to first lieutenant, Fifth United States artillery, newly created. During the recruitment and organization of the regiment he was stationed at Harrisburg, Pa., its place of rendezvous. During McClellan's peninsular campaign he participated in the siege of Yorktown, Va., May, 1862, and for distinguished service on this occasion was brevetted captain. He also took part in the battles of Malvern Hill and Garnett's Farm, and, for meritorious services, was brevetted major July 1. In August Lieutenant Ames was tendered the colonelcy of the Twentieth regiment Maine Volunteers, which he accepted, and was commissioned August 8. Colonel Ames subsequently participated in the campaign of the Army of the Potomac and won a large reputation for ability and bravery, for which he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, commission dated May 20, 1863, and was subsequently confirmed in that rank by the Senate, April 1, 1864. On July 9 General Ames commanded a portion of the infantry column supporting General Pleasonton's cavalry movements south of the Rappahannock, and took part in the action at Brandy Station, Va., in which the enemy was worsted. During General Grant's combined movements against Richmond General Ames commanded the Third division, tenth army corps, operating on the south side of the James in the demonstrations against Petersburg, in May, 1864. He also took part in the battle of Coal Harbor, June 3. On June 7 he commanded a division in the Eighteenth corps, in place of General Devins, sick. On June 16 he was assigned to the command of the Second division, Tenth army corps. October 10 he was temporarily assigned to the command of the First division, in place of General Terry, temporarily commanding the Tenth corps. In all the engagements on the north side of the James General Ames took a prominent part with the Tenth corps, each time adding new glory to his career as a soldier. Upon the consolidation and reorganization of the Tenth and Eighteenth corps General Ames was assigned to the command of the Third division, Twenty-fourth corps. His division was one of those chosen to take part in the expedition against Fort Fisher, and in the assault first effected a lodgment within the parapet, on the west end of the fort, and by five P. M. held half of the land front. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Major General of volunteers. He subsequently participated in the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Joe Johnston's army, and since the suppression of the rebellion has been a department commander in various parts of the South. For some time past he has been in command of Mississippi, where he has taken up his residence. General Ames is a Colonel and Brevet Major General in the regular army, but will be compelled to resign his commissions before taking his seat. In politics he is a republican, and is said to be somewhat radical in his views.

W. H. Revel.

A Memphis despatch reports the election of W. H. Revel as United States Senator for the term expiring in March, 1871. He is a colored man and a native of Ohio, where he was educated. At the recent election in Mississippi he was chosen State Senator for the Natchez district, and since the meeting of the Legislature has taken part in its proceedings. Whether he will be admitted to a seat in the United States Senate is a difficult question to answer. If he is he will be the first negro that ever participated in national legislation.

THE CHICAGO DIVORCE MARKET.—Elaborate statistics of the Chicago divorce trade for 1869 have been laid before the Illinois Constitutional Convention. A very active season is shown, with prices no doubt well sustained and profits satisfactory. Three courts have been employed in the business—the Superior, the Circuit and the Recorder's—the latter, however, carrying off the lion's share, and appearing in a fair way to drive its slower competitors out of the market. On the wives' side of these transactions particularly there is shown a marked tendency of general custom to the Recorder's Court, which the Chicago *Tribune* shrewdly attributes to its fortunate possessor of a clerk of "well known gallantry and handsome face." Two hundred and seventy-four aspirants for widowhood, out of a total of 454, filed their papers in that court, and 195 discontented husbands appealed to the same tribunal. The whole number of divorce suits commenced in the three courts in 1869 was 728, against 430 the previous year. Four hundred and fifty-four of these were brought by wives and 269 by husbands. The "better half," it will be seen from this, is the most restive half in the hymenial coupling by considerable. Of the 254 wives who sought release from the yoke of matrimony 304 were made happy by liberation and 150 were remanded back to the galling bondage. The husbands fared somewhat better in proportion, as they generally contrive to do, and 191 out of the total 269 were sent on their way rejoicing to seek new affinities.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S WHISKEY RAIDS

The Other Side of the Story—The Hardships of the Case—Twenty Business Firms Prostrated and No Charges Preferred Against Them—A Remarkable Proceeding.

The HERALD announced some days since the seizure, by Collector J. F. Bailey, of the premises, books, papers and stock of more than twenty of the most important and responsible wholesale dealers and rectifiers of spirits in the Thirty-second district. It was asserted that these seizures, involving many hundred thousand dollars' worth of property, were for fraud, and that the Collector had discovered the grandest conspiracy on the part of whiskey dealers yet known to swindle the government out of immense sums of money. Although more than ten days have elapsed since these announcements nothing more has been heard from the Collector concerning the astonishing developments that the public had reason to believe were to be made. In the absence of this interesting information from the government officials a HERALD reporter obtained a view of the situation, taken from the standpoint occupied by the victims of Collector Bailey's zealous vigilance and extraordinary activity in behalf of the revenue of the United States.

On the 10th instant twenty or more warrants were issued by Commissioners Betts and Osborn on application of Collector Bailey, of the Thirty-second district, to seize the premises, papers, &c., of as many firms dealing in whiskey and spirits in his district. The warrants authorized the removal of books to the Collector's office, but, on application, this was changed to giving the officers the right of search. The warrants were served, and twenty of the oldest and most responsible law-abiding houses in the country were taken possession of by the agents of Mr. Bailey. Small brigades of officers made descents on these premises on the 10th instant, seized the stock, the books and papers, and forcibly removed the latter to the office of the Collector. In no case did the law justify this high-handed act, but the Collector's officers carried out their instructions and at once suspended all business in the houses seized. In one case the members of the heaviest and most honorable firm in the country declined, on professional legal advice, to surrender their private papers, but expressed an entire willingness to show all the government books in their possession, or to exhibit their private books covering any specific transaction or embracing the business affairs for a period of three months or more. These offers were declined and the officers proceeded under the protest of the members of the firm to drill into and break open a safe, from which they took all the books, papers and private accounts of the firm and conveyed them to the Collector's office. A formal demand was a day or two afterwards made upon the Collector for these books and papers, as they were clearly in his possession against the provisions of the Revenue law, and he promptly surrendered them. In other cases the claimants were not so successful, for the Collector determined to hold on to his spoils.

In not a single case did the Collector or his officers condescend to give the slightest intimation of the character of the charges under which he performed his arbitrary act. He simply laid his hands upon the private property of twenty firms and forcibly seized and carried away all that he could easily transport. The balance he holds in charge of his deputies, without making the shadow of a charge, or giving a why or wherefore for his conduct. Of course all the business of these firms has been entirely suspended; their stocks of goods are locked up and their books are being copied by an army of clerks, who are loitering along in their duty, already having consumed eleven days in their labors, with a promising prospect of continuing along interminably in their work. Several places are held in close seizure, and are occupied night and day by watchmen and assistants.

Not one of the firms proceeded against by Collector Bailey declined to show the officers any and all of the government books which they are compelled to keep, giving account of the receipts and delivery of all goods that come into their places; nor did one decline to furnish the government with any desired information on any specified subject of inquiry. On the contrary, offers of that kind were repeatedly made and as often declined. The officers demanded and forcibly took all the books and papers of every nature, whether business or private, for the purpose of removal to the Collector's office. They refused to accede to any demand for receipts for the same, and no opportunity was allowed to make a list of the books, papers, &c., thus removed. No means are, therefore, left to the merchants to identify the property taken or to ascertain what the Collector has held on to in case he should be compelled to surrender his spoils. Not one of these firms are distillers. They are all dealers in spirits or rectifiers of the same. There is not a distillery in the Thirty-second district. There is no tax of any great amount on the dealings of these firms. They pay a tax on sales or on rectified spirits, not on the manufacture of the goods. The whole business records, for years past, of these firms are therefore under examination, not for any specified act of omission or commission, but for anything that the Collector may discover or pretend to discover. Stocks of goods to the value of many hundred thousand dollars are seized and cannot be dealt in without cause being given.

The law prescribes that in seizures of spirits they must be proceeded against in forty-eight hours through the proper channels of the court. This has not been done. The goods have been in possession of the Collector for more than ten days, and not a single legal step has been taken to proceed against and confiscate them. The Collector has promised day after day to surrender books and to make charges, but up to last night he had not fulfilled a single promise. Meanwhile many of the firms locked out of business find their credit destroyed and their business prospects ruined, and are yet unable to obtain a single definite cause for the arbitrary proceedings taken against them. They complain that they have been adjudged guilty, and deprived of every means of maintaining their innocence by the removal of their papers by an officer who has, in violation of the laws, as is alleged, appointed himself accuser, judge, jury and executioner at one and the same time. There seems to be no way at present to make the Revenue law conform to the ordinary rules of equity and criminal jurisprudence, which always considers accused parties innocent until they are proven guilty.

In the Thirty-second district they say that parties are always guilty until they are proven innocent, and all means of showing the latter are carefully removed to the office of the accuser. There is the greatest excitement and indignation, not only among those parties affected by Collector Bailey's acts, but by other business men, who do not know what day they and their property may be in the hands of the officers from unknown and unascertainable causes. The sufferers in this raid have determined to have this question settled once for all, and the courts will be applied to to define, if possible, whether merchants have any rights which revenue collectors are bound to respect. It is confidently asserted that Mr. Bailey will discover that he has made one raid too many, and that hereafter it will be necessary at least to make charges of some sort before the property of taxpayers is seized and carted away. It is well known that the firms now in trouble have been heavy and regular honest payers of all taxes laid upon them by the law, and it is considered strange that they should be punished to the world as swindlers.

It is well to add that it is understood that Collector Bailey has not received the advice or concurrence of Assessor Cleveland in these transactions. The courts will at an early day settle the contest, and the rights and duties of officials and business men will doubtless be clearly defined. Meanwhile the whiskey dealers deny in toto having violated the revenue laws.

PRESIDENT BERGH CANNOT BE FRIGHTENED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I feel assured that you desire to be just and to give the truth of all matters that come before you; but you are in error in relation to the case of a man named Post, whom you seem inclined to defend. This man has a horse, which was found attached to a cart loaded with iron, and whose foot was very lame, the purulent matter running out as he went along. Surely this was sufficient cause for the interference of our agent, which only went to the degree of requesting the driver to take the suffering animal home. There is so little zeal in the administration of public affairs that really when it manifests itself it is rather a cause for congratulation than censure. If you were aware of all the mercy and forbearance which we practise daily in the discharge of our labor you would not regard us as being over zealous. Where we make one arrest we allow twenty at least to go with a kind reprimand. Now as to the man Post who calls himself a most "law abiding man," he admits in the very same letter which you have seen fit to publish that he is ready on every occasion to take the law in his own hands, and shoot down or "treat as a highwayman," which is the same thing, any officer or other person who shall dare to interfere to prevent cruelty to a dumb creature belonging to him. This is his idea of a "law abiding citizen" and of his humanity.

I should not have noticed his letter were it not that you thought proper to write an editorial on the subject; and while not caring for or fearing him, I did not like to have you remain in error on the subject, and communicate that error to the public, thereby prejudicing the minds of your countless readers against a most thankless, onerous but useful labor in behalf of creatures which give us all they possess, and look for mercy and compassion only in return. As for the fellow Post, though he were to bristle with pistols and daggers, he shall comply with the requirements of law and humanity, like his betters.

HENRY BERGH.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 22

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SURF; OR, SUMMER SCENES AT LONG BRANCH. Matinee at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA OF RUY BLAS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HOURS; OR, GOLD UP TO 165. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OURS. Matinee at 1½.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LA GREVE DES FORGERON'S—LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—DAVID GARRICK—A PROTEAN ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—GERMAN OPERA—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Matinee—HAMLET. Evening—MEG MERRILIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—PAUL PRY—ROBERT MACAIRE. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND—POCAHONTAS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—MUSIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE, &c. Matinee.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—Day and Evening—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, January 22, 1870.

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NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled sheets.

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC.—Considering the various cases of sneak thieving, robbery and "skinning" that we record to-day, we may safely say that the symptoms of an epedemic of knavery are alarming.

JAY GOULD'S ERIE REPORT—It reads well enough as a defence of the managers, but to the stockholders "it is not worth shucks," for it shows no dividends. Watered stock, like blue milk, is a thin diet for the buyer, though the first seller may get as fat as butter.

ICE CROAKERS.—We begin to hear the croak, "What shall we do next summer for ice?" but it will be time enough to begin that croak at the end of February. We have noticed that, hard winter or mild winter, it does not much affect the price of ice.

RETRENCHMENT AS DEFINED AT ALBANY—An increase of offices, an increase of salaries, and an increase of jobs all round. At this rate of retrenchment our next tax levy will be increased from twenty to thirty or forty millions; but the fiddlers, for all that, must be paid.

THE HERALD'S COSMOPOLITANISM.—The NEW YORK HERALD, like the Bible, is read and appreciated in all parts of the world. In our mails of yesterday we received subscriptions from England, Ireland, Austria, Australia and various parts of South America. Of course this is of quite frequent occurrence; but it is worthy of record as showing with what favor the HERALD is regarded throughout the world.

The Paraguayan Struggle for Independence.

From the late reports in relation to the Paraguayan war it appears that the allied governments have at length arrived at correct conclusions in regard to the hopelessness of the struggle and have withdrawn their armies from the scene of operations. Such withdrawal was made absolutely necessary by the popular clamor in Brazil and by the bankruptcy to which the empire was reduced. The failure to overthrow Lopez while he remained within easy reach of the allied armies, the reckless extravagance of expenditure upon the part of the Brazilian agents, the fears of the Argentine people awakened by the overbearing attitude of their imperial ally, together with other and lesser causes, have contributed to the popular dissatisfaction in all the allied countries, and have at length broken down the dogged resolution of the Emperor to continue the war until the accomplishment of the main object proposed by the treaty of alliance. This object, which the three nations solemnly but most unwisely bound themselves to attain before laying down their arms, was to destroy Lopez or force him into exile. This object has in no manner been attained.

Lopez, it appears, is still in Paraguay, within twenty leagues of the direct geographical centre of the republic, with an organized force, holding the Cordilleras of Caiguazu, having a fertile country in his rear, and so intrenched as to render hopeless any attempt to disiodge him by such force as his enemies were capable of combining for a further movement. With an army of but twenty thousand men, and without hope of reinforcements, the allied generals saw the absurdity of attempting hostile operations against such a position, two hundred miles in the interior of a hostile country and against a people who seemed to have revived and improved upon the warlike virtues of the Spartan times. With true imperial firmness Dom Pedro refused to believe. But there is a logic in events to which even emperors must sometimes yield; and when at last his trusted counsellor Parhalios, proconsul of the conquered capital (Asuncion), confirmed the reports of the "Prince Commander of all the forces of Brazil," heir apparent, &c., &c., as to the absolute impossibility of carrying on another campaign, the Emperor sadly yielded to the popular demand and resolved to declare the war at an end. But there was a difficulty—the fatal provision in the treaty of alliance in regard to the destruction or driving out of the intractable Lopez, who would not be destroyed nor driven outside his country. It was decided to adopt the expedient of our popular assemblages and resolve him out. He was declared, therefore, to be a fugitive in Bolivia. But people who had considered that story on several previous occasions received it with distrust. Moreover, the Bolivians made search and did not find him. In this dilemma there came a happy inspiration to the great Parhalios, the Mephistopheles of the alliance. By the treaty of alliance the future boundaries of Paraguay were to be arranged so as to give to Brazil all the northeastern portion of Paraguay down to within a short distance of Lopez's actual headquarters in the cordilleras. This arrangement was of course contingent upon the annihilation of Lopez.

Now, pushing these proposed boundaries a little further to the south, we have Lopez in Brazil—being in Brazil, out of Paraguay—and therefore the war is at an end, the object of the alliance attained. This being the case, there can manifestly be no impropriety in the little matter of the boundary, or if there is the provisional government will make it right. This is Brazilian logic—ingenious, but not wholly honest. Nevertheless upon the strength of this proposition comes the inevitable Lisbon telegram that "Lopez is wandering in the Brazilian deserts with a few followers," and soon after, of course, the Paris contradiction, accompanied by the assurance that he is still "in the Cordilleras, with eight thousand men," and later the announcement that he is marching against the allies with twenty thousand men. This force, there is little doubt, will rapidly increase the moment the pressure of the allied troops ceases to be felt on that portion of the population now within their lines. The provisional government will scarcely venture to remain in Paraguay, if, indeed, it does not surrender its functions at once in favor of the legally elected ruler. The principal member of this government fought for four years as an officer in Lopez's army. During this period he was three times taken prisoner by the allies, and as many times escaped from his captors and rejoined his chief. On being taken a fourth time, however, he consented to remain with the enemy, and was made a member of the ornamental triumvirate known as the provisional government. It is not likely that he would make any strenuous effort to perpetuate the power of Brazil in Paraguay.

We are ready to accept, therefore, the announcement of the allied governments that the war is at an end. We have no sympathy for them in their defeat, and but little respect for the puerile device with which they seek to cover it and persuade the world that the principal object of the alliance has been accomplished. We do not expect that President Lopez will move immediately on the capital. To do so would be manifestly unwise; for the reluctance of the Emperor of Brazil to confess to the failure of war will no doubt delay to the last moment the final withdrawal and disbandment of his army. Meanwhile Lopez can afford to wait, and at the proper moment resume his own. We have no doubt that he will recognize the wisdom of the proverb, and "build a bridge of gold for a flying enemy." Upon his resumption of power in Asuncion we trust he will justify the confidence which the HERALD has always reposed in him, and refute by the moderation and magnanimity of his course the silly calumnies with which his enemies have sought to array against him the sympathies of the world. The official announcement recently made to our government that the war is at at end will open the river to Yankee enterprise, and he will soon be able to supply himself with our improved breech-loaders and with munitions of war sufficient to render improbable any future invasion.

Of course Lopez must anticipate a continuance of hostility upon the part of Mr. Fish, who has been as good a friend to Brazil in the Paraguayan war as to Spain in the Cuban business. But fortunately Mr. Fish does not control nor represent the public opinions of this country, and the same arguments he made use of to justify the discharge of the Spanish gunboats are sufficient to condemn the false position he has maintained and still continues toward Paraguay. The general result, as we have sketched it, is eminently satisfactory to the American people, and the melancholy fact that the administration is at this moment arrayed against the only two people on the face of the earth who are engaged in a contest for republican independence has in nowise tended to alienate or deaden the popular sympathy for Cuba and Paraguay.

The Arrival of Prince Arthur.

Prince Arthur arrived yesterday in New York, by the Albany express, at a quarter to one P. M., and was received by Mr. Thornton, the British Minister. No noisy demonstrations were made by the comparatively small crowds assembled near the Thirtieth street platform and in front of the Brevoort House, on Fifth avenue. A lunch at the hotel, a drive in the Park, a brief interval of repose, dinner and a visit to Wallack's completed the programme of his first day in this city. Undisturbed by calls, and delighted at the contrast between wintry weather in Montreal and springlike weather in New York, Prince Arthur must have been agreeably disappointed by his first impressions of our metropolis. The good-natured smile which on occasion lights up his healthy and intelligent English face indicates a happy facility for enjoying the pleasures and ignoring the annoyances of foreign travel. Notwithstanding his light side whiskers and his greater height, Prince Arthur bears a striking resemblance to the Prince of Wales as the latter appeared when in this country ten years ago. Although but nineteen years of age, his manly air makes him look somewhat older. It is likely that the seclusion he prefers until he shall have personally delivered the message which he brings from his royal mother to the President of the United States will not be intruded upon. But he will doubtless be gratified by the courtesies which, both in Washington and, after his return, in New York, as well as in other cities that may be visited by him, will be freely extended to the third son of Queen Victoria.

Yachting Upon the Ocean—The Season of 1870.

We publish to-day a challenge from Mr. William Douglas, Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and owner of the American yacht Sappho, for an international ocean race with any schooner yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail against the Sappho from Old Head of Kinsale to Sandy Hook. Mr. Douglas prefers to start on the 4th of July, the day on which the Cambria and Dauntless leave on their contest across the ocean; but he states that he is prepared to sail on any day during the month of July the acceptor of his challenge may choose. Mr. Douglas also challenges any schooner yacht in Great Britain to sail a race from the Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back any day during the first week in June. These challenges were published in the London *Times* of the 8th inst. We also publish a note from an amateur nautical member of Parliament to the editor of the London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, recommending that all yachtmen, captains, sailing masters or others feeling any interest in the forthcoming race (between the Cambria and Dauntless), to offer suggestions as to preparations, on the prevailing winds and currents, at that period, to Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the Cambria. All these movements indicate that the spirit of ocean yachting has received a renewed impulse among the yachtmen of England and America.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.—Judge Bedford has characterized his administration of justice since he has been in his present position with a rigid exaction that has called forth the charge on the part of some of the city papers that he has been too severe. When dealing with rogues severity is an excellent fault and deserves to be called a virtue. But a perusal of Judge Bedford's sentence on Ellen Utt, which he delivered yesterday, will disclose the fact that when the case requires it he can temper justice with mercy. Ellen Utt has three children, the oldest only four years of age, and the Judge sentenced her, for the manslaughter of Thomas Barrett, to only one year's imprisonment, in order that she might come out and commence a new life before her children were old enough to know of her as a convicted felon. Ellen was not naturally a bad woman. She had been led away by bad associations and degraded by the brutality of a bad husband; but she cherished a mother's love for her children, and Judge Bedford's humane sentence will touch the kindly chords of every mother's heart.

THE TRACK CLEAR THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.—This is the report from the Pacific Railroad for the 20th of January. No snow on the great Plains, nor in the Black Hills, nor in the passes of the Rocky Mountains, nor in the lofty chain of the Sierra Nevada, to obstruct the trains; but a clear track from ocean to ocean. At the same time the record shows the Hudson open to Albany; and the same is reported of all the European rivers emptying into the North Sea and the Lower Baltic, which are usually fast locked in ice in midwinter. Surely some wonderful things in the heavens and the earth, in the sun and his satellites are going on of momentous import to our little planet, but of which we know nothing.

BALASKY'S STATEMENT.—Elsewhere we publish the statement of George Balasky, who was shot by Mr. Biddle several days ago, as made to our reporter yesterday. He charges that Annie Raymond gave notice of his entering the house to Biddle, who rushed from a room and shot him; that he had never quarrelled with either, and was ignorant of the cause of the assault, which is to him still a mystery. Such, in brief, is his story, and we give it without comment.

SQUALLY—The weather among the democratic spoilsmen at Albany. The harvest is rich and glorious; but the reapers are clamorous and their name is Legion, and many of them distrust the Wigwam, and the "great tribulation" is threatened. In a sudden change from a long drought "it never rains but it pours."

Universal Negro Suffrage.

The fifteenth amendment requires now only the vote of Georgia or Texas in order to be proclaimed an article of the federal constitution, "the supreme law of the land." Within a week or two we expect this proclamation will be made. What then? The amendment declares that neither the United States nor any State shall make any abridgment of the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and it further provides that Congress shall have the power to enforce this thing by appropriate legislation. The States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, therefore, in their next elections will have to admit the right of the negro to vote, which they have heretofore denied him; and if they fail to do it Congress will interpose. And so with any one of the States.

The democrats have resisted this amendment o the last ditch, and on the ground that it gives to Congress the power to regulate the machinery of our elections in all the States. We hold that it simply gives Congress the power to enforce the equal rights of the colored race in any case where a State may refuse to grant or fail to enforce them. This, of course, may involve in certain cases an overhauling by Congress of the State election machinery; but we do not suppose that the amendment will be construed, for instance, as turning over to Congress the management of the polls of this city from the sachems of Tammany Hall, unless they exclude Pompey from the ballot box.

It follows that the policy adopted by the old line democrats of Virginia and elsewhere down South—the policy of recognizing the negro and cultivating him as a political ally—is the only course now left for the democrats in all the other States, and the sooner the Tammany Regency act upon this idea the better it will be for them and their candidate for the next Presidency; for negro suffrage is fixed, and there will be no getting round it.

THE COLORED SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—W. H. Revels, the negro who was elected by the Mississippi Legislature to fill the unexpired term to which Judge Sharkey was elected, is a carpet-bagger from Ohio. He has only a year to serve, and as he must of course wait until the State is admitted he will hardly have an opportunity to shine very brilliantly among his distinguished *confrères*, unless it is by his glossy complexion. But he will present himself under excellent auspices. He will come representing in himself not only a triumphant issue of republican policy, but he will take with him a strong tenet of the democratic creed—a memorial for the relief of political disabilities. He ought to teach a lesson in moderation and justice to Sumner and Butler.

SENATOR RAMSEY'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.—We call upon all men in Congress in favor of an impartial and uniform telegraph system in connection with the Post Office Department, and upon all in favor of cheap despatches, to give a helping hand to Senator Ramsey's Postal Telegraph bill. We call upon our contemporaries of the newspaper press throughout the land to ventilate this subject, so that we may know who are for a private corporation monopoly and who are for fair play and equal rights to the people. We want to know, and we want Congress to know how the land lies.

PANICS IN THEATRES.—Another bill has been introduced in the State Senate to provide against panics in theatres. Every session something is started in this direction, but we do not see that anything decisive has yet become a law on the subject. It is well enough to advise people at an alarm of fire in a theatre to keep their seats, but if everybody followed the suggestion strictly the fearful consequences are obvious in case the alarm proved true. The only right way is to make stringent laws providing for numerous places of egress in all theatres and forbidding the cumbering of passage ways with chairs and stools, and then enforcing the law.

COLLECTOR BAILEY'S WHISKEY RAID.—Collector Bailey has made a move that he may find will not be to his advantage. In seizing the books, papers and stock of twenty important and responsible dealers in spirits in his district, and thus putting a temporary stop to the business of these establishments, the energetic official will probably discover that he has overstepped his duty. The fact of Mr. Bailey being an agent of the government does not warrant him in pursuing a line of policy which, although vigilance may suggest, justice cannot sustain.

PEABODY'S MEMORY.—In the Assembly yesterday the resolutions passed the day previously to send a committee to attend the funeral of George Peabody were reconsidered and laid on the table. It has usually been the case that the evil that men do is forgotton after their death, notwithstanding Mark Antony's suggestion to the contrary, and it happened lately even among the radical Congressmen that they found kindness enough to speak well of poor Fessenden. But in the case of Mr. Peabody, of whom nothing but laudation was admissible in life, all sorts of slights are being shown his memory and dark slurs cast even upon his munificent bequests.

ERIE LEGISLATION.—It seems to be necessary whenever the Legislature meets that some legislation is required on account of Erie. The latest is in regard to the late strike, and is a bill to provide for paying wages to railroad employés within a special time. It would save the State time, money and trouble if Erie had a legislature of her own as well as an opera house.

SMALLPOX.—The announcement is made that from the first of January up to the present time there have been over two hundred cases of smallpox below Fourteenth street and east of First avenue. This is the largest number known for years in the city, but a diminution of deaths is noticeable within the past few days. It is a pretty well established fact by this time that the introduction of the foul disease was principally by emigrants from European countries.

VERY STRANGE FOR BOSTON—A refusal by the City Councils to give a public reception to Prince Arthur. "The Hub" evidently wants greasing, or it would whirl round with great rapidity at the very mention of the Prince. But there is no accounting for the vagaries of these provincial towns.

Wall Street—A Sensation in Rock Island Shares.

A year ago, when the overissue of Erie forced the Stock Exchange into defensive measures, a rule was incorporated in the bylaws requiring the registration of all shares dealt in at the Board as well as thirty days' preliminary notice of any intended new issue. Yesterday considerable excitement prevailed in Wall street owing to the enforcement of this rule in the case of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, which was, by direction of the Board, dropped from the list of stocks. It appears from the admission of one of the officers of the company that twenty thousand shares of the par value of two million dollars were issued last June. This new stock was not registered in the form prescribed by the brokers, and hence its exclusion. The dealings were banished to the street, where a busy group continued to buy and sell the stock despite the action of the Exchange. When it was found, however, that a great ado was making about a matter which had been already well known to the public, the excitement subsided, and though Rock Island was temporarily off the stock list it soon resumed the even tenor of its way with the other shares. The secret of the whole affair lies in the speculative strategy of the "bulls" and "bears." The latter have sold immense quantities of the stock for future delivery, and its obstinate firmness exasperated them into magnifying a breach of the discipline of the Stock Exchange. The new issue was formally authorized in a meeting of the directors last June, public notice of which was given at the time. It is not to be understood that we look with favor upon such over issues. But the effort to bring odium upon the road is only for speculative purposes. The stock-jobbing cliques are only fighting among themselves, and if they overreach each other by any device it is their business and not that of the public.

The Virginia Bill in the Senate.

President Grant has been wounded in the house of his friends. The Senate passed the Virginia bill at a late hour yesterday afternoon, but so loaded down with radical amendments, conditions precedent to the admission of the State, that it must go back to the House, where the terrible Butler is prepared to drive through the amendments against the opposition of his dearest enemy, Bingham, or perish in the attempt. The bill, however, will not probably come up until Monday, and in the meantime the terrible Butler will use all his efforts to win over opposing members to his side. If the bill is passed as the Senate has amended it President Grant's policy of moderation, as shown in his proclamation ordering the election in Virginia and providing for a separate vote on the obnoxious clauses of the constitution, is virtually trampled upon and disregarded, and the split among the republicans becomes wider than before. It is a fight between the wise and judicious counsels of the President and the bitter end fanaticism of the extreme radicals. It is in fact a discordance between President Grant and the leaders of the party that elected him. His more radical friends in the Senate have ventured heretofore to show a disregard for his policy in minor matters, such as rejecting some of his nominations, but in the present case they have flung down the gauntlet directly at his feet.

GENTLEMEN IN CONGRESS.—Some of the gentlemen from Massachussets, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in Congress, have been indulging in ungentlemanly observations and insinuations towards each other. Between Messrs. Dawes, Slocum, Kelley, Garfield and others, on Wednesday and Thursday last, there were ideas exchanged which would have been enough for two or three ducls in the good old slavery times. Now it appears to be all bark and no bite, and the Southern Hotspurs have disappeared. Lastly, it is a remarkable fact that, late a regular fighting man by profession, the Hon. John Morrissey should turn out one of the most exemplary gentlemen in Congress.

THE STORM IN THE WEST.—We publish in another column full and interesting accounts of the great storm which visited the Western States and caused so great a loss of human life and destruction of property. The telegraphic accounts, meagre as they were, prepared us in a measure for a serious story; but the newspaper accounts are full of the particulars of the dreadful effects of the cyclone, and from these it will be seen that the late tornado was one of the most terrible visitations to the section of the country where it raged that had occurred in years.

INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL AGITATION IN FRANCE.—Our cable telegrams from France, dated at midnight yesterday, report that the trades "strike" industrial provincial agitation at Le Creuzot had subsided, through the efforts of the proprietor of the works and in the presence of two thousand six hundred troops of the line. The appearances were threatening at one moment, and, when taken in connection with the political aspect as reflected from Paris, rather serious. The radical press of the French metropolis had indeed at once seized the opportunity afforded by the action of the workmen to swell the current of popular discontent as much as possible. The government remained, however, firm and the authorities healthily on the *qui vive*, so that it is pretty certain that the cause of "law and order" will be maintained in France, as it ever has been under constitutional governments, against illegal combinations.

CABRAL SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.—Cabral, the determined and open enemy of President Baez, of St. Domingo, does not approve of the idea of the United States throwing its strong arms round the little Dominican republic, thus insuring it a peaceful and prosperous future. Cabral has sense enough, however, to see that once the American power is established in the island that he and the rest of the turbulent spirits of which he is a type will have to keep quiet and turn their attention to other and more civilized practices than those of robbery and revolution. If he must fight and cannot live without excitement, why not emigrate to Mexico? In that congenial clime the belligerent Dominican might possibly be accommodated.

Women in Wall Street—A New Phase of the Woman Question.

A few days since our financial writer, whose observation is only equalled by his gallantry, recorded the fact that a couple of fashionably dressed ladies made their appearance upon the busy *trottoirs* of Wall street and were conspicuous for extensive purchases and sales of stocks, the transactions in which they conducted with a *savoir faire* of the routine of the Stock Exchange that could have been derived only from an intimate familiarity with the intricacies of operations in that moneyed region. We have been at the pains since to learn further of these speculative daughters of Eve, and have fallen upon the astounding discovery that woman in extending her career of usefulness under the teachings of the modern school of female progressionists has entered upon the novel profession of stock brokerage. Here is something for the consideration of Susan B. Anthony and her sister apostles of woman's rights. With what complacency must she and they regard the success which has so far attended their efforts. If *finesse* is woman's gift, why not finance also? We all know the skill with which she administers the domestic exchequer. Why may not her abilities take a wider range? Woman has made no mean mark in poetry and sculpture. Why should she not distinguish herself in all branches of the arts and sciences? If woman can regulate the expenditures of a household and audit a grocer's bill, why may she not manage a bank account? If she can keep a shop, why may she not sell bills of exchange? Why should she be compelled to restrict her talents to certain departments of business and be denied their exercise in all? And as to Wall street, she would be quite in her element. The nursing of a "corner" would enjoy her maternal skill. "Calls" would be her delight.

The capacity of woman for this new sphere of business being conceded, some little difficulty arises as to the specific nomenclature it would be her duty to assume. It is the experience of Wall street that all who go there, no matter how unbiased at first, gradually take sides with either of the respective opposing elements of the Stock Exchange. Now our politeness prevents us from conjecturing that she would become a "bear." We are aware, of course, that there are such things as female ursines, but they are confined to the kingdom of the lower animals. On the other hand, we are loath to think that she could be so Hibernian as to become a "bull." But this difficulty is one which may be easily obviated. The question of her status will settle itself in some way when woman regularly takes her place in the stock board. Meantime we congratulate the brokers that their labors are to be shared by the fair sex. How refreshing the time when the bass and baritone of "seller sixty" shall harmonize with the tenor and soprano of "buyer thirty," and the halls of the Stock Exchange shall exhibit a variety of costume as diverse as the floors of a ballroom. *Vive la frou-frou!*

THE NEW HAYTIEN GOVERNMENT.—Salnave's enemies are masters of the situation, and, of course, are desirous of proving that they occupy that position. Among their first acts were decrees outlawing Salnave and a number of his adherents. A price has been set upon the head of the ex-President. The new government has also undertaken to regulate the financial affairs of the country—a rather difficult task, by the way. Salnave has not yet been captured, and the chances of escape from his enemies are good. When he gets out of danger will he keep quiet? We think not.

IN BAD ODOR—The Senators in Congress, Pomeroy and Ross, and the Representative of Kansas, at home among their radical brethren. Resolutions have been introduced in the Kansas Legislature asking these three worthies to resign, because they were somewhat fishy on Andy Johnson's impeachment, and because in the way of jobs they have had too many irons in the fire. Ross, for saving Johnson, has had a hard time of it, and his case looks bad; but Pomeroy will probably escape as a champion of woman suffrage. Kansas is getting virtuous.

TRUE AS GOSPEL.—The report of Dr. Harris that about sixty miles of the streets south of the Park, or Fifty-ninth street, are very dirty and unhealthy, and that the dirt ought to be scraped up and carted off. But it is the old story, and we shall probably have to wait for the scraping till just a day or two before our next election.

LAW AND LUNACY.—The necessity for some more clearly defined processes of law to prevent abuses in the matter of confining persons in lunatic asylums has been forcibly illustrated heretofore by incidents in real life, and to-day we have another case. The persistency of the criminals, if the story as told is true, in trying to deprive the victim of his liberty, would most probably have deprived him ere long of his senses. Mr. Husted proposes to introduce a bill in the Assembly which will cover the whole ground.

THE DIPLOMATS IN WASHINGTON are excited over the question of precedence at the dinners to be given Prince Arthur by Minister Thornton, and General Grant has laid himself open to severe criticism by excusing himself from attending the first one. Between the President's want of diplomacy and the diplomatic sticklers for etiquette we stand on a volcano which any little South American representative may set in eruption at a moment's notice.

WOMAN'S WANTS.—At the late woman's rights gathering at Washington the Hon. James M. Scovel spoke for the cause in behalf of Jersey, and on asking "What does woman want?" he answered, "She wants work, she wants bread, she wants clothes." But the learned Jerseyman forgot her greatest want in forgetting that she wants the latest fashions.

THE ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY.—The bill introduced by Mr. Cullom in the House for the abolition of polygamy is being considered by a committee, and it was shown by a witness that if the bill was passed the Mormons would resist its execution. In that case the question arises as to which side the Mormon wives would take, for or against their husbands; whether they desire such emancipation as the bill would give them or whether, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, they prefer part of a husband to none at all.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Industrial Reform Agitation and Trade "Strikes" in France.

Two Thousand French Troops at the Scene of Provincial Agitation.

The Infallibility Question Discussion and Its Consequences in Rome.

DEATH OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL.

FRANCE.

The Industrial Reform Agitation—Trade "Strikes"—The Combinations Extending.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.

The strike of the operators at La Creuzot still continues, and is making a profound sensation throughout the country on account of the large number of workmen concerned in it.

It is feared by the government that the example the strikers have set will be followed elsewhere; and this is not all. It was supposed that the strike was brought about by revolutionary agents, and this idea is strengthened from the fact that their numbers are increasing and their demands becoming more and more unreasonable. La Creuzot is one of the greatest iron manufacturing towns in Europe, and this defection of the workmen is entailing heavy losses, which increase every day.

The primary cause of the strike was a change in the general direction of affairs there, to which the workmen objected. They petitioned for the reinstatement of the old direction, which was refused.

A Mining Accident—Increased Agitation.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.

A dreadful accident, the nature of which has not transpired, occurred at La Creuzot yesterday, whereby several of the miners were killed.

This has had a tendency to increase the general excitement.

A Prominent Employer on the Spot.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Evening.

M. Schneider, the President of the Senate and one of the largest proprietors of the works at La Creuzot, has arrived there. Several companies of troops have also arrived on the scene and others are on the way.

Food for the Radical Agitators.

PARIS, Jan. 21—P. M.

The semi-official journals of this city state that the troubles at La Creuzot have been greatly increased by the distribution of extreme radical journals among the workmen.

Arrest of an Editor—Press Prosecutions.

PARIS, Jan. 21—P. M.

One of the editors of the *Marseillaise*, who it is alleged helped to foment the disorders at La Creuzot, has been arrested.

The legal proceedings against the proprietors of the radical journal, *Reforme*, have been terminated. Three of the editors were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and the manager for seven months.

Rochefort's Case.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Night.

It is thought that the trial of Rochefort will merely result in a fine of a thousand francs.

Latest—The Situation More Hopeful.

PARIS, Jan. 21—Midnight.

It is now thought the strike at La Creuzot will not endanger the peace of the country. There are some hopes that an accommodation will be reached to-morrow.

A force of 2,000 infantry and 600 cavalry has already arrived at La Creuzot.

Baron Haussmann's Illness—The "Strikes."

PARIS, Jan. 21, 1870.

Baron Haussmann, the ex-Prefect of the Seine, is dangerously ill.

The strike among the operatives at La Creuzot, in the Province of Saone et Loir, near Dijon, still continues.

ROME.

Infallibility in an Agreeable Shape.

ROME, Jan. 21, 1870.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Dechamps, of Mecklin, who is at the head of the infallibility party in the Ecumenical Council, has been appointed Primate of Belgium.

German Threats of Secession.

ROME, Jan. 21, 1870.

The German bishops in attendance at the Ecumenical Council had a meeting to-day and resolved that unless the number of members in dioceses be taken into consideration in the votes held in the Council they will return home in a body.

There action has caused much excitement.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Agitation—Ministerial Defiance.

MADRID, Jan. 21, 1870.

A stormy scene occurred in the Cortes to-day in consequence of a students' manifestation in the city.

Señor Rivero declared he would imprison and subject to the tribunals the authors of the disorder, be they old or young. The country should soon see that he was not speaking to the wind. He repeated that he would castigate all disturbers of the public order.

ENGLAND.

Death of a Distinguished Admiral.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1870.

Sir George Francis Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet, and for a long time stationed in American waters, died in this city to-day, aged eighty-three years.

The Great Eastern Safe.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1870.

Much anxiety has lately been felt here for the safety of the steamship Great Eastern. A vessel which arrived yesterday brings the gratifying news that the steamer was spoken on the 5th of December in the South Atlantic Ocean.

A Greek Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 21, 1870.

A Greek loan of £500,000, sterling, will soon be introduced in the market here.

WISCONSIN.

The State Legislature in Favor of a Postal Telegraph System.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1870.

In the Wisconsin House to-day a resolution was introduced instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor connecting with the Post Office system a complete system of telegraphic communication, to be under charge of the government.

IOWA.

The Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in a Muddle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1870.

The Iowa Senate to-day, after considerable debate, by a vote of 30 to 14, refused to concur in the House resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution. The majority of the Senate claim that the House should have taken their resolutions as they were and adopted them, and not have ratified a new series of their own. The result is that only one house has as yet passed the fifteenth amendment.

PEABODY'S OBSEQUIES.

Preparation of the Train to Convey the Remains to the Place of Burial.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

The train tendered by the Eastern Railroad to convey Mr. Peabody's remains from Portland to the place of burial, has been completed in the workshops of the company. The interior of the saloon car is hung with heavy folds of black and white serge, falling from the centre to either side, the windows being partially covered by the drapery. The English and American flags, edged with black, form a part of the decorations at each end of the saloon. The car is neatly carpeted and in the centre there is a bier about two feet wide and eight feet long, covered with black velvet and trimmed with silver fringe and tassels. The whole effect is sombre, but very tasteful. The two passenger cars which accompany the train are also hung with emblems of mourning, the folds of black and white serge meeting in the centre of the ceiling from each corner, and the sides of the cars above and around the windows are also draped. The locomotive of the train, the George Peabody, is also appropriately draped.

Sensational Stories About the Programme—A Committee Appointed by the Maine Legislature to Attend the Funeral.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 21, 1870.

Many sensational despatches in regard to the programme at the reception of Peabody's remains at Portland have been published, many of them without foundation. We are requested to say that no programme can conclusively be decided upon until the arrival of George Peabody Russell.

An order passed both branches of the Legislature to-day for the appointment of a joint committee to attend, with the Governor, the Peabody obsequies, but subsequently the Senate reconsidered its vote and tabled the whole matter.

THE INDIANS.

Report of General Morrow of the Condition of the Tribes in Dacotah Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

General Sheridan has forwarded to the War Department a copy of a report made by Brevet Brigadier General Morrow of the condition of Indian affairs in the vicinity of Fort Buford. The Indians in the vicinity of that post are the Assinaboines, Yanctons, Gros Ventres, the Mandans and a small force of the Sesetons, all friendly; and the Hunck Papas, a band of Tetons and Santees, all hostile. Each tribe is treated of in detail by General Morrow. The Assinaboines are very friendly to the general government; they have thirty scouts at Fort Buford, and are thought reliable in every respect. It is recommended they be placed on a reservation as they desire, and that military protection be afforded to prevent raids upon them from hostile neighbors, the Tetons. It is also suggested that the Yanctons be placed upon a reservation and their relation with the Assinaboines by intermarriage is thought will induce both to occupy the same. The Gros Ventres and Mandans are nominally on reservations at Fort Berthold, but subsist principally by chase. The Hunck Papas are described as bitterly opposed to the whites, and are termed the scourge of the Missouri from Fort Rice to Benton. They number about 500 lodges. The Santees are the remains of the Minnesota Indians, by whom such horrid barbarities were committed in 1868. Through various wanderings, they have at length settled upon the country lying between Mouse river and Moose mountain. Being outlaws in the States, they claim to be British subjects, but their war parties are constantly on the Missouri river. They are described as the most intelligent Indians on the plains. Their long residence in Minnesota enabled them to learn to write the English language. Many of their former habits still cling to them, and it is said they chant psalms around their camp fires, and often substitute at their scalp and other dances one of Watts' hymns for the ordinary Indian songs.

Several recommendations are made in the report for the amelioration of the condition of the friendly tribes, among which it is suggested that the control of Indian affairs on the frontier be transferred from the Interior to the War Department; that agents near military posts be under the orders of the military commander; that all trade with the Indians except by government be abolished, and that all Indians be transferred forthwith to reservations.

Depredations Near Fort Laramie—Progress of the Mountain Crows—Complicity of the Pawnees in the Massacre of the Buck's Surveying Party.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1870.

A letter from Fort Laramie states that a band of Indians captured forty head of cattle from a herder named Mills on the 14th instant.

Helena papers report the arrival of the agent of the Mountain Crows from Fort Parker. In the Yellowstone Valley the Indians are all contented. General Sully has caused the erection of a substantial mill and farm houses. It is expected the Indians will help in the cultivation of the soil next spring.

General Augur has just received official information from Fort Randall showing that there is no doubt that the Pawnee-Killer band were engaged in the massacre of Buck's surveying party on the Republican river last August. Eight whites were killed in the first attack, several escaped, but were subsequently murdered by another band of Indians.

CALIFORNIA.

The Mails Between Australia and San Francisco—A Challenge for a Prize Fight Declined—Movements of the Austrian Embassy—Miscellaneous News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1870.

Ben Holliday, President of the North Pacific Transportation Company, left for Washington yesterday, it is said, for the purpose of obtaining a government subsidy for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Australia. It is also stated upon reliable authority that the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand and Queensland have offered to grant a subsidy for the establishment of a line of steamers between this point and Australia. It is rumored that a line of propellers will be placed on the route next spring, whether Congress grants the subsidy or not.

Tom Allen declines Joe Coburn's challenge to fight for $5,000 or $10,000 until after his (Allen's) contest with Jem Mace in May next.

The fifteenth amendment still hangs fire in the Legislature. Both houses have postponed discussion of the subject several times.

The Austrian Embassy to Central and South America, which recently arrived here from China, via Yokohama and Honolulu, will proceed to Guatemala by the Panama steamer of February 3. The Austrian Minister and suite intend to call on Governor Haight at Sacramento before their departure.

Incompetence and inexperience of the new employes at the Branch Mint have virtually suspended operations at that institution. The superintendent has been compelled to reinstate a number of the dismissed employés.

A great council of the Improved Order of Red Men of California is in session here. Official reports represent the Order to be in a prosperous condition.

The meeting of the Oregon State Convention is called for April 7.

The rain storm continues.

Flour, $4 75 a $5 50. Wheat and legal tenders unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

George D. Prentice, of Louisville, is announced by a telegram as in a dying condition.

Edward Newton, a brakeman of the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, was killed at Acton yesterday by falling from a train.

The Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday passed resolutions denouncing the income tax as detrimental to trade and commerce.

Granville and William Pillow, the North Alabama murderers, have confessed their crime. Family troubles are the alleged cause.

Forty miles of the telegraph lines were demolished by the recent storm along the line of the Pacific Railroad, west of Omaha.

William Kriel, the murderer, was hanged at Louisville yesterday. He died quite easy. Ten thousand persons witnessed the execution.

A large wagon factory at the eastern terminus of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $7,000.

There is a general strike among the coal miners on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, extending through the Cuba, Mapleton and Orchard mines.

John Francis Rollins has been arrested at Swanton, Vt., charged with the murdery of his infant child. The body, partly devoured by rats, was found concealed in the cellar of his house.

The case of Adam Van Allen, cashier of the First National Bank of Albany, which has been before the United States Circuit Court for some time past, has been unanimously dismissed by the grand jury attached to the present court.

The Friends on the Executive Committee on Indian Affairs have been in session in Philadelphia for the past three days, in conference with Superintendent Enoch Hoag, of the Central Superintendency, and leave to-night for Washington. Their proceedings have been important and practical.

AID FOR THE REV. HORACE COOK'S FAMILY.—At a regular meeting of the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mamaroneck, held on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst., the sum of $735 was raised for the benefit of the family of the Rev. Horace Cook, who was formerly a pastor over this society. The amount will be made $1,000 if possible. A committee has been appointed to receive subscriptions.

MISSISSIPPI.

Generals Alcorn and Ames Elected United States Senators—A Negro Elected for the Unexpired Term Ending in 1871.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20, 1870.

A special despatch to the *Avalanche* from Jackson, Miss., to-night, says:—

The Legislature has elected Governor Alcorn United States Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871, and General Ames for the short term. W. H. Revel (colored), a native of and educated in Ohio, at present State Senator from Natchez, was also elected for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Mr. Sharkey was elected, but was not admitted.

The Legislature adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities from all Mississippians, to be presented by Mr. Revel, together with his credentials as United States Senator.

The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

LOUISIANA.

Settlement of State Debts—Raid by the Lobby Ring Upon the House of Representatives.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21, 1870.

In the Legislature yesterday an act was introduced authorizing the settlement of debts due by the State to certain banks. The Legislative ring, said to exist, broke in the House of Representatives yesterday under the severe pressure brought against it by General McMillan upon the question of payment by the issuance of bonds of the indebtedness alleged to be due by the State to certain banks in the city. It was understood that the whole matter had been arranged to go through, but the ring broke and the question is now indefinitely postponed. The lobbyists engaged were busy last night closing up the break in order to make another effort to pass the bill. The bill was called up again to-day and the session consumed in its discussion.

The *Times* says:—"Immediately after the war the Legislature of North Carolina was beset by all kinds of plundering schemes, under the plea of internal improvements, and issued subsidizing bonds to the amount of $34,000,000, which were disposed of at sixty cents on the dollar. They have now declined to 24½, and ruin and bankruptcy now stare this lately prosperous State in the face, and such will undoubtedly be the fate of Louisiana if more judgment and economy are not displayed in handling the public credit."

KANSAS.

Resolutions Introduced in the State Legislature Calling Upon Senators Ross and Pomeroy to Resign.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21, 1870.

Concurrent resolutions were introduced in the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature to-day asking Senators Ross and Pomeroy and Representative Clarke to resign, their influence having been impaired by circumstances growing out of the impeachment trial and the disposition for lavish expenditure on the part of one of them. The resolutions were referred to a special committee.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Prince Edward Island Unionists Objecting to the Terms of Confederation—A Woman and Three Children Burned to Death.

HALIFAX, Jan. 21, 1870.

The report that the Prince Edward Island government has accepted the better terms and agreed to the confederation is premature. An island paper intimates that the terms are not satisfactory to the leading unionists. They are disappointed at no provision being made for a railway. Imports of dutiable goods at the port of Halifax in 1869 amounted to $4,652,915; free goods, $1,811,224; duty collected, $896,094.

A woman and three children were burned to death in a house at West Point, Prince Edward Island, on the 12th inst.

NEWBURG.

THE MURDERER FELLOWS TAKEN TO SING SING.—On Friday Warren Fellows, the Port Jervis murderer, was brought to Newburg from Goshen, *en route* for Sing Sing, to enter upon his twenty years' term of imprisonment for the murder of Alexander Swinton. A large crowd collected at the ferry house to see him off, and the doors of the building had to be locked to keep the people out. In conversation with our reporter Fellows reiterated his statements with reference to his utter inability to remember any of the circumstances of the shooting. He said that since his brain was injured in a melée at Port Jervis in 1863 liquor affected him differently from what it did other people. The more liquor he drank the less he knew of what was going on, but his gait for all that would be as steady and upright as though he were perfectly sober. Said he:—"Bad liquor only had the same effect on me as it has upon other people I would have been dead drunk after drinking so much liquor as I did on that fishing excursion, and then I would not have been in a condition to do any mischief. I had nothing against Mr. Swinton or any of his family, and I don't know what caused me to go into the store on that night." The prisoner's eyes filled and his voice grew husky as he spoke of his motherless boy, four years of age. He, however, comforted himself with the thought that the child was in good hands—those of his maternal grandparents—and would be tenderly cared for. Fellows was in charge of Sheriff Van Sickle and an officer, who conveyed the prisoner to Sing Sing Prison by the 1:44 P. M. train on the Hudson River Railroad.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General James Cunningham, of Boston; George W. Dent, of San Francisco; ex-Governor Thomas Carney, of Kansas; General J. C. Fremont, of Irvingtown, and Manuel A. Otero, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. R. Henrick, of Albany, and Captain W. G. Hathorn, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

G. S. Martin, of Fort Sumter, and F. G. Lapin, State Prison Inspector, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor Thorpe and Surgeon Reed are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Captain Strawberg, of the Toronto Rifles, and Samuel Gardiner, of Hoosick Falls, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ a 92½ for the account. American securities closed quiet; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87⅞; 1865, old, 86¾; 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84¾; Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 55c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—United States five-twenty bonds opened firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady. Middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

The sales of the week have been 104,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken for export and 17,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 341,000 bales, of which 135,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 55,000 were American. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 242,000 bales, of which 141,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21, P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 21.—Cotton opened quiet, both on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—1 P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 2d. a 9s. 3d. per cental for California white, 7s. 9d. for No. 2 red Western and 8s. 7d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 30,000 are American. Peas, 34s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—4 P. M.—Pork declining. Cheese firm at 71s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—P. M.—Spirits petroleum 1s. 6d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—LONDON, Jan. 21.—Linseed oil flat. Refined petroleum firmer at 1s. 9½d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET—ANTWERP, Jan. 21.—Petroleum closed heavy at 60½f. for standard white.

THE ELDRIDGE SCANDAL—THE WIFE'S SIDE OF THE AFFAIR.—Mrs. J. P. Eldridge, of Stamford, Conn., makes her statement, and claims that great injustice has been done her in the accounts of the trouble between herself and husband that have been published in various papers. She claims that she herself left her husband and was forced to do so by his scandalous and brutal conduct. She has engaged counsel and will, if possible, prevent his obtaining the divorce he seeks. Mrs. Eldridge claims that her husband has, at various times, treated her with great cruelty, and that the admission of Mrs. Payne into the family was a matter of his own doing, and for which he alone was responsible. This, it will be remembered, was one of the chief causes of complaint urged by Mr. Eldridge against his wife. She brings various other charges against her husband that are of a severe nature, and, among the other evidences of his character having been bad, claims that he is a graduate of the State Reform School. So the matter rests pending the legal investigations which will shortly be made.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Journey from Montreal and Arrival in New York.

Reception of the Royal Scion by Minister Thornton and Consul Archibald.

Visit to the Central Park and Wallack's Theatre.

The spacious Grand Trunk Railroad depot at Montreal was filled with a large and eager crowd at half-past three o'clock on Thursday afternoon to witness the departure from the New Dominion of Prince Arthur for the United States to pay his particular respects to President Grant, in compliance with the instructions of Queen Victoria, and at the same time to take a look at things in general in republican America. Followed by his travelling companions, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenants Packard and Fitzroy, his Royal Highness entered the magnificent private car of Commodore Vanderbilt, president of the Hudson River Railroad, which had been sent there specially for his use, and whose princely appointments certainly were in splendid keeping with their princely occupant. As attendants were two servants of the Prince, wearing long drab livery overcoats with brass buttons and cockades in their hats, and one of each of the others, who, however, were dressed in plain black.

LEAVING MONTREAL.

Passing over Victoria Bridge at slow speed, the cheers of the crowd behind becoming fainter in the distance, the motion soon became more rapid, the monster engine puffed with lustier strength, and the smoke-cloud curled from the wheel track of iron.

Swiftly speeding on its way Rouse's Point, the dividing line between Canada and the United States, was soon reached, where, as usual, Custom House officials made their appearance, and in their necessary examination of the baggage of the passengers delayed the train for a short time. They did not, however, interfere with the effects of the Prince and his attendants. St. Albans was the first stopping place on American soil, where a halt was made for supper. It was known that the Prince was on board, and of course quite a crowd was gathered in expectation of seeing him. They were disappointed, however, as a collation was served in the car to the Prince and his companions. In fact they kept quite to themselves during most of the trip, taking their observation of the country from the windows of the car. Seen through the hazy mist of the moonlight the scenery which, as is well known, is of the most picturesque character at intervals along the route, looked wonderfully weird and grand. It was one o'clock in the morning before the Prince, such was the wonderful fascination of these perpetually grand moonlight scenes, retired to his berth.

ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Early morning found the train at Troy. Leaving East Albany at half-past six A. M. yesterday, the train was soon hurrying along with lightning speed over the Hudson River Railroad. There was much here, as there is to every new traveller on this road, to attract the attention of the distinguished scion of royalty. Reaching the Highlands his notice was especially called to the unrivalled grandeur of the scenery and mountain summits tapering away into the clear blue wintry sky. Every point of historical interest was pointed out to him; but there was no one place that more interested him than Sunnyside, the old homestead of Washington Irving. He repeatedly expressed a desire to take a trip on the river in the summer season, when, as he readily appreciated, the beauty of its scenery is greatly enhanced by the golden wealth of leafy foliage. Crowds were in waiting at all the stations, but the Prince preferring entire seclusion did not show himself.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

The train arrived at the Hudson River Railroad depot at 12:45 P. M. Promptly on hand to meet him were Mr. Thornton, British Minister, Mr. French, his private secretary, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul at New York. Nearly two hours previous a large crowd had been in waiting so as to catch a glimpse of him on his arrival. A police force, which, as is always the case, is perpetually to be found where they are least wanted, was likewise on hand to prevent any possible infraction of the public peace and any undue plebian infringements upon the sacred person of the Prince. After Mr. Thornton had introduced himself to the Prince and the formality of other necessary introductions were completed the Prince stepped into a carriage in readiness for him, followed by Mr. Thornton, who took a seat by his side, and Colonel Elphinstone, who sat opposite. The remainder of the party at the same time stepped into other carriages. The crowd, notwithstanding the presence of the police, made an undignified rush about the vehicles, making it difficult for a few moments to get started.

Through crowds and carriages, but waxing thinner,
They reached the hotel; forth streamed from the front door
A tide of well-clad waiters, and around
The mob stood.

This description of Byron's is entirely applicable in this case, excepting for the well clad waiters must be substituted Mr. Wait, the proprietor of the Brevoort House, who, by the way, and which Mr. Thornton did not do, shook hands with the Prince. His Royal Highness, inducted by Mr. Wait, at once entered the hotel and the others directly followed.

AROUND THE HOTEL.

As at the railroad depot, so in front of the hotel, there was a large crowd gathered to catch a view of his Royal Highness. Aside from the crowd on the pavements the steps, balconies and windows of the dwellings opposite were also filled with eager spectators. They all had a good look at him.

"How much he looks like the Prince of Wales," one remarked.

"Just his Saxon features," exclaimed another.

"His boyish face and exact nose," added a third.

"But taller," said a fourth, "and more masculine. Don't you see his side whiskers?"

While these and similar comments were being made as to his personal appearance others were discussing the subject of his dress, commenting, as the whim took them, upon his tall black and stock silk hat; his under suit, a sort of steel mixed pattern; his long overcoat, of light green color; his canary colored gloves and light cane. Around the corner in Eighth street were two juvenile musicians of the peripatetic school, one of them playing a violin, the other a harp. As his Royal Highness and party drove up in front of the hotel and were alighting from their carriages they were playing "Shoo, Fly."

"Stop that tune," said a gentleman to them.

"Why?" asked the elder of the two; "don't you like the tune?"

"Prince Arthur has come," explained the gentleman. "Strike up 'God Save the Queen.'"

The boys did as requested. It is doubtful if the music reached the ear of the Prince, for certainly there was to the golden harmonies of the music no golden response.

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS.

Entering the hotel the Prince was at once shown to his suit of rooms, which are on the second floor, over the ladies' parlor, and fronting upon Fifth avenue. They consist of a parlor and bedroom, with bathroom attached. The parlor is furnished with rosewood furniture, upholstered with yellow satin brocade. The windows have heavy curtains of the latter material. Pendant upon the wall are various pictures, principally those illustrating battle scenes from English history. Among the pictures are two handsomely colored lithograph portraits of Victoria and the late Prince Consort. There are also busts of Richard Cobden, General Colin Campbell and General Washington, as likewise a fine portrait of President Grant. The bedroom is also furnished with rosewood and brocade furniture. Across the corridor is a room set apart as a dining room, where he will take his meals in private, with his suite. Numerous bouquets were in all the rooms.

A DEJEUNER AND WHAT WAS TALKED ABOUT.

Very soon after arrival the Prince and party sat down to a lunch in waiting for them. All those accompanying him to the hotel joined him in this *dejeuner*. Of course, it was strictly a private affair. A reporter was ambitious to elicit the topics in the intervals of serving the various courses. He got hold of a waiter who assisted in serving the edibles.

"You were present at the dinner?" began the inquisitorial searcher after news.

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter laconically.

"You heard what they said?"

"Yes, sir."

"You know the topics they discussed?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did the Prince say anything about his proposed visit to President Grant?"

"No, sir."

"Did you hear him say how he liked the looks of American people?"

"No, sir."

"Did you hear him say how he liked New York?"

"No, sir."

"Well, what was said?"

"These are very fine oysters," said the Prince, answered the waiter. "I agree with you," said Mr. Thornton. "So do I," said Colonel Elphinstone."

"And that's all the information you have to give?" exclaimed the reporter.

"All, sir," the waiter bluntly answered.

DRIVE IN THE PARK.

The lunch concluded carriages were ordered to the door, and very soon afterwards the Prince and party again made their appearance and took seats in the conveyances, preliminary to a drive in the Park. The Prince was the first to take a seat, and for several minutes was the target of a large number of eyes centering upon him. He sat there, however, very tranquil, with a sort of seeming absent, musing, self-absorbed expression, as if wholly unconscious of the sensation his presence excited. And yet, as always is seen in his face, there was the crowning beauty and dignity of gracious modesty. The drive consumed nearly three hours. There was no special incident connecting itself with the ride. It being a beautiful afternoon, the sun clear and the air balmy almost as the breath of spring, the Park was unusually thronged with carriages. The Prince expressed himself not only amazed at this fact but also greatly surprised at the extent and magnificence of the Park.

DINNER.

Returning to the hotel, greatly exhilirated by the drive, the party partook of dinner. There was no one present excepting the parties joining him at the *dejeuner*.

THE PRINCE AT WALLACK'S.

The Prince, accompanied by Mr. Thornton, the British Minister; Mr. Archibald, the British Consul; Colonel Elphinstone and Lieutenant Fitzroy, was present at the performance of "Ours" at Wallack's theatre last evening. The party occupied one of the private boxes at the right of the stage, and, it is needless to state, were the observed of all observers. Those of the audience who discovered the Prince, who sat in the front seat of the box, in evening dress, amused themselves during the performance in leveling their lorgnettes at him, and during the interlude he deigned to be democratic enough to return the compliment by scanning the audience with his opera glass. He seemed to enjoy the play hugely, and laughed as heartily at the "hits" in the piece as any ordinary mortal present. The scene where the English troops are descried marching out of the city by moonlight on their way to the Crimea evidently pleased him very much, and when the curtain fell at the close of the act, with the band playing the McAllister March, he joined quite heartily in the general applause.

In the first scene of the first act, where a dialogue about the feasibility of matrimony takes place between two of the ladies, who finally become the respective wives of two officers who go to the wars, the sentence uttered by one of them, "Princes are never too old to marry," was regarded by the audience as a rather good thing, and they applauded it to the echo.

At the close of the performance a large number of ladies and gentlemen crowded about the vestibule and entrance of the theatre to witness the exit of the Prince, and as he made his appearance a voice called for "three cheers for Prince Arthur, son of good Queen Victoria," and the call was responded to with a will. The Prince recognized the compliment by raising his hat. The crowd pressed about him in a rather too democratic fashion as he reached the door to go to his carriage, but Captain Hedden and a few policemen kept them back until he had reached the sidewalk. The Prince created quite a favorable impression upon the bystanders, and as his carriage drove off he was again greeted with three rousing cheers.

The "Hub," in a Sulky Mood, Refuses to Patronize the Prince.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

The Common Council of this city to-day refused to appoint a committee to extend the hospitalities of the city to Prince Arthur.

OAKLEY IN JAIL.

The Defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank in Ludlow Street Jail—A Civil Suit—$150,000 Bail Wanted.

Edward J. Oakley, the defaulting cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, was yesterday arrested, under an order issued by Mr. Justice Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of bail in the sum of $150,000.

The cause for this sudden deprivation of liberty of the illustrious and energetic cashier was the institution by the bank authorities of a civil suit against him for the recovery of the amount of the funds abstracted by him, the facts and figures of which circumstance are more fully set forth in the annexed affidavit:—

SUPREME COURT.—*The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the city of New York vs. Edward J. Oakley*—City and county of New York, ss.—William A. Thomson, of said city, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—That he is Vice President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of the city of New York, the plaintiff in the above entitled action, a banking association located in the city of New York; that during all the times hereinafter stated, and for a number of years previously, the defendant above named was and had been the cashier of the aforesaid bank, and that in the course of his employment as such cashier of the said bank he did from time to time and at divers times between the 1st day of January, 1867, and the 1st day of January, 1870, at the city of New York, embezzle and fraudulently took and misapplied the money and property of the said bank, profits and property, to an amount exceeding $130,000, and that he, the defendant, is now justly and truly indebted to the said bank for the money and property so embezzled and fraudulently taken. And that the plaintiff has, as this deponent is advised and believes, a good cause of action against the defendant to recover the same.

W. A. THOMSON.

Sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1870.—EDWARD L. OWEN, Notary Public, New York County.

OBITUARY.

Sir George Francis Seymour, G. C. B., G. C. H.

This well-known naval officer died in London yesterday, aged eighty-three years. He was born in 1787, and was the eldest son of Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour. While quite a lad he entered the British Navy and participated in the battle of St. Domingo, fought in 1806 on board the Northumberland, and was severely wounded during the engagement. For the coolness and gallantry he displayed on this occasion, no less than by his family influence, he was rapidly promoted. In 1809 he commanded the Pallas frigate in the Walcheren expedition, and served on other war vessels until the war ended. In 1820 Sir George was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords, and in 1830 William IV. made him Master of the Robes. Subsequently he returned to active naval service, and for a long time was commander-in-chief of the royal fleet in the Pacific. He was subsequently transferred to North American and West Indian waters, where he became prominently known to the people of the United States. On returning to Europe Sir George was for some time stationed at Portsmouth, but for some years past he has not seen active service, although in November, 1866, he was made Admiral of the Fleet. He was also a Lord of the Admiralty and Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom. The deceased officer was a grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford and heir presumptive to that title. His family is a very distinguished and influential one.

LAGER BEER DEALERS IN CONCLAVE.

The lager beer brewers and dealers of Newark, N. J., have been considerably agitated for some days past in consequence of the action of Messrs. Schalk Brothers in lowering the price of their beer per barrel from ten to eight dollars. All the other brewers had been selling at the rate of nine dollars per barrel, and the sudden jump down of Schalk's firm induced them to hold a meeting, at which they resolved to keep the price up to nine dollars per barrel. In this they were supported by the saloon keepers. The latter, to the number of about 200, held a meeting at Brenner Hall last night and organized a German Saloon Keepers' Association, with Charles Voelcker, president; John Miller, vice president; William A. Fitte, secretary, and Henry Goelkel, treasurer. The object of the association is to protect themselves against the brewers and to keep the price up to five cents per glass. A resolution was passed to the effect that no member should hereafter purchase beer from any brewer who sold to dealers selling at less than five cents per glass. A committee of five to wait upon the brewers, who were in session in another part of the building, was appointed. The committee reported that all the brewers except Messrs. Schalk Brothers and Charles Kolb had agreed to sell only at nine dollars, and only to those keepers selling at five cents per glass. The dealers say they sold at the same rate when they had to pay thirteen dollars per barrel.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

[From the Olympia (Washington Territory) Tribune, Dec. 27.]

A MAMMOTH PAPER.—By the mail of last evening we received the NEW YORK DAILY HERALD of the 7th, 8th and 9th inst., containing a complete record of all events of note that transpired in the world immediately preceding the date of their publication. The paper of the 8th is a mammoth sheet of sixteen pages; the others contain twelve pages each. A wonderful amount of matter (and all interesting) is crowded into the largest of these issues—enough to make a book of respectable dimensions; and yet such papers are not uncommon from that office. To us the amount, variety and excellence of the matter are not more wonderful than the extraordinary enterprise visible in every column of the HERALD—an enterprise that costs immense sums of money and that cannot but excite wonder.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN WOMAN IN THE STREET.

At ten minutes to ten o'clock last night officer Garry, of the Seventeenth precinct, found an unknown woman, about thirty-five years of age, at the corner of Second avenue and Second street, in a dying condition, and removed her to the station house, corner of Fifth street and First avenue, but before reaching there she expired. She was dressed in black silk dress, brown cloth sacque, cuffs trimmed with velvet; prunelle gaiters, white stockings, fur collar and muff, black straw hat, trimmed with black crape and green ribbons, over which was a purple veil. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest this morning.

PLAYING ON PLAYERS.

Barney Williams Offered $463 for $7 84—A Confidence Game Spoiled—The Artist in Forgery "Goes For" Billy Florence—Defeat and Flight of the Unfortunate Youth—Scene at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

On Tuesday evening last a knock was heard at the door of Mr. Barney Williams' residence, in East Thirty-eighth street, and a servant at once admitted a young gentleman, who bore a letter for Mr. Williams. He wanted an answer in the shape of $7 84 currency. In the absence of Mr. Williams Mrs. Williams took the letter, and opened it at the suggestion of the visitor. It was literally as follows:—

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1870.

BARNEY WILLIAMS ESQ.:—

I have at last found the Error of which you spoke in your last Letter and therefore I Enclose Check amtg. to $463.00 drawn to your own personal Order only, and sent it through the D. F. A for which you will plase pay the Dues on Delivery Yours truly

B. W. THAYER, Manager Boston Theatre.

P. S.—Plase answer as soon as possible.

B. W. THAYER.

The check was numbered 3,450, was dated New York, January 18, 1870, and was rather peculiar in the wording:—

GERMANIA BANK,
185 BOWERY, NEAR DELANCEY STREET.
Pay to Barney Williams only $463.
$463. Due, $7 84. B. W. THAYER.

A two cent revenue stamp was on the corner. What the dues were for was not stated, and probably it was this omission which excited the suspicions of Mrs. Williams. She told the young gentleman, who stood twirling his fingers and looking unutterable things at the costly ornaments which adorned the tables of the parlor, that Mr. Williams was not at home but that she would give him the letter and enclosure when he returned; then if the check was all right—and she knew nothing about it herself—he was perfectly good for the "dines." The visitor objected to this mode of doing business, but the lady insisted. Then the young man, seeing that any further delay on his part would be prejudicial to the interests of his employer, hastily put out his hand for the check. Mrs. Williams, however, saw that if the piece

SMALLPOX.

VARIOLA, VARIOLOID AND VACCINIA.

The Diseases As They Were, Incurable; As They Are Now, Curable—The Treatment—The Epidemic As It Is To-Day in This City—Boundaries of the Infected District.

Much has been said and written about the prevalence of smallpox in this city. Some people look upon its existence as one of those terrible curses which Eugène Sue made the deathless companion of the Wandering Jew. Let us take a calm and accurate survey of this loathsome pestilence which medical authorities pronounce to be at once an epidemic and a contagion, and see if the dangers apprehended by too susceptible persons are grounded upon reasonable anticipations.

Smallpox has always afflicted this community. There has not, says so eminent a sanitary authority as Dr. Harris (concurred in by Dr. Morris), been a week in the last ten years when this evil has not prevailed in one stage or another. It is not, however, always for the public to know that such is the fact, and the reasons are as numerous as they are palpably sensible. In the first place the profession looks upon smallpox as a disease, in its virulence, in its fatality and in its obstinacy to medical treatment, that has had its day. And now any physician who has attended smallpox patients since the disease has passed almost completely under medical control will state that its virulence is measured by its loathsomeness; that its fatality is as rare as in cases of most any organic disease typical of these latitudes, and that the obstinacy has yielded to the concentrated experience of the medical profession, covering many years when the nature of the ailment was unknown, when its symptoms were but imperfectly understood, and when its treatment was violent and unsatisfactory. In view of these facts, which admit of no doubt whatever, the reader is asked to consider smallpox as it is.

SMALLPOX AS IT IS.

The symptoms generally introduce themselves in the form of a fever of the typhoid characteristics. Then the victim deteriorates into prostration. His stomach rejects food, his system throws off the ordinary articles consumed, and to feed and stimulate him becomes a matter of medical science. Formerly at this stage of the disease it was customary to keep the patient confined, to surround him with a heated temperature and to thus augment an already dangerous sickness. Of course such a mode of procedure invariably resulted in death, and the subject who recovered was a marvel. But valuable experience in public hospitals—for here alone have the strange caprices of the disease been observed and almost completely baffled—did much to disclose the absurdity of adding fevered medicines to a fever itself; and the learned doctors, having made this discovery, got down on their professional hands and knees and tumbled a very clumsy somersault, and commenced to treat smallpox in a diametrically opposite manner.

It was about this time that all the undertakers must have failed, as related by a no less distinguished authority than Munchausen, who declared that the physicians of the world having been invited to dine in a balloon, decomposed into their natural and elemental tendencies, and went off on a spree through space, leaving mankind without their wondrous wisdom. Once in the clouds they doubtless improved the opportunity and stored away much ethereal wisdom. However this may be, of late years it is true that the medical authorities of this city have accomplished much toward the cure of the disease. Instead of heating and smothering a patient, they now try to soothe him by cooling drinks; they try to purify him and give him fresh air, and not to make him inhale the products of his own contagion, increasing, as it naturally would, the activity of the poison, and inoculating even what little might remain uncontaminated.

Then it is the work of the physician to stimulate, and by gentle remedies to build up the system, broken down and shattered by terrible fevers. The pustules are not such great evils in themselves, except, of course, as destroyers of beauty; and to this degree they are frequently the very extreme in their action, as every one knows. It is, perhaps, one of the most curious facts connected with prostitution that many of the girls are marked, and that the superficial ravages of smallpox have shorn them of their outward charms, and have therefore driven them upon the town. When these loathsome sores give out their excretions then begins the greatest physical debility. The actual consumption of parts of the body, the invasion of muscles, membranes and tissues, the condition of the blood, the contemptuous state of the stomach level the victim to the confines of the grave if he is not treated with the science which experience has developed as necessary. The subject is cooled as stated, his susceptibilities are discovered and his weakness is conquered, if possible. Two weeks remove him from danger or seal his fate in death. If he dies it is from exhaustion. A patient who recovers has his body overspread by the eruptions which assume their most revolting form, after which the pus dries up. This is about the eighth or ninth day. It is a period of great danger, superinduced by weakness, by the general effects of the disease, and is indeed a critical moment.

But a short time elapses and there are fresh evidences of danger. If an accident occur, then the victim's life is jeopardized, he goes into decline and the disease terminates his life. Usually the eighth or ninth day after the pustules have ceased to flow there is another critical point to be weathered, and if this evolution is performed successfully life is safe. In all the phases of this infection it is not possible to prescribe the same remedy, and therefore it is difficult to successfully resist it in many cases. This is all that gives smallpox such a hideous aspect. Consumption and various constitutional disorders have specific remedies; but with variola they are only generic. The short time which is occupied by its ravages renders coolness of judgment, accuracy of diagnosis and rapidity of execution imperative in the physician. Hence it is a malady wherein many mistakes are inevitable; yet from what has been said it will be evident that it is not more serious than many other regular diseases afflicting mankind. The terror of smallpox is contained in one word—it is foul. Cleanliness is essential as a matter of course.

SMALLPOX AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health has boldly grappled with the disease, and Dr. Harris and his chief clerk, Mr. Norton, have watched it with sleepless eyes. They know every case occurring in the city and follow it through all its varying changes. Dr. Harris has sole charge of the epidemic, and, practically, he is the Board of Health. No distinction is made between the disease in its worst forms and varioloid—its mildest type; and in the statistics given this should be remembered.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT CONTAGION.

In the fall of 1868 Dr. Harris addressed a communication to the Board of Health predicting the epidemic as it now prevails in this city. San Francisco was then suffering from the scourge, and its evils were also loosed on transatlantic shores. Gradually it began to travel eastward, and from Europe westward. It seemed inevitable. Dr. Harris feared it from both directions, and his fears were timely and, the sequel shows, founded by acute discrimination. Soon vessels came over the bar and emigrants brought with them gifts of misery—a stock of contagion; not the boon they sought in western homes, but the doom they found in western graves. The public became agitated and the Board acted as the doctors recommended. Over 10,000 posters plastered the public places of the city inviting the poor to places where free vaccination could be enjoyed at the hands of paid physicians. The public schools were looked after, the rich were advised to consult their family physicians, and to all classes the ounce of prevention was weighed out, and where necessary the pound of cure.

In the month of May, 1869, the Board appointed a corps of sixty doctors, whose duty it was made to vaccinate the people. They were provided with vaccine, and the virus was of the best quality; not from people at all inoculated with diseases of the skin or blood. Infants, it is well known, are the subjects who furnish the most of the vaccine; and care was taken, as it is now, that they had healthy parents.

In the month of June last 30,000 people were cared for in this manner by the Board of Health. Besides this almost incredible number, citizens generally, who became alarmed at the dangers apparently in store, solicited the disease of vaccinia. The result of this treatment was immediate and gratifying. The contagion decreased; its fierce grip relaxed from the forms of the poorer classes, and hopes were entertained that it was a thing of the past. The following figures show the utility of vaccination:—

Before Vaccination.		*After Vaccination.*	
Cases in May.........	112	Cases in July...	83
Cases in June.......	161	Cases in August.......	27

Let no man sneer at the utility of vaccination.

Again coming to figures we have a marked increase in its devastating influences during the succeeding month, but a slight falling off, seen in the following:—

Cases in September... 69 Cases in October...... 38

THE AVERAGE CASES.

The treatment of smallpox by the Board has been instantaneous and imperative. A case is reported; it comes before Dr. Harris; the particulars are investigated; the sanitary inspector of the district wherein the victim resides is notified by telegraph to make a visit: he complies; the patient is isolated: every resident of the block is vaccinated; no persons get access to the victim save the nurse and physician, and the case is under medical control. If possible he is sent to the hospital. If upon a business thoroughfare he is removed at the expense of life. This is the way. It is quick, comprehensive and wise. What more is demanded?

Over 50,000 have been vaccinated in all since the disease began in the city. In numbers smallpox has prevailed to the following extent:—

In the year ending October, 1869............ 593 cases
Quarter ending January 1, 1870............ 593 cases

These figures, it will be observed, disclose a singular coincidence. The numbers afflicted in one year were equal to the number afflicted in the following three months. But some of the cases have escaped the eyes of the sanitary authorities, and, upon estimate, we pronounce the opinion that there have been to this day about two thousand cases in the city.

The deaths are as follows:—

In the year ending October, 1869............ 107
In the quarter ending January 1, 1870........... 109

Total.............. 216

Thus about one in every ten only pays the extreme penalty.

Dr. Harris carefully maps down the cases as they occur, and he has covered the topography of the island with marks of festering sores, so that the contagion progresses under his analytical eye. The arrangements as they exist in his office are as perfect as they can be made. If mistakes occur it is not by neglect.

SMALLPOX TO-DAY.

Since January 1 there have been over two hundred cases in this city below Fourteenth street and east of First avenue. This is the largest number known for years, and is truly appalling—so far as there is any occasion for alarm at all. The deaths have been about fifty-two. Connected with these figures is the gratifying fact that it prevails only among recent emigrants, who cannot be said to have yet domiciled themselves in America. It rages in its very mildest forms, and most of the cases are varioloid. At this hour there are about 175 cases in this city. From its effects twenty-two died last week, and up to Thursday night only nine, a great diminution.

THE LOCALITIES INFECTED.

When the HERALD reporter asked Mr. Norton as to the geography of the contagion, he threw out his arms and said "Right over there," fronting from the Mott street palace to the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. It is raging in some portions of the Tenth ward. It belongs to the German He owns the disease exclusively.

The schools of the city are not in the slightest danger.

Every street from East Houston street to Fourteenth street, east of First avenue, is dangerous ground. This is the smallpox territory, and this fact is published for the first time. It is fair to say that no public thoroughfare has a single case. Thus the traveling population is in little danger.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction reported 472 cases up to October 1, 1869, and their labors continue with despatch. Besides the localities laid down cases exist in East Seventeenth street and Elizabeth street. Victims residing in other parts of the city are rare.

DANGERS TO THE PUBLIC.

Isolation and the smallpox hospital do not afford perfect protection, as is well known. The HERALD has recorded several cases where the patients escape, or being afflicted without the knowledge of the authorities, ride in the street cars, come in contact with others and thus parade about as fell destroyers until discovered. The extent of fatal contagion that is spread in this way it would be a hazardous experiment to estimate, but it is doubtless fearful, and there is no expedient possible to prevent it. As one of the risks incident to every-day life it must be encountered.

A SCENE AT THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The engineer's office is room 47. His assistant arrived in due season yesterday morning, threw away the stump of a cigar, off with his overcoat, dropped his cane, stood his beaver on end and settled down to his desk. There were two other occupants of the room, people well advanced—Germans.

"Are you waiting to see the engineer?"

"No speak English," replied the woman.

"What is the matter with him?" pointing to the man covered with pustules.

"Smallpox!" Exit overcoat, beaver and cane with the late arrival.

Another head is pushed into the room. "Thunder! Smallpox! A darned shame to bring it here!"

Again the door creaks on its hinges; a brief survey of the apartment is made, and another quick departure.

Dr. Harris passes into the contagious presence, smiles a little, examines, gives a scientific wink and pronounces it a beautiful case. Meanwhile there is a pallor in many faces, caused, doubtless, by the feeling that these faces may some day be indented with a deeper pallor. The doctor, however, has the arms bared, and Dr. Post—a post deluvian—plays with a sharp-edged weapon upon susceptible flesh, and the endangered are prepared for a brief turn at vaccinia. That is all—so far.

CASES IN HUNTER'S POINT.

Smallpox recently broke out in Hunter's Point. The fact became known to Dr. Harris, who immediately telegraphed to Dr. Carpenter, the inspector of that district, who made a visit to the premises, in Ferry street, near the river, and ascertained the following facts:—

A lady, with a sister suffering from the disease at the Smallpox Hospital, went to see the patient. She returned, and in a few days some of her children were taken with the disease. Soon after her five children were laid low by the contagion; but they are all doing well at this time, and have suffered only in the milder forms. A lady residing in the same block was also taken. There has been one death, and Dr. Harris says that there will be two more. But two physicians live within three miles of the locality, and this makes the supervision of the epidemic difficult to the health authorities. The population of the village is thoroughly vaccinated, and the public schools are in no danger. To avoid further spreading carbolic acid has been used in large quantities, the houses have been cleansed, the clothing purified or destroyed. Smallpox is confined to the one locality named. Dr. Harris closes his report to the Board of Health as follows:—"All that is needed is that the public in that village should look well to the needy poor and to the duty of vaccination."

E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

CONCLUSION.

Yesterday morning there was a diminution of seventeen cases reported to the Board of Health, twenty having been made known on Thursday and three on Friday. This looks as though the evil were lessening. It only remains to be said of the epidemic that at no time have the authorities felt more confident of their ability to suppress it than now. The sanitary inspectors, experienced and skilful practitioners, are ready to respond at the click of the telegraph; vaccine of the purest quality is abundant; Dr. Harris stands at his post with tireless vigilance and gives personal attention to every case.

The Doctor has figures, symptoms, stages, tendencies and results at the tip of his tongue. Despatch is employed where any one is afflicted, and telegrams are hourly flying to all parts of the contagious district. It is a great triumph that smallpox has not moved from the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, whither it has been kept quarantined; that it has not invaded the higher classes, but has been imprisoned with the people who unwittingly originated it in this city—the German emigrants.

Paris now suffers as well as New York. For the fourteen weeks ending January 1, 1870, there were 270 deaths in that metropolis—more than double the number in New York. London had thirty-four deaths in the same time. The epidemic is under much better control in this city than in either of the two capitals named—the proportion being in this city one death to every ten cases and in London one death to every eight cases. These facts were ascertained directly from the Registrar General by Dr. Harris. Every opinion touching the future of smallpox in New York must rest, to a great extent, on speculation. Yet it is believed, and the reader can judge for himself, that there is no cause for general alarm. Fears are very naturally aroused from the existence of 175 cases, but they are so mild in degree that a small mortality only is expected. Still, citizens should be on their guard. They should avoid the localities mentioned above. They should pay particular attention to cleanliness. They should be observant as to whom they touch, as to personal contact in street cars and not indulge in undue excesses of any nature. It is consoling to know that there are fresh breezes, cold temperatures and an invigorating season, constituting one of the best antidotes to this unclean contagion which, in one of its whimsical turns, has settled in our community.

Smallpox in West Thirty-third Street.

Yesterday about half-past one a lady residing at No. 434 West Thirty-third street reported to the Twentieth precinct that her servant girl was very ill with the smallpox. The sergeant notified Dr. Harris, who at half-past two telegraphed that he would send a carriage to convey her to hospital. This is the first case reported in this ward.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE AGENT.

Successful Experiments at the Hoosac Tunnel.

[From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 20.]

Captain Von Schelika and Lieutenant Von Dittmar, both of the Prussian army, and the latter the inventor of the explosive known as dualin, have been giving a practical test of its quality at the Hoosac tunnel, which has proved very successful. The experiments included trials of its power upon rocks, simply placing a few ounces on the surface and covering it with dirt, upon a boulder in the open field, the hole being drilled in the usual way and the dualin lightly tamped in, and in the regular work of the tunnel, at the west and central shafts. In every instance the explosive did all that is claimed for it and proved itself a powerful agent for breaking things. The same weight of the dualin is more effective than nitro-glycerine, while it is also considerable cheaper, and is absolutely safe in the handling. Its obvious advantages over glycerine are so great that a considerable quantity of it has been ordered already, and it is probable that it will soon be exclusively used by the Messrs. Shanley in their work on the tunnel. Its great advantage is in the safety with which it can be used, even allowing for accident or carelessness. While possessing many of the properties of glycerine, it is so prepared and combined with other substances as not to be exploded by concussion—indeed, when not confined and fire is applied to it it does not explode, but simply burns. Lieutenant Dittmar brought over with him from Germany 100 pounds of Dualin in a carpet-bag, and we are sure he would not have treated nitro-glycerine in that confidential manner. There have already been numerous fatal accidents from glycerine at the tunnel, and any explosive that will be equally effectual and yet safe to handle will be a real boon to the workmen, if to no one else.

A WOMAN'S RETALIATION.

The Recent Cowhiding Affray in Jersey City.

Playing the Lover and Tyrant Alternately—The Victim Placed in a House of Prostitution—Both Parties Arrested.

An account was published in Wednesday's HERALD of the cowhiding of a young blood, named Charley Phillips, of Jersey City, by a girl, named Libby Wilson, who was employed in a dollar store, on Newark avenue, in that city. The father of Phillips keeps a store near this establishment, and the intimacy which sprung up between young Phillips (who is not over twenty years of age) and Libby, who is four years younger, resulted in that which always brings remorse and shame, and, in nine cases out of ten, utter ruin. Still Libby loved him, but with a stronger and more passionate love than that felt by Charley, who soon became tired of her, and, as she states, he induced her to enter a house of prostitution in New York. His conduct towards her rapidly changed from affection to tyranny, and not many nights ago he seized her by the throat and almost choked her. Even this she suffered without preferring any charge against him, till at length the measure of cruelty and cold-heartedness became filled, and the outraged girl became desperate. She thirsted for revenge, more, however, with the view of effecting a change in his conduct towards her than to inflict on him any bodily harm. She banished every thought of shooting or stabbing him, and on last Monday night she lay in wait for him, armed with a cowhide, at South First street, Jersey City, where she soon met him and laid on the hide unsparingly. Man is always a coward when he confronts an injured woman, and the fellow ran off in terror to his father's house. Meeting a police officer he induced him to take her to the station and place her in the lodgers' department for the night.

The young girl was accordingly taken to the police station, and after reflecting on her condition for some time she believed that she was detained as a common prisoner, and she watched an opportunity to escape. The occasion presented itself in the entrance of a man, who was bleeding profusely and who was followed by a large crowd. Libby mingled with the crowd as a spectator and slipped out. She made her way over to New York, where she stopped with some friends; for her family had discarded her on account of her disgrace. The affair caused a little excitement and a great deal of gossip in Jersey City.

Yesterday morning Phillips procured a warrant for the arrest of Libby on the charge of annoying and interfering with him. She was soon after arrested and locked up. A few humane individuals who sympathized with her in her misfortune went to the station and had her placed in the lodgers' apartment instead of the cell. She recited her tale of woe, giving the details of the first successful attempt to despoil her of her virtue, her subsequent residence in a house of ill-fame at his solicitation, and his adding insult to injury by taking from her for his use the wages of her infamy. She remained imprisoned for six hours when her father appeared and tendered bail for her appearance. Then came the hour of retaliation. She procured a warrant for the arrest of Phillips on the charge of seducing her on the night of the 28th of February, 1869, in the store where she had been employed, on Newark avenue. The alleged seducer was arrested and detained for examination. He is rather small, beardless, and has a very boyish appearance, but with an air of what indulgent mothers call "wildness." He has got into a "little scrape"—nothing more—but it is a scrape which contains a volume of instruction for every man who has a sister or a daughter. The case will come before the Grand Jury, and if the revelations on the trial will have the effect of opening the eyes of fathers and mothers to the dangers that beset their children some good will come out of it.

PLAYING A "SKIN" GAME.

A Sharper Snapped by Wholesale Dealers—A Heavy Specimen of Rogues' Literature — A Cincinnati Firm Ventilated.

A tall, gentlemanly looking man, aged thirty-five, of good address and much pluck, was caught up yesterday by officer Peter O'Donnell, of the Second precinct, on a charge of wholesale swindling, opposite 178 William street. The police had been on the lookout for such a man, and officer O'Donnell knew he had his man.

The prisoner gave his name as Rodney M. Pomeroy, of Cincinnati, and his profession as a boot and shoe merchant. He summarized his personal history beyond this limit into having lived with a woman here, but refused her name and address and any clue that might lead to further disclosures.

The parties victimized are numerous, but only the following cases are definitely in the hands of the police up to the present:—

Charles Hanselt & Co., importers of skins, No. 178 William street, received an order from this man for $700 worth of boots and shoes, which were duly forwarded. He then represented himself as the buyer of G. W. Taylor, No. 218 Church street, Philadelphia. When their agent called at this address he found an old store with nothing in it but a few empty boxes. James M. Burt No. 23 Park row, also forwarded to his order $288 worth of the same class of goods. Three days ago he obtained of Elisha Crowell, No. 6 Coenties slip, mackerel and cod to the amount of $299 75. The day following he obtained of Buttershell & Co. tea value for $728 44.

THIEVES' LITERATURE.

On Mr. Pomeroy's person there were found several letters which ought to be closely studied by the police, as they afford clues to much mysterious crime. From among these we publish the following naive specimen of the free and easy in morals and literature. There was a genuine business man, named Rodney M. Pomeroy, in Cincinnati, but he is at present in Washington as an agent employed to superintend the bill for the reduction of the tax upon leather:—

CINCINNATI Jan 11th 1870

To T. A. TALBOT Esqr Hoffman Hous New York

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 9th inst at Parkersburg was duly received this A M at breakfast Every thing seems to be working very smoothly in these parts at present. I purchased chairs yesterday they were sent me in without a murmur invoice no stamp and no one in yesterday but a man to get an adversisment for directry. today I hav ben favored with two thus far store man was very anxious to collect his bill or even a part of it seames to be very hard up. Tassens McHillip man was in to see me had a very lengty intereven with him says they have had a great number of inquiries as to who Rodney M. P. was he was mutch less impurtnant than most of these folows are said people here thought it very strange that thair was one R M P going out of buis and another wone comeing in they sent thair man that writes up the books to see me and if ever I talked smooth and plaid the gent and put men wright by off their gard I think I have done it with thes felowes thair daily reports are only surculated mong the subscribers to this office. I have them and they are indeed amuseing Rodney M. P. is not reported at all and will not be for the presant I told them we were not buying anything in this market, and probaly all you would buy east would be of thoes who would no us, and when you returned you would call and see them they seamed very well satisfied and departed like jentlemen I dont think they are very sharp Calied on Meyers &O at thair boarding place they seeme to be all right have got thair safe in and al ready for business Hope you will not break doun any more thay are to work our signes & say they will have them up this week Everything is all rite at the house nine borders come yesterday A young man called and asked for Mr P when the agency were in said he was with you at the St Nicholous & thought he would call & see when you were going to open yrun Ray like dark eyes no more at present R.

The other letters are signed A. B. Van Smeneth and Abraham. Mr. Pomeroy expressed an opinion that he could not be hanged for anything he could be charged with.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The *Alta California* gives the mining statistics of California for 1869, and says there was no important change since 1868, except a slight decline in placer productions, the precise amount of which is not ascertainable, and a slight increase in the yield of the quartz mines. The treasure exports were $37,287,117 and the receipts were $51,220,769, including about $12,000,000 from Nevada, $4,132,055 imports and $3,042,540 brought by coast steamers, mostly from Oregon and Idaho. This leaves about $32,000,000 as the product of the State of California, and about $47,095,000 produced in all the Pacific States and Territories. One of the chief events of the year has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay expenses for the last five years.

A nephew of the late President Pierce was arrested through mistake as the embezzler of $500,000 from a Pennsylvania nabob lately, and the little matter was settled by his receiving $15,000 indemnity for his soiled honor.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

LIVING LIGHT.

Lecture by Professor R. Ogden Doremus—The Universe Scientifically Considered—Spectral Analysis—The Marvels of Chemistry.

The fine new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, attracted many intellectual and deeply interested ladies and gentlemen to hear the third address of Professor R. Ogden Doremus upon the marvellous chemical properties of the globe. The professor's wide popularity, his distinguished eminence as a scientist and chemist, his identification with the Philharmonic Society, and his extensive social acquaintance, drew together as choice an audience as seldom gathers in New York. The stage was filled by an enormous battery of 250 cups of the capacity of a gallon and a half each, by glass retorts, magnets of great power, prisms, reflectors, lenses, maps, tubes and all the necessary experimental instruments incident to a fair explanation of the subject. The ladies were numerous. The toilets were elegant and the exhibition of chemical details practically passed off with success. At eight o'clock Professor Doremus advanced and spoke substantially as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At our first interview I had the honor of presenting to you the arguments of modern science in favor of the belief that our world, in common with our stellar system and the whole of the visible universe, was originally in a gaseous state, and that the imponderable forces—light, heat, electricity, &c.—were in a latent condition. This remarkably coincides with the terse statement in the first chapter of Genesis—"Without form and void and darkness on the face of the deep." At the second lecture I demonstrated by experiment, that when elements associate themselves, light and heat are copiously evolved, and therefore claimed that the first progressive step from the chaotic condition must have been the universal diffusion of light and its associated forces throughout immensity. We at once recall the mandate of the Almighty. God said, "Let there be light and there was light." It will be my province this evening to reveal some of the marvels of physics and chemistry in relation to these god-like forces. Professor Doremus then went into an elaboration of spectral analysis and gave in detail the important incidents connected with its grand discovery and development. He considered the undulatory theory of light, the refinements of which spectral analyses are capable, their great delicacy surpassing anything even in the imagination of the chemist. He dwelt upon the power of discrimination by spectra which were unknown before the development of the law, and pointed out the valuable discoveries reached through its agency. He performed numerous experiments in illustration of his subject, using the spectrum and a prism with an aperture of nine inches; employed the Bunsom flame, the oxy-hydrogen light and his powerful galvanic battery for purposes of illumination. Leaving this portion of his subject he touched upon microscopic spectrum analysis, as, for instance, of the blood, and laid this wonderful subject clearly before the audience. Passing now from the almost infinitely small he boldly sought the distant regions of space, and handling them with masterly perspicuity, he carried his hearers around the orbital tracks of stars and planets and visited the sun itself. The transition was as from zero to infinity—from a second to the eternal. It was a grand triumph. Stellar analysis was elucidated by experiments as well. He described the metals of the sun and stars. He demonstrated the enormously elevated temperatures of glowing spheres by heating sodium, and with a yellow line he passed it through its own vapors and produced a dark line similar to the spots of the sun, thus verifying his theory. He exhibited Mr. Rutherford's photograph of the solar orb by the oxyhydric light with splendid effect. These experiments all proved the grand idea of the lecture—the unity of chemical constitution, the identity of every element of the science with light, and the simplicity, yet regularity, of the architecture of the sensible and latent universe.

He continued:—I now come to the decision of the prism respecting the nebulæ, suns or cloudy matter or gases. Solids or liquids, incandescent, give continuous spectra; gaseous ones afford only partial spectra. The nebulæ produce but partial spectra, therefore gases are vapors. Touching the correlation of forces, he said, from the oxidation in the galvanic cells we produce a mysterious agency, designated as electricity. I apply it to this water, and showers of gas, bubbles of oxygen and hydrogen rise rapidly through these long tubes, demonstrating the most beautiful quantitives analyses of water. This same force to the decomposition of metallic solutions, as in electro plating bringing the poles together through these metallic points we convert this force into the most intense heat, and from the carbon terminals we have the brightest light ever produced by man. Why should we not have this overwhelming light in the greatest port of God's globe, in lieu of the sickly lard lights? When this current flows around these large masses of iron you witness the powerful magnetic force produced. (Professor Doremus then went into most delicate and interesting experiments in diamagnetism.) The revolution of a disc of copper is checked the moment the current passes between the poles, and the disc is arrested in its motion, though great force is employed. Witness the conversion of this chemical action into light, heat, electricity and power. In the same manner, by power, from this permanent magnet elicit the electric current, heat, light and chemical force. The oxydation of the carbon in the furnaces of the steamer St. Laurent generates heat, which is converted into power, which produces from the huge magnets the dazzling light which this vessel carries; and as a monetary proof of its value her insurance has been reduced. In the thermo-multiplier the faint heat radiated from the hand at the distance of many yards excites a current of electricity in antimony and bismuth, which is easily determined by the deflection of the magnetic needle. And it is now proven that every magnetic needle is in reality a delicate thermometer capable of measuring the variations of the heat which our planet receives from the sun. We therefore would claim that the union of the original elements must have produced all of these imponderable agencies, and that these are properly embraced under the evolution of light. Dr. Doremus continued to elaborate his subject, and proved by practical demonstration that light is the focus of all chemical constituents and the living and latent force of the universe. It is a great pity that empty philosophy and speculative theology cannot be driven from the lyceum and such practical and valuable lectures as that of Dr. Doremus last evening universally enthroned. Such a one embodies the true science of life.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN.

Lecture by Dr. R. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., Before the American Institute.

Dr. R. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., delivered a highly interesting lecture on the above subject, under the auspices of the American Institute, last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, which was filled by a large and intellectual audience.

On being introduced to the audience the lecturer said that the subject which he had ventured to select for that evening was so vast that for the short hour during which he proposed to claim the attention of the audience he could only undertake to speak in detail of a few of the many points which it comprised, or give them not much more than a bare enumeration of our recent additions to our knowledge in this direction. If there were any symbol of majesty and glory known to man it was most assuredly that resplendent luminary which was the source of all light and heat, whose splendor the unprotected eye may not behold, the mere attraction of whose meridian rays prescribed the tropic and the polar climates and directed the vicissitudes of summer and winter. The mighty alternations of day and night were but the dictates of the sun's presence or absence, while the effulgence of the full-orbed moon, the brilliancy of Jupiter and Venus and the rays of the comet which flits across the skies were but the reflections in a feeble manner of the sun's light. It was no wonder that in days gone by, then, that this mighty planet received the title of Deity. What to the disciples of Zoroaster had seemed to be a revelation modern science had found out to be an existing truth. Well did the old philosopher Theon, the father of Hypatia, speak of the great luminary as "the all-vivifying heart of the universe. We had every reason to believe that Pythagoras and his immediate disciples taught the doctrine in Egypt that the sun was the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolved around him once a year. Three and a half centuries after this Archimedes determined the sun's diameter as between twenty-three and twenty-seven minutes. We determined the measure of distances by measuring what is called the parallax of the sun. Mars and Venus being the planets nearest to the earth offered the greatest advantages for determining the sun's parallax; for that reason many observations of these planets had been made at well determined points on the earth distant from each other. The sun was one hundred and nine times the diameter of the earth; so that the earth, as seen from the sun, would appear but as a little more than the twelve-thousandth part as large as the sun appeared to us. If we were to represent the earth by an ordinary rifle bullet the sun would be represented on the same scale by a globe four and a half feet in diameter to a distance of thirty rods. But if we denoted the earth by an orange of the average size the sun would, on the same scale, appear as a globe twenty-five feet in diameter half a mile off. A locomotive engine would consume three hundred and sixty-three and a half years in travelling around the sun. The sun's distance and size being thus known, the next question was as regarded his weight or mass. It was easier to weigh the sun than to measure his distance. The weight of any terrestrial object was simply the attraction which subsisted between it and the earth, being measured by the force which was necessary to lift it. It had been found that the mass of the earth was a little less than six sextillions of tons and the sun's total size was thirteen thousand times more than the earth, while his heat was three hundred and thirty-seven times as much, making his specific gravity as a whole to be one and three-eighth times that of water. The lecturer then proceeded to exhibit a photograph of the sun's eclipse on the 7th of August last, taken at Burlington Ohio, and containing numerous black spots on the surface. He also gave various illustrations of the changes which the sun undergoes, on diagrams, and concluded his lecture amid the applause of the audience.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY MYSTERY.

Death of a Wealthy Farmer—Singular Obstruction to a Coroner—Indignation of the People—No One Will Testify.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 21, 1870.

On the night of January 5, as already reported in the HERALD, the residence of Robert Thorn, a Dutchess county farmer, residing on the Hackensack road, six miles from this city, was visited by three masked burglars at the dead of night. They called the old man from his bed, knocked him down and beat him, then placed him in a chair and bound and gagged him. They also beat, bound and gagged his housekeeper and then robbed the house of $300 in greenbacks, all the money they could find. There was much excitement over the affair at the time but neither Mr. Thorn or his housekeeper seemed desirous of telling all they knew about the matter. Vague hints were thrown out as to who the villains were, but even the police acted drowsily over the affair. Night before last Mr. Thorn died. I proceeded to the Coroner's office to ascertain if any inquest was to be held, when Coroner Andrus stated that there would be, and started down the street to see Mr. Thorn's attending physician, Dr. John R. Cooper. That gentlemen informed Dr. Andrus that he was unwilling to testify that the beating Mr. Thorn received on the night of the attack was the cause of his death, but that it might have hastened it. An intimate friend of deceased concurred in the physician's views, and rather urged that an inquest should be dispensed with. He also did not wish to have the case gain any more notoriety in the papers than was actually necessary. Coroner Andrus thus concluded to hold no inquest, a decision which, under the circumstances, was certainly a strange one, and which draws out much criticism; but the Coroner was without doubt obstructed in his duties in an indirect manner by the importunities of Robert Thorn's friends.

No one doubts that the old man's death was caused by the burglars, and the people are indignant to think that information in relation to the ruffians is to all appearances suppressed and the wheels of justice clogged. Mr. Thorn, previous to the defalcation of the notorious Richard Aiken, his son-in-law, who created such an excitement in New York city some time ago, was worth about $220,000. Aiken, I am told by an intimate friend of the family, robbed him of $65,000, and, I am told also, that a short time previous to the attack on Mr. Thorn which caused his death, Aiken arrived in this city one night after dark, registered his name at the Poughkeepsie Hotel and decamped the next morning by daylight. This was since his New York defalcation. Officer Graham, of this city, has stated in substance that he knows who committed the burglary and attack, but that he could get neither Mr. Thorn nor his housekeeper to make an affidavit, consequently he claims he could not act. It was hoped that a coroner's inquest would be held, if for no other reason than to secure the sworn statement of Mrs. Jane Pratt, who, it is believed, knows who committed the murderous attack, but who remains silent, partly through the importunities of the deceased's friends and partly through fear. The whole affair is shrouded in the deepest mystery and is the topic of conversation throughout the entire county. The fact that such an attack can be made in such a manner, and that the victim dies and that no steps are taken to thoroughly investigate the affair is a disgrace to the county, and is another invitation to thieves and murderers to come to this section where they may pursue their nefarious avocation successfully. The face and head of deceased, as viewed in the coffin to-day, is black and blue, and presents a bad appearance.

THIEVES ON THE WAR PATH.

Heavy Sneak Robbery in Twentieth Street—$2,500 Worth of Jewelry Stolen—A $250 Burglary in Nineteenth Street.

The thieves of the city have since their New Year's vacation exhibited considerable energy in the appropriation of other people's goods and chattels. One of the latest extensive and successful robberies occurred on Wednesday night, at the residence of John J. Goodwin, No. 32 West Twentieth street. It appears that about six o'clock on the evening in question the family left the house, to be absent for some hours, two female servants remaining in charge. When they returned, at eleven o'clock, they discovered that $2,500 worth of diamond and gold jewelry had been stolen from a drawer, where it had been deposited for safe keeping. An examination of the doors and windows showed no evidences of their having been tampered with. In addition to the lock the front door is secured by a chain. The girls, whose honesty is vouched for, declare that on the departure of the family they locked the house up securely and fastened the chain, and that the doors were not opened with their knowledge during their absence. It is believed that the robbery was committed by a sneak thief, who secreted himself in the house during the day; but how he got out is a mystery.

The property stolen consists of the following articles:—

One pair of solitaire diamond earrings, with gold and black enamel setting.

A round gold brooch, with black enamel bar across and four pearls in the centre.

One pair of black onyx sleeve buttons, with small pearl in centre.

One cluster diamond brooch, twenty-six diamonds—a large centre diamond surrounded by pear-shaped diamonds and other small ones—with chain and diamond-headed pin attached.

One black onyx brooch, with gold and shell pendants.

One oval shell cameo brooch, set with rather large pearls, figure of a girl and dog in centre.

One set brooch and earrings of pearl in round gold setting—light setting to show only the pearls—a little black enamel in setting.

One brooch of string pearls, round in shape.

One pair of gold and enamel earrings, with crystal ball, surrounded by a gold fringe as a pendant.

One set pin and earrings, Sevres china, painted birds in a gold setting.

One set brooch and sleeve buttons, of plain dead gold, wound with raised monogram in gold in the centre of each.

One pair of Roman sleeve buttons, with a bunch of grapes raised in the centre—all gold.

One chain and locket of Roman gold, with bunch of grapes like the sleeve buttons. On one side of the locket are the letters "Spes."

One dead gold brooch chain for the neck, very flexible, with narrow closed links, with locket. The latter has raised links on chain and buckle on one side, and encloses a photograph.

One very heavy rich dead gold bread bracelet, ornamented with mouldings.

One broad plain gold bracelet.

One gold bracelet, with Etruscan pattern on it in black enamel.

One set of Genoese silver, filagree worked brooch, earrings and chain, with a small cross.

One set of single studs, with star-shaped back, in gold.

One set of moss agate buttons and studs.

One set of plain large dead gold studs and other articles of minor value.

The particulars of the robbery were yesterday reported to the Central office, and detectives are endeavoring to secure the property. It is believed that the robber is one of the expert Philadelphia sneak thieves who are operating so extensively about the wealthy portions of the city, with good results in most attempts.

Burglary in Nineteenth Street—Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen.

On Thursday last, during the temporary absence of the occupants, the millinery store of Miss D. Lyms, No. 11 East Nineteenth street, was entered by burglars, who opened the rear door with false keys, and stole therefrom a large quantity of articles, including one child's purple velvet sack, four white underskirts, six pocket knives and 150 yards of white Nainsook. The total value of the booty secured by the thief is $250. No clue has been obtained as to the authors of the robbery, who must have been familiar with the location of the property and the habits of the occupants.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL TRAIN.—The train tendered by Superintendent Prescott, of the Eastern Railroad, to the trustees of the Peabody Institute, to convey the remains of George Peabody from Portland to Salem, was completed yesterday. The train consists of the fine engine the George Peabody, one baggage car, saloon car No. 77 and passenger cars Nos. 74 and 75. All the cars are new and have been built at the company's shops, at Salem. The exteriors of the engine and saloon car were finely decorated and a photographic view was taken, but on account of the danger of fire from sparks the decorations will be removed before the train leaves for Portland. The interior of the saloon is hung with heavy folds of black and white serge from the centre, falling to either side, the windows being partially covered by them. The English and American flags, edged with black, form a part of the drapery at each end. The car is neatly carpeted, and in the centre is a bier, about two feet wide by eight in length, covered with black velvet and trimmed with silver fringe and tassels. The whole effect is sombre, but very tasteful. The two passenger cars which accompany the train are also hung with emblems of mourning, the folds of black and white serge meeting in the centre of the ceiling from each corner, and the sides of the cars above and around the windows are also draped. It is expected that the train will leave for Portland to-day and there await the arrival of the Monarch.—*Boston Advertiser, Jan. 21.*

BROOKLYN CITY.

A Justice On His Muscle—Fire—A Receiver Convicted—A Dose for a Doctor—The Temple Israel Inauguration—Burglary.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday over the body of Robert Pickett, who died at his residence in Plymouth street, on Thursday, of injuries received in the foundry shop at the navy yard about a month ago.

Jacob Simmons, proprietor of a small tailor shop in Third avenue, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions of receiving a roll of cloth, knowing the same to have been stolen. He was remanded for sentence.

Judge Troy committed Thomas A. Eaves to the House of Refuge yesterday for attempting to administer an unnecessary potion of opium to Dr. Lorette, by placing the drug in his coffee. The accused, who is sixteen years of age, was in the employ of the doctor and the crime is attributed to the intention of the urchin to rob his master.

The residence of Charles H. Smith, Herkimer street, near Nostrand avenue, was burglarously entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and wearing apparel to the value of $230 was stolen. Otto Drutel, a young man who was recently discharged from the employ of Mr. Smith, has been arrested on suspicion of committing the offence.

James Buckley, Justice of the Peace for the Second district, distinguished himself in an unenviable manner at the close of the proceedings of the meeting of the Democratic General Committee on Thursday night, by striking and knocking down a delegate named Thomas Cavanagh, of the Twenty-first ward, who had incurred the ill will of the belligerent justice.

The German liquor dealers of this city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Ocean Garden, corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to procure a repeal of the Excise law. Several speeches were made in German and a committee of three was appointed to proceed to Albany in the interest of the proposed measure.

The building occupied as a bakery by James F. Shannon, on Third avenue, near Sixteenth street, Gowanus, was damaged by fire, about eight o'clock yesterday morning, to the amount of $1,500; loss on stock $1,000. The fire communicated with the building adjoining, occupied as a grocery store by Thomas McCormick and as a drug store by E. U. Boyd, each of whom sustain a loss of $200. Mr. Shannon is insured in the Montauk Insurance Company for $1,500.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock there was a congregation of about 200 Israelites assembled in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Fulton avenue, pursuant to arrangements previously made, for the "inauguration of the Temple Israel." The object is to promulgate the new method, originated by the 'Temple Emanu-El,' of New York, of conducting services of the synagogue in the German and English tongue, in order that the Jews who are not familiar with Hebrew may avail themselves of the advantages of the religious services. The musical arrangements were under direction of Rev. A. Rubin, reader of the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El—an excellent combination of vocal talent being in attendance. Rabbi S. Adler offered the inaugural prayer, after which the ark was opened and a scroll of the law taken out. After the usual responses of the choir the scroll was returned to the ark, and the dedicatory hymn was sung. The minister of the new congregation, Rev. R. D. C. Lewin, preached the sermon. The regular Sabbath evening services were then gone through with, and the benediction having been given the audience was dismissed. Rabbi Adler will preach in German this morning at the services, which will be held at ten o'clock.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CARTAGE SYSTEM

Mass Meeting of Cartmen—The Proposed Change in the Cartage System a Blow Aimed at Senator Fenton.

A largely attended meeting of the bonded public store and ship cartmen of this city was held last evening at Piper's Hall, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The object of the meeting was to oppose the order recently issued by Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Customs of this port, by which the whole of the cartmen at present employed in carting bonded goods are to be suspended and the city divided into eight districts, one cartman to be appointed to each district by the Collector.

The order issued by Mr. Grinnell is to come into force on the 1st of February next, and the cartmen are banding together to prevent, if possible, the order taking effect. The merchants of the city who employ their own cartmen feel that this order is an infringement of their rights, and at the offices of several of the principal importers of the city petitions have been laid for the past few weeks calling upon Mr. Grinnell to rescind the order issued. The petitions have been signed by the majority of the leading merchants and shipowners, and will be presented to Mr. Grinnell to-day.

The meeting last night organized by electing Mr. A. G. Reynolds as chairman. Mr. J. W. Cole acted as secretary.

Mr. Reynolds in calling the meeting to order recommended that the proceedings should be brief. The carmen believed that the action taken by the Collector of the Port was very unjust, and it was due to themselves that they should oppose it to the best of their ability. A letter signed "An Old Cartman," published in the *Times* of the 19th inst., was read and declared by the meeting to be written in the interest of the Custom House.

The petition from the merchants protesting against the proposed change was then read and a series of resolutions passed. The preamble to the resolutions stated that the change had been effected through a series of misrepresentations made at Washington by the Collector of the Port, stating that the majority of the cartmen of New York were democrats; whereas they have always been and are now firm supporters of and tried friends of the war, government and the distinguished Senator, Reuben E. Fenton, and declaring that the change in the present cartage system had been made to punish the friends of that Senator and to reward his enemies. The resolutions expressed the thanks of the meeting to the merchants of New York for their protest against the proposed change in the cartage system, and acknowledged with pride the services rendered from time to time by the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton to the cartmen and the workingmen generally, and pledged him the whole of their support in future. The resolutions were unanimously passed, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Brewer and the appointment of a committee to present the petition and resolutions to Mr. Grinnell, the meeting adjourned.

A BRIGADE OF BURGLARS.

Cracksmen at Work—Four Cases Investigated at Jefferson Market Yesterday.

There were four different complaints of burglary investigated before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, the oldest offender being only twenty-two years of age.

James Gallagher, of No. 28 Downing street, caused the arrest of James Owens by detectives Van Guechten and Stilwell, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, charged with burglariously entering his house, at the above number, on Wednesday night, by means of forcing open a rear door, and stealing a quantity of jewelry and money valued at $100. Four trunks, containing clothing belonging to Mrs. Gallagher, who is in the country, were broken open and a number of articles, the value of which is not known, taken away. James Broderick, a resident of the same house, testified to seeing the prisoner and an accomplice leave the house on the night of the burglary in a mysterious manner, with a large bundle in their possession. He denied the charge, but was held in default of $1,000 bail.

On the night of December 11 the boot and shoe store of Christopher Hackett, at 272 First avenue, was entered by burglars and a number of shoes, valued at fifty dollars, stolen. As the cracksmen were leaving the store they were discovered by officer Little, of the Eighteenth precinct, who arrested one of them and recovered the property, his accomplice making his escape, but was arrested on Thursday night by the same officer, who yesterday morning arraigned him. He gave his name as Thomas Cunniff and residence at 504 East Seventeenth street. A complaint was preferred against him, to which he pleaded not guilty, but was locked up in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

On Thursday evening, as officer Young, of the Fifteenth precinct, was passing up Broadway, he discovered three boys acting in a mysterious manner in front of the showcase of Arthur Genet, at No. 815 Broadway, and attempted to arrest them, only succeeding, however, in detaining one of them, named Charles Hammond, fourteen years of age, in whose possession he found a small jimmy. He was arraigned yesterday morning and a complaint preferred against him by Mr. Genet, charging him with attempting to steal a quantity of human hair valued at $200. He was fully committed to answer the charge.

Detective La Rue arraigned Patrick Fitzsimmons upon complaint of Lawrence Kennedy, of 349 East Twenty-third street, charged with burglariously entering his premises and stealing a quantity of harness; but the evidence being insufficient to warrant the Justice in holding him he was discharged.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, } FRIDAY, Jan. 21—6 P. M. }

Wall street continues to get up a sensation every now and then, and has broken the monotony once more with

A SENSATION IN ROCK ISLAND.

The street had been filled with rumors for a month past of an overissue of stock, and when this story was asserted quite positively a few weeks since the jubilant "bears" forced the price down to 101¼, but a reaction came when nothing new was developed concerning the overissue and the price went back to 103¾. The story was hereupon repeated and the attention of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was called to the matter. That body held a meeting to-day, and the fact having been ascertained by the confession of one of the officials of the road that the company had issued two millions of new stock last June, decided upon peremptorily striking Rock Island from the call of stocks at the board. The excitement upon this announcement was very great. The brokers in the Long Room were apprised of the action of the committee, and were, of course, required to suspend their dealings in the forbidden shares, at least in the Long Room, which is governed by the rules of the Stock Exchange. The crowd poured out upon the sidewalk in front of the building and business was there resumed in Rock Island. The stock, being an active speculative favorite, is to be found in nearly all the brokers' offices in Wall street; hence the failure of the Stock Exchange mandate to repress dealings in it. The price, which had opened at 105¼ and risen to 105¾, now descended to 103¾, but seemed to touch bottom at that figure, and several times reacted to 104, but closed finally at 103¾ a 103⅞. The original report was that 40,000 instead of 20,000 shares was the amount of the overissue. The effect of the admission from the company that the latter amount had been issued seems to have been discounted in the decline of the stock from 138 last summer to its present price. Had not this been the case the excitement might have led to a panic in the stock to-day, but when the first flurry was over its market became steady and comparatively quiet. The striking of the stock from the list is only in conformity with the laws of the board, which provide that

The Stock Exchange will not call or deal in any active speculative stock of any company, a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank, trust company or other satisfactory agency, and which shall not give public notice at the time of establishing such registry of the number of shares so entrusted to be registered, and shall not give at least thirty days' notice through the newspapers, and in writing to the President of the Stock Exchange, of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through the issue of the convertible bonds, and shall not at the same time give notice of the object for which such issue of stock or bonds is about to be made.

On the other hand, the company claim that they virtually gave notice to the Stock Exchange in a printed copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the directors last June, when the new issue was authorized. The resolution referred to is as follows:—

Whereas it appears to the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, by the report of the Board of Directors thereof to them this day, that there is now, and within the next twelve months will be needed about the sum of $4,000,000 for the purposes of said company in the completion and permanent improvement of its line of road, and for other purposes; and whereas the Board of Directors have asked of the stockholders an expression of opinion as to the best method of raising such sum as may be needed as aforesaid; therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion the said Board of Directors or the Executive Committee thereof should raise such sum as may be needed as aforesaid by the issue and sale of bonds or stock, or both, as in their judgment the best interests of said company demand.

This notice was not, however, in compliance with the terms of the bylaws, and hence the action of the Governing Committee. The thirty day rule is one which can be easily obviated whenever the directors of any road are speculatively inclined. In selling stock "short" they can borrow for delivery as much as they intend to issue anew. Then the required notice can be given and the new stock returned for the borrowed stock. Doubtless the full effect of to-day's proceedings has not been felt, for the action of the Governing Committee was taken about the end of banking hours. To-morrow it is thought there will be some trouble in the shifting of loans on the ostracised stock which is deprived of a regular market. It will be remembered that Erie was similarly situated when expelled from the call. Some of the express stocks were likewise suspended for a time, and now Rock Island makes the latest instance of the enforcement of the rule requiring a complete registration of all the shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

Before affairs had reached this pass the stock market had been in general strong, but dull. There was exceptional activity in Northwest, which rose to 73¾ for the common and 89 for the preferred, upon the supposed discovery that a heavy operator had sent a large quantity of the stock to the transfer office for reissue in smaller certificates. But after the demonstration in Rock Island the whole attention of the street was directed thereto and the rest of the list became dull and heavy and finally declined. Indeed, when Rock Island was banished to the sidewalk the group of brokers followed it and the market was virtually established outside the building. The question has been raised whether the proposed new issue of Wabash is a violation of the bylaws requiring thirty days preliminary notice. The Governing Committee has taken no action upon it as yet and probably will not, as the new shares are deliverable only to the holders of the present stock and are, therefore, in the nature of a stock dividend, which has been already ruled admissible in the case of Pittsburg. The object of the rule is to prevent a new issue prejudicial to the interests of stockholders.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy at five to seven per cent on call, the latter being the exceptional rate. Commercial paper continues more current, and discounts for prime double names range from 7½ to 10 per cent. Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, the demand for Saturday's steamer being quite under the

DECLINE IN GOLD.

The heaviness of the gold market was still more marked to-day, and the price of the precious metal fell to 120¼, at which some small amounts were sold towards the close of business in the Gold Room. The dulness of the gold market is in strong contract to the activity of a few weeks since. The cliques, in changing their tactics to the "bear" side, after "bulling" the price to 123¾, have been eminently successful.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government market was directly sympathetic with gold and followed its fluctuations with close precision. The prices at the opening were about as at the close last night and remained barely steady during the boards. In the afternoon, when gold had fallen to the lowest point of the day, governments weakened and declined to the following final street prices:—United States currency sixes, 110⅜ a 110⅝; do., 1881, registered, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. do. coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114⅜ a 115; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115 a 115¼; do. do. 1864, do. do., 114⅞ a 115; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅞ a 115; do. do., registered, January and July, 113⅞ a 114; do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅞ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do., 1868, do. do., 113⅞ a 114; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅞ a 112; do. do., coupon, 112 a 112⅛.

THE STATE BONDS IRREGULAR.

In Southern securities the feature was an advance in Tennessees, based upon the action of the State Legislature in authorizing the railways to issue six per cent bonds with which to cancel a portion of the State debt. The improvement was about two and a half per cent. The new North Carolinas were again weak and heavy. Virginias were steady. The Louisianas were lower upon the announcement that the State intends to extend its aid to more railways, but the effect was more perceptible in the levee eight per cents. South Carolinas were strong. The following were the latest street prices for the Southern list:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 56 a 56½; do., new, 49½ a 49¾; do., five per cent, 41 a 43; Virginia, ex coupon, 54½ a 55½; do., new, 61 a 63; do., registered stock, 49½ a 50; do. do., 1866, 56 a 58; do. do., 1867, 53 a 54; Georgia sixes, 82 a 84; do. sevens, 92 a 94; do. do., interest payable in Georgia, 85 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 40½ a 41½; do., new, 24 a 24½; Missouri sixes, 87½ a 88; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 88; Louisiana sixes, 68 a 70; do. levee sixes, 65 a 65½; do. do. eights, 78 a 80; Alabama eights, 94 a 94½; do. fives, 63 a 65; do. sixes, sterling, 80 a 85; South Carolina sixes, 78 a 81; do., new, 75½ a 77; do., registered stock, 74 a 75; City Memphis sixes, 48 a 49; do. Atlanta eights, 80 a 85; do. Savannah sevens, 83 a 85; do. New Orleans consols, 70 a 73; do. do., issued railroads, 68 a 70; Mobile and Ohio sterling, 67 a 68; do. eights, 60 a 62; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage, 71 a 72; do., second mortgage, 52 a 53; Memphis and Charleston first, 81 a 82; do. second, 73 a 74; do. stock, 40 a 41; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed, 57 a 60.

The State Comptroller of South Carolina has issued, in the Charleston papers, a notification to the insurance companies doing business in that State that they are required to deposit in his hands, on or before February 20, 1870, the amount of South Carolina bonds specified in the act of December 21, 1869, viz:—$50,000 by each life insurance company and $20,000 by each fire or marine insurance company.

CLOSING PRICES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following were the prices of stocks at the last session of the Stock Exchange:—Canton, 54½ bid; Cumberland, 30¾ a 31½; Western Union, 33¾ bid; Quicksilver, 13¾ a 14; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 16½ a 18; Pacific Mail, 41½ a 41⅝; Boston Water Power, 16¼ a 16½; Adams Express, 63½ a 64; Wells-Fargo Express, 21; American, 37 bid; United States, 54 bid; New York Central, consolidated, 92⅞ a 93; do. scrip, 87⅞ a 88; Harlem, 139½ a 140; Erie, 23¾ a 24; do. preferred, 39 a 42; Reading, 94¼; Michigan Central, 117 a 118½; Lake Shore, 84⅜ a 84⅝; Illinois Central, 137 a 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½ a 91⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 73⅛ a 73¼; do. preferred, 88⅞ a 89; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74½ a 75; Rock Island, 105⅝ a 105⅞; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 72⅞ a 73; do. preferred, 86⅞ a 86⅝; Toledo and Wabash, 53 a 55; do. preferred, 70 bid; Fort Wayne, 87⅞ a 87⅝; Alton and Terra Haute, 30½ bid; do. preferred, 68; Ohio and Mississippi, 25⅞ a 26; Delaware and Lackawanna, 106½ a 106¾; New Jersey Central, 99⅞ a 100; Chicago and Alton, 143 a 146; Morris and Essex, 85⅞ a 86; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 111½ a 112⅞; do. preferred, 111 a 112; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 15½ bid; Dubuque and Sioux City, 103 a 103¾.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF STOCKS.

The extreme fluctuations of the leading speculative stocks were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Central and Hud. consolidated.	93	92½
New York Central and Hudson scrip.	88	87⅛
Harlem	139¾	139
Erie	24	23¾
Reading	94⅛	94
Lake Shore	84⅝	84¼
Wabash	53⅝	52½
Pittsburg	91½	90½
Northwestern	73¾	72
Northwestern preferred	89	85½
Rock Island	105⅝	103¾
Fort Wayne	87½	87⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	73	72½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	86⅝	86
Ohio and Mississippi	26	25⅝
New Jersey Central	100	99⅛
Pacific Mail	41⅝	41½

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET

is shown in the following table of the principal fluctuations:—

10 A. M.	120¾	2 P. M.	120⅝
10:31 A. M.	121	3 P. M.	120½
11 A. M.	120¾	4 P. M.	120⅝
12 M.	120½	5 P. M.	120½
1 P. M.	120½	5:30 P. M.	120¼ a 120½

Holders of gold had their balances carried at rates ranging from five to seven per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$35,950,000
Gold balances	1,043,191
Currency balances	1,260,203

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$79,524,040
Gold receipts	1,552,175
Gold payments	1,425,846
Gold balance	75,140,214
Currency receipts	1,899,053
Currency payments	200,299
Currency balance	3,691,187
General balance	81,762,011
Customs	422,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Jan. 21—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, n, '65..	113¾	100sh's Boston Water P..	16
10000 do......s3	113⅞	500 Pac M SS Co........	41⅝
25000 do.......c	113⅞	100 Cum Coal pf......b c	31
10000 do.......	113⅞	600 Adams Ex.........	63¾
2000 US 5-20, c, '62.....c	115⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex....	20¾
9000 do........	113¾	100 Am Mer U Ex......	36½
5000 US 5-20, r, '62....	114¾	200 N Y Cen & H R RR..	92⅞
10000 US 5-20, r, '64....	115	100 do.......s60	92½
6000 U S 5-20, c, '64....	115	200 do..bet call..s3	92⅝
4000 US 5's, 10-40, c....	112⅛	50 do......	93
5000 US 5-20, c, '67....c	114	500 N Y C & H R c......	88
5500 do......	114	6000 do.....	87⅝
10000 do.....	114⅛	1000 do.....b c	87⅝
25000 do........s3	114⅛	2,000 do......	87¾
11000 US 5's, 10-40, r...	111⅞	10000 do.....	87⅝
1000 Tenn 6's, ex cou...	51⅛	100 Harlem RR.......	139¾
10000 Tenn 6's, n......	48⅝	500 Reading RR......s3	94⅛
71000 do.....	49	50 do.....	94⅛
20000 do.......	49⅛	700 L S & M S RR......	84¼
9000 Georgia 6's......	81	400 do......b3	84½
2000 do......	81⅛	100 do.......b c	84¼
5000 do.......	83	100 do.......	84⅜
10000 Georgia 7's......	91	1000 do.......	84⅝
5000 N Car 6's.......	41¼	100 Mich C RR......b c	117¾
1000 S Car 6's, new....	77	29 Panama RR.....b c	160
1000 do Apl & Oct....	80	1000 Chic & N W RR..s3	72½
2000 Ohio 6's, '86......	102½	400 do......b2	72¼
1000 B'klyn 6's, w l....	91	6 do.....	71
1000 Conn 6's.........	100	1000 do.......b c	72½
4000 N Y Cent 6's, '87...	87⅞	100 C & N W RR pfd...	86¾
5000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo.	91⅛	7 do.....	87⅜
5000 Erie 2d mtge, '79..	89⅜	100 do.....b call	87
4000 A & T H 2d m pf..	81½	200 Chic & Rk I RR....	104¾
6000 C & R I & P RR 7's.	96	300 do......	104⅝
1000 Great West 2d m..	77⅝	14 do......	104¼
1000 Chic & Alt inc bs..	88	200 do.....b c	105
1000 StL & I M 1st m bs	83	200 do.....c	105
6000 Chi & Mil 1st m...	67	200 do.....	105⅛
5000 C,C & Ind C 1st m..	72	300 do......	105⅜
20000 Tol, P & W 1st, e d	80	100 Mil & St Paul RR...	72¾
500 Chic & N W 1st sm	93	400 do.....	72⅝
10000 Long Dock bds...	80¼	100 Mil & St Paul pf....	86⅜
6 shs Continental Bk..	97	100 do.....s20	86⅛
20 Nassau Bank.......	103½	900 do......	86⅜
37 Ninth Nat Bank.....	107⅛	500 Tol, Wab & W RR..	53
10 do......	108	200 Ohio & Miss RR....	25½
10 Tenth Nat Bank....	106⅛	94 Mor & Ex RR......	86
10 Bk North America...	100	33 do.....	85¼
10 Cent National Bk..	105⅛	20 N Y & N H RR.....	138
70 Bank of Commerce.	121½	12 Chic & Alt RR.....	146
67 W U Tel.........	33⅛	60 Pitts, F W & C gtd...	88
250 do.....	33⅝	12 do.....	87⅞
200 Quick Min.......	13⅝	100 C, C & Ind C RR....	17
100 do.....bl call	13⅜	200 do.....b call	16⅞
200 do.....	13⅛	50 Dub & Sioux C RR..	105⅛
10000 M Tr 10's, ctfs....	44½	11 do....	109

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, '81, con..	117⅜	$17000 US 5-20, c, '65, n..	115⅜
25000 do.......s10	117¾	5000 do.....small	113⅛
85000 do.....	117⅝	40000 do.....	113⅞
1000 US 5-20, cou, '63...	115⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '67...s3	114⅛
22000 US 5-20, c, '64....c	115	30000 do.....	114⅛
500 do.....small	114⅝	125000 do.....s3	114
10000 do.....	115	67000 do.....b3	114
38000 US 5-20, c, '65....	115	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r....	112
500 do.....	114⅞	38000 do.....	111⅞
2300 US 5-20, r, '65....	115⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$33000 Tenn 6's, n.....	49⅜	10 shs Panama RR....	162
100000 do.....	49⅛	100 Cleve & Pitts.....	91½
5000 Georgia 7's.....	83⅞	700 do.....	91¼
10000 Georgia 6's.....	94	75 do.....	91
7000 Va 6's, new.....	61	300 Chic & NW RR....	73⅛
5000 N Car 6's, n.....	24½	400 do.....	73⅛
13,000 La 8's, lb.....	65⅛	500 do.....b c	73¼
5000 do.....	65⅛	500 Ohio & Miss RR....	26
5000 Ala 8's, bonds....	94¾	200 Chic & N W pref....	85¾
15000 C, C & I C 1st m....	71½	100 do.....s15	85¾
6000 do....	71	100 do.....b c	85⅞
10 shs Tenth Nat Bank	105⅝	100 do.....	85¾
20 Ninth Nat Bk.....	107½	200 N J Central RR....	100
100 Boston Water Pr...	16⅛	100 do.....b c	99⅞
100 Cum Coal pf.....b c	31½	100 Chic & R I RR.....	105⅛
10 West U Tel......	33⅜	10 do.....	105⅛
200 do.....b c	33⅜	10 do.....	106¼
100 N Y C & H R RR..b c	92⅛	400 Mil & St P RR.....	73
500 do.....b3	93	100 Mil & St P pref....	86⅞
19 do.....	92½	100 Del, Lack & W.....	105⅝
10000 N Y C & HR c..b c	88	30 P, Ft W & C R gtd....	87½
400 Erie RR....	24	220 do....	87¾
1200 L S & M S RR.....	84¾	200 Col, C & I C RR....	15⅞
100 do.....b c	84⅞	10 Dub & S C RR.....	109
25 Panama RR......	160	100 do.....	106½

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	33¾ a 33⅜	Northwestern....	72¾ a 73⅛
Pacific Mail....	41½ a 41⅝	Northwestern pf	85⅞ a 85¾
N Y Central con	92⅜ a 92¾	Rock Island....	103⅝ a 103⅞
N Y Cen scrip..	87⅛ a 87⅜	St Paul....	72⅜ a 72⅝
Erie....	23⅞ a 24	St Paul pref...	86⅛ a 86⅜
Reading....	94⅛ a 94¼	Ohio & Miss....	25⅞ a 26
Lake Shore....	84¼ a 84⅜	N J Central....	99 a 99⅜

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 20 packages. There was a moderate demand for pot, prices for which were quite steady at $7 25 a $7 50. Pearl were still dull and nominal at former prices.

BEESWAX.—The business was light, but prices were unchanged, closing at 37c. a 38c. for Western and Southern. 2,600 lbs. were disposed of at the latter price.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The business in all kinds was small, the demand continuing light, but prices were quite steady at former quotations. Lath was selling moderately at $2 50, at which price the market closed steady. For Eastern spruce there was a fair demand at quite steady prices, the market closing at $18 a $22 for common to choice schedule. Within the range of these prices there was disposed of 650,000 feet. Lime was in moderate request and steady, at $1 55 for common and $2 for lump. Rosendale cement was moderately dealt in at $2. Bricks were quiet at our last quotations, viz.:—New Jersey, $6 a $7 50; North river, $7 a $9 50; Philadelphia front, $40 a $42, and Croton, $18 a $20.

CORDAGE.—The demand was light, but full prices were demanded for all kinds. Manila was quoted 23c. a 24c.; Russia tarred, 17c.; Sisal rope, 19½c., and Russia bolt rope, 21c.

COCOA was in light supply and prices were firm in consequence. Guayaquil was quoted 12½c. a 13c., gold, in bond, and Maracaibo 28c. a 30c.

COTTON.—The market for this staple was quiet, the demand from all sources being light, but holders were indisposed to grant any concession from former prices to affect sales. There were disposed of 1,465 bales, of which 694 were for spinning, 675 for export, and 96 on speculation. For future delivery there was a moderate business transacted at quite steady prices. There were disposed of 200 bales, basis low middling, at 25⅛c.; 300 do. for February, part at 24⅞c.; 100 do. for February and March at 25⅛c.; 100 do. for March at 25⅛c.; 400 do. for April, part at 25⅛c., and 600 do. for June at 26c. We append the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	22⅞	23	23⅛	23⅜
Good ordinary	23⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
Low middling	24⅝	25	25⅛	25⅜
Middling	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
Good middling	26	26⅜	26⅜	27

CANDLES.—For all kinds the market was dull, there being no demand except for retail lots, and prices were heavy, though no lower. Adamantine (Western and city) were quoted 16c. a 22c.; sperm, 45c. and patent, 55c.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—There was a moderate degree of activity in the market at steady prices. We quote:—Sugar shooks, 35 inch heads, $2 40 a $2 80; sugar do., 33 do., $3 a $3 10; molasses do., $2 do., $2 75 a $2 80; pipe do., $6 50 a $7; box do., $80; rum do., $5 25 a $5 50; hoops, 14 feet, $48 a $50; hoops, 12 feet, $40 a $43.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet and we heard of no sales. Full prices, however, were demanded. Other kinds were dull but unchanged in value. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14c. a 14½c.; fair do., 15½c. a 15¾c.; good do., 15¾c. a 16½c.; prime do., 16¾c. a 17½c.; extremes for lots, 14c. a 18c. Java, 21½c. a 22½c.; Singapore, 19c. a 20c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 19c.; Manila, 16c. a 18c.; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 18½c.—all gold, duty paid.

DYEWOODS.—The market for all kinds was quiet, the demand being light and prices favored buyers. The supply of most descriptions was good. St. Domingo and Jamaica logwood were quoted $14 a $15, gold; Cuba fustic, $29 a $30, do.; other kinds do., $14 a $17, do.; camwood, $1 50, do., and west coast Lima wood, $60, currency.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 5,725 bbls. flour, 2,500 bags corn meal, 5,900 bushels wheat, 4,163 do. corn, 5,440 do. oats, 690 do. peas, 1,900 do. malt. The flour market, though still dull, was a shade firmer, especially for the low grades. Family flour was without improvement. The sales were about 9,000 bbls. Southern flour was quiet, but quite steady. Sales 600 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with sales of 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull. Sales 175 bbls. Brandywine at $4 90. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 60
Superfine State	4 65 a 4 95
Extra State	5 25 a 6 00
Choice do	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	4 65 a 4 95
Extra do	5 10 a 5 50
Extra Minnesota	5 25 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 75 a 6 75
St. Louis low extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice family	7 75 a 9 00
Southern choice and family	8 00 a 10 00
Southern superfine and extra	6 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 20 a 5 25
Corn meal, city	— a 4 90
Corn meal, Jersey	4 85 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 90 a —

—Wheat was in moderate demand and about 1c. better, but transactions were again restricted by the firmness of holders. The sales were only about 50,000 bushels at 95c. for unsound spring, $1 18 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee and Southern Illinois winter, $1 24 for No. 1 spring, $1 25 a $1 29 for small lots amber winter, in store and delivered, $1 45 for California, $1 55 for choice white Genesee and $1 14½ for small lots No. 2 spring; choice amber Michigan was held at $1 30 with $1 28 bid. Corn was firmer. The sales were 50,000 bushels, at $1 03 a $1 05 for old mixed, $1 a $1 02 for yellow, 98c. a $1 for new mixed, 72c. for unsound white, 85c. a 90c. for unsound mixed Western and $1 02 a $1 03 for Jersey new. Oats were moderately active and firm, the sales being 39,000 bushels, at 60½c. a 61c. for Western and 61c. a 63c. for State. Barley was more active, the sales being 18,000 bushels, at $1 a $1 02 for two-rowed State, 95c. for Canada East and 90c. a 95c. for car lots two-rowed delivered. Of malt there were sold 3,000 bushels four-rowed State at $1 12½ a $1 15. Rye was dull and nominal, at $1 for Western.

FREIGHTS were quiet, the offerings of almost all articles being light, and rates were a trifle easier in some cases. The chartering business exhibited but little activity, the demand for almost all kinds of tonnage being light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per steamer, 10,000 bushels wheat at 5½d., 450 boxes bacon at 25s., 300 tierces beef at 3s. 6d., 1,000 bales cotton at ½d. To Antwerp, 500 bbls. spirits turpentine at 4s. 6d. To London, 3,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 1½d. To Glasgow, 600 bbls. flour at 2s., and per steamer 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 4½d. The charters were:—A bark to Rotterdam, with 2,500 bbls. rosin, at 2s. 7½d.; a brig 189 tons, to Porto Rico and back, sugar at 58c.; a bark to Trinidad and back, sugar at 50c.; a bark, 2,600 bbls., to Gibraltar for orders, at 4s. 6d. for petroleum in bbls., 22c. for do. in cases, and 3s. for rosin; a brig, 1,600 bbls. for the same voyage at 5s. for petroleum in bbls., 25c. for do. in cases and 3s. for rosin.

GUNNIES were dull but unchanged. Bags were quoted at 16⅜c. a 16c. and cloth 19½c. a 21c., without sales.

HAY.—The demand was moderately active and prices were firm. Shipping was selling at 85c. a 90c.; retail lots, $1 a $1 20; long rye straw, $1 05 a $1 20; short do., 95c. a $1 05.

HEMP.—Jute was in demand and sales were made of 500 bales doss mixed, to arrive, at 5c. gold, and 500 do. on the spot in Boston and to arrive there, at 6¼c. do. Other kinds were dull at yesterday's prices.

HOPS.—The demand was light, being confined to small lots, but holders were still firm in their views, demanding full prices, especially for the better grades, which, it is generally thought, will be in active export demand before long. Prices ranged from 15c. to 30c. for common to choice, though the sales were within the range of 15c. a 27c.

IRON.—There was but little business transacted in Scotch pig, prices for which, however, were steady at former quotations, holders being indisposed to grant any concession to effect sales. 250 tons Eglinton, ex ship, were sold at $32 50 a $33, and 30 do. Coltness, on private terms. Glengarnock, ex ship, was generally quoted $34, without sales. For American the market was dull, and we heard of no sales of consequence. Prices were nominal at $35 for No. 1 and $33 50 a $34 for No. 2. Refined bar was quiet but steady at $82 50. Rails were dull, but unchanged, American being quoted at $76 a $77, currency, and English $66 50, gold. There were disposed of 200 tons wrought scrap, and 500 do. old T rails on private terms.

LEAD.—Foreign was steady at about 6¼c., gold, for ordinary, with a moderate demand. Sales 100 tons on private terms.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was passably active, the demand being principally from manufacturers, and prices were firm at former quotations. The receipts continue fair, but the stock remains moderate. Oak was quiet. Other kinds were dull. We quote:—

Hemlock.	B. A. & R. Gde.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	29c. a 30c.	29c. a —	28c. a 29c.
Middle	29½c. a 32c.	29c. a 29½c.	28c. a 29c.
Heavy	29½c. a 31c.	27c. a 29c.	27c. a 28c.
Good damag'd	27c. a 27½c.	26c. a 27½c.	25c. a 26c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, 20c. a 23c.; rough light, 37c. a 40c.; middling and heavy, 35c. a 38c.

Oak.	Slaughter.	Crops.	Rough.
Light	38c. a 42c.	42c. a 45c.	41c. a 43c.
Middle	38c. a 40c.	40c. a 45c.	38c. a 43c.
Heavy	39c. a 40c.	38c. a 42c.	39c. a 40c.

Bellies, 22c. a 24c.

MOLASSES.—The market for all kinds of foreign was dull, there being but little demand, and with a large supply prices were heavy and nominal. Refiners are indisposed to operate at present prices, owing to the fact that their product is not selling at remunerative prices, and the demand is almost entirely confined to small lots of grocery grades to supply the present requirements of the trade. Domestic was steady at 70c. a 81c., with a moderate demand and light supply. Prices were nominally 25c. a 32c. for old Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 30c. a 38c. for do. clayed, 40c. a 44c. for new do. do., 35c. a 40c. for old Cuba muscovado, refining grades; 44c. a 48c. for new do. do., 42c. a 45c. for old do. do. grocery, 45c. a 55c. for new do. do., 35c. a 50c. for old English Islands, 30c. a 50c. for new do., 45c. a 65c. for old Porto Rico.

NAVAL STORES.—With a light stock and an active demand, chiefly for shipment, the market for spirits turpentine was decidedly firmer, sales being made as high as 46c. for merchantable lots, which were held at the close at 46½c. a 46¾c. The sales were 550 bbls. at 45½c. at 46c. Engagements of 1,000 bbls. to Antwerp were made yesterday and to-day at 4s. 6d. The rosin market was quiet, but full prices prevailed, especially for the medium grades, which were more inquired for. There were sold 150 bbls. black at $2, 500 No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 50 a $2 87½, 1,000 bbls. strained at $2 10 a $2 12½, 250 do. No. 1 at $2 75 a $3, and 250 do. good strained and low No. 2 at $2 25. We quote:—Strained, $2 10 a $2 25; No. 2, $2 30 a $2 50; No. 1, $2 75 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5; extra do. and window glass, $5 25 a $8 25. Tar was dull at $2 75 for Wilmington and $2 37½ a $2 45 for Washington.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and we heard of no sales of moment. Jobbing lots were selling at 90c. a 92c. in casks and barrels. Olive was dull, but unchanged; small sales were reported at $1 40 a $1 42½. Lard was quoted at $1 25 for spring, and $1 45c. a $1 50 for prime winter with small sales within the range. Menhaden was quoted, 67c. a 67½c.; extra refined seal, $1 a $1 03; Western distilled red, 80c. a 85c.; bank, 75c.; straits, 78c.; crude whale, 80c. a 82½c.; bleached winter do., 90c. a 95c.; crude sperm, $1 55; bleached and unbleached winter do., $1 75 a $1 80, without sales of moment. Of cotton seed there were small sales at 97½c. for white winter.

OIL CAKE.—There were sales of 100 tons city on private terms and in Baltimore 100 tons Western at $41—the latter is quoted here at $41 a $42 50.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 419 bbls. pork, 627 packages cut meats, 172 bbls. and tierces lard and 2,500 dressed hogs. The market for pork was quiet, there being but little demand, but holders were unwilling to grant any concession from yesterday's prices. The sales were 250 bbls. at $27 50 for city mess, $27 a $27 25 for thin mess and $27 75 for new mess; also 750 bbls. new mess, for March, at $27 75 and 250 do., for May, at $27 75, seller's option. Dressed hogs were held with firmness at 11c. a 11½c. for Western and 12c. a 12½c. for city. Beef was only moderately dealt in, but steady in value. Sales 300 bbls. at $10 a $17 for plain and extra mess. Tierce beef was dull and nominal at $24 50 a $28 for prime mess, and $27 a $31 for India mess. No sales were reported. Beef hams were dull, but unchanged. Small sales were made within the range of $31 a $34. Bacon was about ½c. higher, with a fair demand; 400 boxes Cumberland cut, on the spot and to arrive, were sold at 14c. Cut meats were quite active for pickled hams, but dull for other kinds. Sales 160 packages at 14½c. a 15c. for pickled hams and 11½c. a 12c. for dry salted and pickled shoulders; also 10,000 lbs. bellies, in bulk, at 13½c. a 14c. Lard was in better demand, chiefly for export, and slightly higher prices were realized. There were sold 300 tierces at 16⅞c. a 15¾c. for city and Western steam, and 16⅝c. a 17c. for prime rendered; also 1,000 tierces for February delivery at 17c. and 200 do. for February and March at 17½c. The market for butter was quiet but prices were steady for almost all grades. The demand was almost entirely confined to small lots to supply present wants. The business in cheese was moderate, there being only a moderate demand from the home trade and but little inquiry from exporters, but full prices were demanded, especially for the better grades. We quote:—Butter, State, half tubs, fine, 42c. a 45c.; do., medium, 35c. a 39c.; pails, fine, 45c. a 50c.; do., fair to good, 35c. a 42c.; Welsh tubs, common to fine, 28c. a 38c.; firkins, fair to fine, 31c. a 41c.; do., common to fair, 30c. a 32c.; common, 20c. a 25c.; Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, &c., firkins, common to fine, 20c. a 30c.; do., common, 20c. a 23c.; Vermont, fine, firkins, 38c. a 41c.; fair to good do., 33c. a 36c.; common to fair, 30c. a 31c.; common store, 20c. a 25c. Cheese—State fancy factory, 17½c. a 18c.; common to fine, 15c. a 17½c.; do., common to fine farm dairy, 14c. a 17c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.; Ohio good to fancy factory, 15c. a 17c.; common to fair do., 11c. a 14c.; common to fine dairy, 13c. a 16c.; skimmed, 8c. a 12c.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was freely offered, and about ¼c. lower, but a good business was transacted at the reduction, the sales being 250 bbls., for immediate delivery, at 17⅜c., and 2,000 do., deliverable during the next two weeks, on private terms. At the close there were sellers at 17½c. for spot and 17c. for next week. Crude in bbls. was quoted at 23½c., without sales of moment. The market for refined was very quiet and prices were a trifle easier, especially for future delivery. The demand from all classes of buyers was very light, and sellers were generally anxious to realize. The sales were confined to 600 bbls. at 32c.—closing at 31½c. a 32c.—and 2,000 cases on private terms. Oil for February delivery was quoted 31¾c., without sales. Jobbing lots were selling at 33c. for standard white and 33½c. a 34c. for prime do. Naphtha was scarce and in fair demand for export, but sales were restricted by the firmness of holders, who demanded 10¾c. a 11c.; 10½c. was bid for a cargo. In Philadelphia the market opened at 30⅞c., at which price a moderate business was consummated. At the close, however, prices were weak, closing at about 30⅜c. The sales were 5,500 bbls. at 30⅞c. and 1,000 do. at 30¾c.

RICE.—Carolina was dull, but unchanged. There were small sales, within the range of 6c. a 7c. for common to prime. Rangoon was dull and nominal.

STEARINE was moderately dealt in at steady prices. There were sold 25,000 lbs., chiefly to arrive, at 16½c. a 16¾c.—the latter price for tierces.

SEEDS.—Linseed was steady at $2 17½ a $2 20, gold, duty paid, with sales of 2,000 bags to arrive, January shipment, at $2 20, gold, duty paid. Clover was quoted 13½c., timothy $4 50, and rough flax $2 25 a $2 30, without sales.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw was very light, and, with fair offerings, the market was rather heavy at the quotations appended. The sales were 76 hhds. at 10⅜c. a 11c. for Cuba and 100 melado on private terms; also 225 boxes at 9¾c. a 11⅜c. For refined the market was quiet and heavy at the following quotations:—Hard, 14⅜c.; soft white, 13½c. a 13⅞c.; extra C, 13⅜c., and yellow, 12⅝c. a 13½c. We quote:—

Cuba—Inferior to common refining, per lb	9⅝ a 10⅛
Fair refining	10⅛ a —
Good refining	10⅜ a —
Fair to good grocery	10½ a 11¼
Prime to choice grocery	11⅜ a 12
Centrifugal, hhds. and boxes	10 a 12⅝
Molasses, hhds. and boxes	9⅛ a 11
Melado	5⅛ a 8⅜
Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9	9⅞ a 10½
Do., 10 to 12	10⅜ a 11⅛
Do., 13 to 15	11⅛ a 12⅛
Do., 16 to 18	12⅛ a 13⅛
Do., 19 to 20	13⅛ a 14
Do., white	13⅛ a 14⅜
Do., No. 12, in bond, net cash (gold)	6 a 6⅛
Porto Rico—Refining grades	10⅛ a 10⅝
Grocery grades	11 a 12⅛

SALT.—There was no change of consequence in the market for Liverpool, which was moderately active at former prices. The arrivals were only moderate, but the supply of almost all descriptions was fair. Jobbing lots from stores were selling at the following prices:—Ashton's, $3 20 a $3 35 per sack; Marshall's and Worthington's, $2 40 a $2 50; Evans', Deans', &c., $2 20 a $2 25; Higgins', $2 75; ground, $1 60 a $1 65, and Turks Island, 45c. a 48c. per bushel.

SPERMACETI.—Refined was still dull and prices were nominal at 40c. a 41c.

SHOT.—Drop was quoted at 8¾c., and buck 8¾c., with a moderate demand.

SOAP.—Castile—There was no demand for wholesale lots, but a fair inquiry for jobbing lots at about previous prices, viz:—12½c. a 13c. No sales of consequence were reported.

SPELTER.—Silesian was dull, but unchanged in value; 50 tons ordinary were sold at 6c., gold.

TALLOW.—The demand was only moderate, but prices were firm, owing to the limited offerings. There were sold 20,000 lbs. at 9⅞c. a 10¼c., the latter price for prime city.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky exhibited more activity, the demand being principally from the home trade, but prices were quite steady. There were disposed of 173 hhds. at 8c. a 14c. Seed leaf was in more demand, and sales were effected of 66 cases 1868 crop Connecticut at 38c. a 68c., 100 do. State and 200 do. (re-sale) 1866 crop Connecticut on private terms. Spanish was steady, with sales of 100 bales Havana at 95c. a $1 10, and 50 do. Yara at $1 08. We append the current quotations:—

OLD CROP.

Kentucky.	Light.	Heavy.
Good lugs	7½c. a 8¼c.	8¼c. a 9¼c.
Common leaf	9c. a 9½c.	10c. a 11c.
Medium leaf	10c. a 11c.	11c. a 12½c.
Good leaf	11½c. a 12½c.	13c. a 14c.
Fine leaf	12c. a 14c.	14½c. a 15½c.
Selections	15c. a 18c.	16c. a 18c.

Seed leaf.	
Connecticut wrappers, good to prime	50c. a 75c.
Connecticut wrappers, medium	35c. a 45c.
Connecticut wrappers, ordinary	28c. a 30c.
Connecticut seconds	25c. a 32c.
Connecticut fillers	12c. a 18c.
New York, running lots	18c. a 25c.
New York wrappers	28c. a 50c.
New York fillers	11c. a 13c.
Ohio and Pennsylvania wrappers	25c. a 55c.
Ohio and Pennsylvania binders	14c. a 16c.
Ohio and Pennsylvania fillers	10c. a 12½c.
Manufactured.	
Black work, common and medium, in bond	20c. a 22c.
Black work, good and fine	24c. a 30c.
Bright work, common and medium	25c. a 31c.
Bright work, good and fine	33c. a 55c.

TIN.—Pig was dull, and prices were nominal at 33½c. a 33c., gold, for Banca; 31½c. a 32c., do., for English, and 31c. a 31½c., do., for Straits—of the latter 300 pigs were sold at 31c. Plates were slow of sale, and we heard of no business, except 500 boxes coke, 14x20, at $7, gold; prices were unchanged, I. C. charcoal being quoted at $8 a $8 25, gold; I. C. coke, $6 75 a $7 37½, do.; coke terne, $6, do., and charcoal do., $7 25 a $8, do.

WIRE.—About 5,000 bundles bright were sold on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 750 bbls. The market was firm at the opening at yesterday's closing prices, but later it became heavy and closed weak at $1 01½. The business was only moderate. Sales 300 bbls., at $1 01½ a $1 01¾.

WHALEFOOTS.—Bleached and unbleached were dull and nominal at 8¾c. a 8½c. No sales were reported.

WHALEBONE was dull, the demand being light, and we heard of no sales. Arctic was quoted at 85c., gold; Northwest coast, 85c., do., and South Sea, 75c., do.

WOOL.—There is a good business doing in fleece, the market for which is very firm. The fine grades, which are most in demand and in light supply, are commanding higher prices. For pulled wool the market continues active at full prices, the demand being principally for super. Texas is quiet, but quite steady in value. For California the demand is still very active, but there is no improvement to note in prices. The demand is chiefly speculative. For foreign the market is quiet, but prices are quite steady. The sales were 275,000 lbs. fleece at 43½c. a 55c., including 25,000 lbs. domestic noils on private terms, 40,000 lbs. Ohio, Michigan, &c., within our range; 100,000 lbs. X and XX Ohio at 50c. a 55c., 3,000 combing and delaine at 50c. a 53c., 4,000 scoured at 94c. a $1, 10,000 delaine, part at 45½c. a 47c., 5,000 combing on private terms, 15,000 low fleece at 47c. a 47½c., 5,000 unwashed Mississippi at 25c., 20,000 Western at 43½c. a 44c., chiefly at 44c.; 2,000 Michigan at 46c.; also, 125,000 lbs. pulled at 34c. a 45c. for extra—the inside price for short—and 38½c. a 44c. for super; 25,000 lbs. Texas at 19c. a 23c., and 600,000 lbs. California—chiefly fall clip—at 20c. a 27c. for inferior to good spring (1 p); 19c. a 23c. for lamb; 15c. a 20c. for fall, and 13 1-3c. for locks to arrive.

NAVAL FRAUDS.

An Indignant Embezzler—Paymaster's Clerk Bogart's Court Martial Order—Interesting Correspondence and Threatened Revelations.

The following correspondence and court martial order from the Navy Department show that Bogart, the paymaster's clerk who was tried last July on charges of theft, fraud and desertion, feels satisfied with himself and dissatisfied with the administration of affairs on board the Vermont. Should he fulfil the threat conveyed in his letter it is possible that the Navy Department may gain some valuable information in matters of much public interest:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Not long since there appeared in the New York daily *Sun* an article signed by one R. D. Bogart, entitled "The Great Navy Frauds," in which my name appeared as a defaulter. I have since received from the writer of that article the following letter:—

59 WEST TWELFTH STREET, } NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1870. }

Paymaster A. J. CLARK:—

DEAR SIR—I have heard that you have made an effort to have published in the *Sun* the order of Secretary Robeson in regard to my recent trial. I beg leave to say if that order appears in any New York paper it will be immediately followed by a clear and detailed statement of your whole administration on board the Vermont, you can judge for yourself as to who will be the most injured by the respective publications. Very truly yours,

R. D. BOGART.

I request that you publish general order No. 143 of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, herein enclosed, as a sufficient reply to both letter and article. Respectfully yours,

A. J. CLARK, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 143.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, } WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1869. }

I.—Before a General Court Martial convened at New York, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated July 31, 1869, of which court Commodore A. M. Pennock, United States Navy, was President, was arraigned and tried R. D. Bogart, Paymaster's Clerk, upon the following charges and specifications:—

CHARGE 1. "Stealing money of the United States."—Specification—"In this, that on or about the 1st day of December, 1868, R. D. Bogart, while serving as paymaster's clerk on board the United States receiving ship Vermont, then lying at or near the New York Navy Yard, did steal, from the safe in the Paymaster's office of said vessel, a sum of money, amounting to $10,000 or thereabouts, belonging to the United States, furnished for use in the naval service thereof, thereby violating the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1863, entitled 'An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the government of the United States.'

CHARGE 2. "Fraud."—Specification—"In this, that the said R. D. Bogart, while employed as paymaster's clerk on board the United States receiving ship Vermont, lying at or near the Navy Yard, New York, did, during the year 1868, at various times make false entries on the books of the paymaster of said vessel, thereby defrauding the United States."

CHARGE 3. "Desertion."—Specification—"In this, that on or about the first day of December, 1868, the said R. D. Bogart, while employed as paymaster's clerk on board the United States receiving ship Vermont, at New York, did desert from said vessel and from the Navy Yard, and did not return again until brought on board by a guard of marines, the 26th day of July, 1869."

To these charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty."

FINDING.—The court, upon full examination of the testimony and due consideration of the defence, find as follows:—

"That the specification of the first charge is proved, except the amount of $10,000, a less amount proved;" that the accused is guilty of the first charge.

That the specification of the second charge is proved; that the accused is guilty of the second charge.

That the specification of the third charge is proved; that the accused is guilty of the third charge.

SENTENCE.—"To be confined for three years in such penitentiary or prison as the honorable Secretary of the Navy may designate, and at the expiration of said confinement to forfeit all pay and emoluments now due him or that may hereafter become due him, and to be dishonorably discharged from the naval service of the United States."

II.—The Secretary of the Navy, after much consideration, feels compelled to disapprove and set aside the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case.

R. D. Bogart, the accused, ceased to be a paymaster's clerk December 10, 1869, by the acceptance of his resignation, and the appointment and qualification of his successor, more than six months before these proceedings were instituted. Unless, therefore, there be some act of Congress applicable to his case, which prolonged his liability to military courts for military offences after he had been allowed to leave the service, he was not subject to trial by naval court martial on charges preferred after that date.

Unfortunately there is no such law applicable to the second and third charges. For "desertion," therefore, he was not triable by this court, nor was he so triable for "fraud" as such, *per se*, and apart from any of that class of offences which include it. And even if the crime of fraud had been an offence embraced by the provisions of any act of Congress, no prisoner could be held under a charge and specification so vague and uncertain as those made in this case.

For the offence of stealing money belonging to the United States Bogart remained liable to be tried by court martial, under the act of Congress above referred to; for that act continues liability for this crime beyond the term of service.

Unfortunately, however, the evidence in this case fails utterly to establish the offence charged, which is "theft." It tends to prove the other, and quite distinct offence, of embezzlement. Upon that proof the conviction was wrong, because illegal. The offences of theft and embezzlement are quite distinct in law, and the act of Congress above referred to enumerates them separately as different offences; and to hold Bogart guilty of theft because found guilty of embezzlement, would be to disregard general rules of law established for the furtherance of justice, and binding upon all courts and revising authorities.

The Secretary of the Navy comes to these conclusions very reluctantly, compelled by the conviction that the safety of judicial proceedings is to be found only in the strict application of general rules; and that he is not authorized to substitute his individual will in those cases where these rules fail by reason of their generality.

The proceedings against Bogart must, therefore, be set aside, and he must be redelivered into the custody of the United States Marshal from whom he was received July 26, 1869. Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, commanding the New York Navy Yard, will cause him to be redelivered accordingly.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

SOCIAL WICKEDNESS.

Another Lunatic Asylum Case—Remarkable Developments—Strange Attempts to Deprive a Man of His Liberty and Property.

The story of Mr. O. A. Wood is novel, strange and terrible. It is novel only, however, in the fact that the details of it are singularly outrageous. In England so numerous were the cases of villanous conspiracy against men said to be lunatic, but who in reality were as sane as the most of men, that peculiar and very critical legislation had to be adopted to meet the inexorable action of wily and interested conspirators.

To come to the point now at issue. Mr. Wood stated yesterday to a HERALD reporter that he held a farm in January, 1866, on Staten Island, and having been attacked by erysipelas made a will in deference to the wishes of his wife. In May, 1868, Mr. Wood was seriously injured by falling down stairs and receiving injuries on the head.

From these accidents three suits arose. First, he sought a divorce from his wife, and simultaneously against Dr. Cameron, a medical friend, and Mr. W. H. Phillips, his legatees. Dr. Cameron, Mr. Phillips and Mrs. Wood defended these suits on the ground of Mr. Wood's insanity. Of his attendant, a coarse Irishman, Mr. Wood had much to complain, but the answer he had to his complaints was that Dr. Cameron had appropriated the key of his box in the office of the Safe Deposit Company and kept it.

During these seven months of troubles, his wife, who had been under "treatment" by Dr. Cameron for rheumatism, spent only ten days in the house of Mr. Wood, and in answer to his complaints and remonstrances she promised to get better soon and stay with him. During this time his wife went out to drive with Dr. Cameron, and, good soul, held the Doctor's horse while he paid professional visits. Long before Mr. Wood's fall he had loaned the worthy Doctor $1,800, and held his promissory note for the same. His will, too, fell into the hands of Dr. Cameron. It was only by the action of the Supreme Court that his will and the promissory note were restored to him in May last. Finding his correspondence interfered with, this, in connection with the other outrages, determined him to exclude Cameron from his house. He sought to do so, but Cameron and his attendant, by their united strength, overpowered him.

Mr. Wood, actuated by a desire to get hold of his papers chiefly, but also yielding to urgent entreaties, came from Staten Island to New York and put up at Dr. Cameron's house. On coming he demanded his papers; but instead of getting them he was waited on by Dr. W. B. Eager and Mr. W. H. Phillips, both of whom earnestly asked him out to ride. He refused. He believed they wanted to put him in a lunatic asylum; so having written some letters in the dead of the night he determined to get away, but Dr. Cameron stopped his way, and he was driven to the expedient of jumping through a parlor window. A woman servant sought to intercept him, but he rid himself of her and went to the house of Dr. Eager. On the way he deposited the letters he had written in a mail box. These letters were directed to his brother in New Orleans and to his sister, also in New Orleans. He stated in them the circumstances of his will and those of the fearful conspiracy, in whose network he was being entangled. In Dr. Eager's house he told the tale of his fears and sorrows. He feared for his will and for the promissory note and the key of the box, but felt inclined to believe he was in safe hands, notwithstanding his experiences.

Poor Wood discovered only too late that Eager and Cameron were "chums," and attended each other's patients. He breakfasted the following morning at Eager's house. Eager having gone out, and while Wood was meditating what he ought to do, a posse of men entered, armed with documents. They told him that he was mad, that Doctors Cameron and Eager were waiting at the City Hall to receive him and that a carriage was at the door for him.

To Bloomingdale Asylum they took Mr. Wood, and there he remained ten days. After that time he was released on parole and went to the Astor House, where he learned that his brother had got his letter, had come to New York and had obtained his release. He further learned that Mr. G. S. Young had gone to Staten Island, and finding he was not there, asked for his wife, whom he was told was ill and could not come down stairs. On her presence being demanded, she (Mrs. Wood) made her appearance, and, in tears, told that her husband was in Bloomingdale Asylum.

Mr. Wood also states that while confined to bed at Staten Island Cameron presented what he called a power of attorney at the Safe Deposit Company's office and presented the key of Wood's box. Wood, however, having written to the company not to pay any moneys in his name, they refused to accede to Cameron's representations, though he asserted it was all for the benefit of Wood's family. At this time Wood asserts that Cameron owed him $10,000.

Mrs. Wood has received ten dollars a week regularly for her support since the institution of the divorce suit, which is to be summed up on Monday before Mr. J. C. Smith, the referee of the Supreme Court.

Thus one of the wickedest cases on record has suddenly cropped into light.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION OF GRAIN.—A letter to the *Ledger* from a correspondent in Dubuque, Iowa, states that a remedy has been discovered against the extraordinary freight charges imposed by railway companies on the transportation of grain to the Eastern markets. He says:—"An experiment has been made with 50,000 bushels of wheat, shipping it from Winona, in Minnesota, to New Orleans, and thence to Liverpool. The result briefly is this: It has cost but 49½ cents a bushel to ship this wheat from Winona (912 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi) to Liverpool, while by the most favorable route the freight charges to New York and other Atlantic ports are 55½ cents a bushel." These facts are highly suggestive.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 21.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DUNHAM—GILL.—On Wednesday evening, January 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. B. L. Agnew, pastor of Westminster church, HENRY R. DUNHAM, Jr., of New York, to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Captain William H. Gill, United States Army, commanding officer Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVEMEYER—CONKLIN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, January 20, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, JAMES HAVEMEYER to S. CORDELIA, daughter of William L. Conklin, all of this city.

HOBBIE—DOUGHERTY.—On Wednesday, January 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Ch. Whitehead, W. P. HOBBIE, of Bergen Point, to Miss LU DOUGHERTY, of this city.

JACKSON—KNOX.—At St. Bartholomew's church, on Monday, January 17, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, DANIEL JACKSON to ALICE THAYER KNOX, both of this city.

SMITH—THURMAN.—On Wednesday, January 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. G. Quennell, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Memorial to Bishop Wainwright, FRANCIS E. SMITH, of Glen Cove, L. I., to ELEANOR, second daughter of Washington M. Thurman, Esq., of this city.

STURGES—ELSWORTH.—On Wednesday evening, January 19, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, THOMAS T. STURGES, Jr., to MARTHA, daughter of Edward Elsworth, Esq., all of this city.

TAFT—HESS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 20, by the Rev. Dr. Webber, OWEN W. TAFT to EMMIE A. HESS.

New Orleans papers please copy.

TERRY—BLISS.—At St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, on Thursday, January 20, by Rev. C. D. Foss, assisted by Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D. D., DAVID D. TERRY, of New York, to ELEANOR A., daughter of John E. Bliss, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Died.

BEEBE.—On Friday, January 21, ALPHEUS S. BEEBE, aged 26 years, 7 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 808 West Twenty-second street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past ten o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

BERDAN.—On Friday morning, January 21, GRACE EDNA, only daughter of John H. and Carrie J. Berdan, aged 5 months, 3 weeks and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, No. 17 Warren place, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BILL.—On Friday, January 21, Mrs. GERTRUDE L. BILL, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and relatives and those of her son, Charles K. Bill, are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ church, New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Train leaves at half-past twelve, returning at five o'clock.

BRISLIN.—On Thursday, January 20, KATE BRISLIN, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Eighth street, Hunter's Point.

BUTLER.—At West Hills, L. I., on Thursday, January 20, ALBERT, son of John and Margaret Butler, aged 19 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Presbyterian church at West Farms, Westchester county.

BYRNE.—In this city, on Monday, January 17, of consumption, MARY, daughter of William and Mary Riley, of Boston, and wife of General J. J. Byrne, of New York.

Boston papers please copy.

CAMERON.—On Thursday, January 20, ADA JANE, daughter of James and Margaret Cameron, aged 5 years.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 80 Fourth street, Greenpoint, L. I.

CORKADELL.—On Thursday evening, January 20, ELIZA, widow of Richard Corkadell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her brother, William Stuart, 158 Second avenue.

FITZGERALD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, January 21, THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 171 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.

FITZGIBBON.—On Thursday evening, January 20, BIDELIN H., the beloved wife of James J. Fitzgibbon, and daughter of the late James O'Connor, of Balla, county Roscommon, Ireland.

Solemn high mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul at nine o'clock, at St. Anthony's church, Greenpoint. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Eckford street, on Monday morning, at eight o'clock.

GAY.—On Wednesday, January 19, at his residence, Sixth street, between Norman and Nassau avenues, Greenpoint, L. I., of consumption, EDWARD GAY, of the United States Navy, in his 31st year.

His remains will be interred on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Boston papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, January 20, EDWARD GRAHAM, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock noon, from the residence of her son, Mott's lane, Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

HADDEN.—On Friday, January 21, after a long and severe illness, SARAH TODD, wife of Peter Hadden, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 537 Third avenue, this (Saturday) evening, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yorktown, N. Y., for interment.

HANFIELD.—In Rockland county, of consumption, HANNAH EMILIA HANFIELD, wife of Henry Hanfield, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and the South Bergen Baptist church, are particularly invited to attend. Funeral service will commence on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, at the Presbyterian church, Chester, Orange county. Trains leave Long Dock at ten o'clock A. M., and return at 4:30 P. M.

HASTINGS.—At Rochester, Minn., on Thursday, January 13, of consumption, JOHN W., nephew of William Hastings, aged 20 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HEELEY.—On Friday morning, January 21, MARY ELLEN, youngest child of L. A. and Mary E. Heeley, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 655 Greenwich street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HENDERSON.—On Friday, January 21, THOMAS HENDERSON, in the 42d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, 134 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HYMES.—At his residence, 233 East Broadway, on Thursday, January 20, NATHAN HYMES, after a long illness, aged 15 years.

JACKSON.—On Friday, January 21, WILLIAM BRADFORD, son of Hugh B. and Elizabeth J. Jackson, deceased, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from 90 Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark, N. J., this (Saturday) noon, at twelve o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting for the eleven o'clock train, Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Christopher or Barclay street.

KELLY.—Suddenly, on Friday, January 21, PATRICK B. KELLY, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, Stuyvesant avenue, near DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, January 20, EDWARD W. KENNEDY, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Sixteenth Street Baptist church, near Eighth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

KENNEY.—On Wednesday, January 19, JANE R., wife of John Kenney, aged 33 years, 10 months and 19 days.

Happy are they who die in the Lord.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the U. T. S. of Journeymen Salt Makers and the members of Americus Engine Company No. 6, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 88 Jackson street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

KENNY.—On Friday, January 21, EMMA, daughter of Francis H. and Margaret T. Kenny, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 71 Sackett street, Brooklyn.

KENYON.—At East Bridgewater, Mass., on Friday, January 21, LOUISA, wife of Joseph Kenyon, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

LEE.—On Thursday, January 20, H. HUNTINGTON LEE, aged 41 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Eleventh Presbyterian church, Fifty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. His remains will be taken to West Woodstock, Conn., for interment.

LEWARD.—On Friday, January 21, GRACE BLACKWELL, daughter of Charles J. and Anna Leward, aged 4 years, 8 months and 24 days.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's paper.

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 20, of consumption, GEORGE MORGAN, aged 54 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 34 North Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCCONNIN.—On Thursday, January 20, ALICE, youngest child of M. H. and C. E. McConnin, aged 6 years and 2 months.

Orange county papers please copy.

NEDLEY.—In Paterson, on Friday morning, January 21, ANN NEDLEY, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Spruce street, Paterson, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

NELSON.—In Greenpoint, on Thursday, January 20, EUGENE A. NELSON, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, corner of Java and Franklin streets, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday morning, for interment.

O'NEIL.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, N. J., Mrs. M. A. O'NEIL, relict of John C. O'Neil, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

PARISEN.—On Thursday evening, January 20, at quarter past six, Captain OTTO W. PARISEN, son of the late O. W. Parisen, Esq., and late of the Ninth regiment, New York Volunteers.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, corner of Third and Hudson streets, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The members of the Ninth regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves) and Highwood Guards Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Captain O. W. Parisen. The obsequies will take place at St. Paul's church, Hoboken, on Sunday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

PAWSON.—On Friday, January 21, FRANK WOODRUFF, infant son of Robert and Elsie A. Pawson, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

PEARSON.—On Thursday, January 20, WILLIE, infant son of William E. and Susan A. Pearson, aged 14 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 209 Mercer street, Jersey City, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Passaic, N. J., for interment.

Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, January 21, Mrs. PHEBE HANNAH PHILLIPS, aged 40 years.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 912 Myrtle avenue. Her sister, Mrs. Lorenzo Arnold, is invited.

ROBBINS.—On Wednesday, January 19, SYLVESTER ROBBINS, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from 89 First street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SOHN.—On Friday morning, January 21, JENNIE, infant daughter of Louis and Jeanette Sohn.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, at 242 East Seventy-eighth street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

TREUBNER.—On Wednesday, January 19, at five P. M., GOTTHILF B. TREUBNER, aged 53 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 56 Eighth street, Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—On Friday, January 21, at Bergen, N. J., BARBERIE THROCKMORTON, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's church, Duncan avenue, Bergen, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., on Monday.

VAN DEUSEN.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Thursday, January 20, Mrs. M. LOUISE VAN DEUSEN, daughter of the late Jonathan Trotter, Esq., of this city.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from Zion church, corner Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street.

WEBSTER.—At Morrisania, on Friday, January 21, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, GEORGE W., youngest son of William and Jane Webster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the First Baptist church, Melrose, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

WILKINSON.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, January 21, Mr. JAMES WILKINSON, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Richmond terrace, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Boat leaves pier 19 North river at half-past twelve o'clock.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

SYMPATHY WITH CUBA.

The Rights of a Member of the Legislature Violated.

Proposed Rebuilding of All the New York City Piers and Wharves.

Amendment of the Lunacy Laws.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

A few days ago several resolutions were presented condemnatory of the conduct of the administration with reference to Spain and Cuba. Thomas C. Fields, L. D. Kiernan and J. W. Husted all had something to say on the matter and all in about the same tone. These resolutions having been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations the chairman of that committee, Mr. Thomas J. Lyon, of Orange, made the following able report, which was read yesterday and listened to with great earnestness by the members of the House:—

Whereas the people of the island of Cuba are now and have been for a year or more engaged in an animated struggle for national independence; that they refuse any longer to remain under the despotic rule of Spain, and have resolved to create for themselves a republican form of government, akin to that of the United States; that in pursuance of this purpose the people of Cuba did, on the 10th day of April, 1869, at a meeting of the Cuban Congress, held at Guyamos, the provisional capital of the republic, officially adopt a constitution presented by a constitutional convention of the people, the members whereof were duly elected by said people of Cuba; that the constitution was promulgated and in due form announced to the Cubans and to all civilized nations, thus constituting a government *de facto*. Whereas the government thus established is in its essence a republican government, recognizing the rights of the people to the full limit of constitutional freedom, and embodying in article twenty-one of the constitution the declaration, "All the inhabitants of the republic of Cuba are absolutely free," and in article twenty-eight the following words:—"The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable right of the people." Whereas, in defense of this republican government and constitution a standing army has been kept in the field, comprised mainly of natural Cubans; they have been able to maintain nearly two-thirds of the island against the aggressions of the foreign enemy; they are armed and equipped as regular armies are, and commanded by legally commissioned officers of the Cuban republic and are, therefore, for these reasons fully entitled to recognition as belligerents by foreign governments, and more especially by the government of the United States, whose most earnest sympathies should be with all nations struggling for liberation from monarchical despotism.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That this Legislature, representing the people of the great Empire State of New York, emphatically condemn the course of the administration at Washington in refusing to recognize the independence of Cuba, proclaimed by the government of that island elected by the people thereof, and in abetting the attempts of a European Power to keep them in subjection, by permitting a fleet of gunboats sailing under the Spanish flag to leave the port of New York for the known purpose of being employed against a neighboring people fighting gallantly to obtain that freedom which our fathers won for us from another European Power as relentless then and as truculent towards the people of this country as Spain is to-day towards Cuba.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the afore conduct of the administration in regard to Cuba and Spain is unworthy of a great, free government; that it is in violation of the principles of the cherished Monroe doctrine, which is the dearest and wisest part of our foreign policy; that it is in direct opposition to the will of nine-tenths of our people; that it is an infringement upon the principles upon which this government is based, and exhibits a mean and subservient spirit wholly at variance with the genius of this nation.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Legislature disapprove of the application of the law of Congress of 1818, embraced in the title of the "Neutrality laws," in an illiberal or vindictive manner against any people striving for freedom; and we believe that in the observance of treaty obligations it is not necessary to enforce these laws in the interest of despotism; we believe, further, that it is time for Congress to adopt neutrality laws in consonance with the wishes, the spirit and the dignity of the great American people.

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That we, in the name of the people of this State, do denounce the indifference with which the Administration has received the appeals for relief of American citizens now incarcerated in British prisons on suspicion of having aided the Irish people in their struggle for liberty, believing that every citizen, whether he becomes such by naturalization or birth, is entitled to the full protection of the American government under all circumstances, at home or abroad.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be instructed to urge upon the President of the United States and the general government to take action immediately upon the subjects embodied in this report, in accordance with its intent and spirit, and that a copy of this report be forwarded to each Representative of the State of New York in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

There was a good deal of amusement in the Assembly chamber to-day, arising out of a resolution offered by Mr. Denis Burns, that as an honored member of the Legislature, Henry C. Ray, of Ontario, had been taken bodily and by force under arrest by civil process to the county of Saratoga, the House should take action thereon. It appears that Mr. Ray was subpoenaed as a witness, but refused to attend. He was therefore arrested at his boarding house this morning and carried off to Saratoga county by force of an attachment. This being a violation of the constitution which protects members from arrest while the Legislature is in session, it was contended by Mr. Fields, Mr. Alvord, Mr. Kiernan and Mr. Littlejohn, that the case of Mr. Ray should be investigated and the rights of members vindicated. The resolution, therefore, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DUTIES ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Majority and minority reports from the special committee appointed to consider the resolutions offered some time ago in favor of abolishing duties on tea, coffee, sugar, coal and salt. Mr. Littlejohn presented a report in favor of the measure. Mr. Alvord, who is largely interested in the salt business, and represents the Syracuse region of salt and Cardiff giants, offered a minority report, terribly exhaustive alike of the subject and the patience of the House, adverse to the abolition of taxes on the necessaries above mentioned. The discussion of the question was made a special order for an evening session on Tuesday next.

REBUILDING THE PIERS AND WHARVES.

A most important and intricate bill for the rebuilding, repairing, &c., of all the piers, wharves, docks, slips and bulkheads of the city of New York. It places the whole business and full control of the piers and wharves in the hands of five commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. These commissioners, if the bill should pass in its present form, will be clothed with extraordinary powers, extending not only to the property of the corporation, but to that of private citizens as well. It is unnecessary to add that there are millions of money in this measure. The bill, however, is now in the hands of the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, where it is likely to be pared down a good deal before it is reported. The moneys accruing from the renting and leasing of the wharves are to go to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to whom are also to be referred the contracts for rebuilding, repairing, cleaning, dredging, &c., all the piers, bulkheads and slips on both rivers.

THE LUNACY LAWS.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, is very busy on a bill to amend the lunacy laws of this State. The suggestion came to the gentleman from an article which appeared in the HERALD some time ago. The bill will provide for the security of the rights of the inmates of asylums, with the privilege of visiting private asylums by the proper authorities.

The Senate were expected to hold an executive session to-day to take up the Governor's appointment, but they did not go into that business. I am assured, however, that the confirmation of the Health Officer of the Port is a certain thing.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. MURPHY—Adversely to the relief of the town officers of Oppenheim. Agreed to. Also for the relief of the Classical Academy of Poughkeepsie. Also relative to the conveyance of real estate belonging to lunatics.

By Mr. GENET—To extend the Walkill Valley Railroad.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Relative to the grading of certain avenues in New Utrecht.

By Mr. MORGAN—For the relief from erroneous assessments of taxes in Dutchess and Columbia counties, adversely. Agreed to.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

The State Engineer sent in a reply to the resolution of the Senate with regard to the delay in the completion of the Oneida Lake canal.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. NORTON—To regulate seats and spaces between the same in theatres, halls and places of amusement in New York.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relative to improving streets in New York.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Amending the Watertown School act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HARDENBURG—Amending the charter of Saugerties; also amending the charter of the Ulster County Savings Bank.

By Mr. GENET—Allowing a railroad in 125th street and in other streets and avenues in New York.

By Mr. BANKS—Providing a police force for the city and county of Albany.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Amending the act allowing certain towns in Westchester county to improve highways; also regulating railroad freights.

By Mr. TWEED—For the relief of James Saxon, of New York.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Relative to a bridge over the Oswego river, between Lysander and Schroepel.

By Mr. WOOD—Amending the Life Insurance Companies act.

By Mr. WOODIN—Amending the charter of Auburn.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—Relative to the Binghamton Water Works.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church Diocese; incorporating the trustees of the Fund to Support Infirm Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church Diocese of Albany; amending the charter of the New York City Mission and Tract Society; extending time for the collection of taxes.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the general banking law; for the relief of the Geneva Classical and Union School; amending the New York and Long Island bridge law; to extend time for the collection of excise fees in the Metropolitan district. The latter bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. MURPHY moved to recommit it to the Committee of the Whole, which was carried, and the Senate went into committee again.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY the time for the collection of excise fees was extended to March 1. It was then reported to the Senate and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1870.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Utica Mechanics' Association bill, and made another amendment and sent it back to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the American Baptist Union; also for the relief of Simeon Sweet; also relative to the Hebrew Benevolent Society of New York; also relative to the city of Buffalo and the new insane asylum.

By Mr. BERGEN—Preventing the use of old barrels for repacking sugar, flour and meal; also amending the new Capitol act.

By Mr. HUESTED—Amending the laws of 1869 affecting the county of Otsego.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to the Militia bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TIGHE—For the relief of Ward, Buller and others.

By Mr. W. D. MURPHY—Providing for payment of wages to railroad employés within a special time.

By Mr. ELY—Extending the time for collecting taxes in Broome county.

By Mr. PATRICK—For the relief of Thomas Noyes and others.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Authorizing the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to increase its rates of fare.

By Mr. BAMBER—Relative to persons residing on Indian lands.

By Mr. EMPIE—Relative to the Lake, River and Railroad Improvement Company of the New York Wilderness.

By Mr. CULLEN—Relative to the Brooklyn schools.

By Mr. WRIGHT—Amending the charter of Rochester.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To improve the New York water front.

By Mr. LOWRY—Legitimatizing certain persons.

By Mr. JARRED—For the relief of E. B. Bissell.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Exempting certain property of the Oswego Fire Department from taxation; also to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.

By Mr. BALDWIN—Relative to the custody of money from the sale of certain lands in Hempstead.

By Mr. DAVIS—Fixing the Webster plank road tolls.

By Mr. DECKER—Amending the Fire Insurance act.

By Mr. AINSWORTH—Amending the Saratoga Springs town charter.

By Mr. COON—To punish certain offences committed on canals.

By Mr. LA MOREE—Repealing certain provisions relative to town elections.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—Amending the Walkill Valley Railroad charter.

By Mr. HUESTED—Relative to the Yonkers Cemetery.

By Mr. FREAR—Amending the Foreign Insurance act.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Relative to New York police justices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. HUESTED—Providing for amending the State constitution relative to bribery at elections, &c. Laid over.

By Mr. BURNS—That the Commerce Committee inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the New Jersey Railroad from encroaching on New York harbor.

Mr. HASBROUCK moved that the House adjourn today until Monday evening.

Mr. FIELDS moved to insert Tuesday morning.

Mr. KIERNAN moved to lay it on the table, which was carried.

By Mr. BURNS—That the Comptroller of Brooklyn report to this House whether registered bonds have been issued, and, if not, why. Laid over.

Mr. KIERNAN moved that the Committee on Grievances inquire into the arrest of Mr. Ray, member from Ontario county, as a witness and his being taken to Saratoga, in violation of the rights of this House. Adopted.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN had consent to report from the majority of the Select Committee in favor of the resolutions for the removal or reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, sugar, railroad iron, pig iron, coal and salt.

Mr. ALVORD, from the minority, submitted a written report, which he read, reciting the provisions of all the tariff measures in the world, and detailing their effect upon the industry and welfare of the different people. He compares those of Europe with ours, and claims that ours is greatly more advantageous to the people. He was, therefore, in favor of a tariff for home production, and was strongly opposed to free trade. His report was concluded with resolutions setting forth his own views.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, after stating that the committee was entirely unaware that they were expected to take up the whole tariff question, and also unaware that the gentleman from Onondaga county intended to make so elaborate a report, moved that the subject be made the special order for Tuesday evening next. Agreed to.

THE PEABODY FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. MITCHELL moved for the reconsideration of the resolutions of yesterday to appoint a committee to attend the Peabody funeral, said committee to defray the expenses themselves, which was carried.

Mr. WHITE moved to strike out the clause "requiring no expense to the State."

Mr. ALVORD hoped the whole subject would be laid on the table. He would not be second to any one in honoring the memory of this man, but he could see no reason for the State of New York taking any part in the contemplated ceremonies. She had not received one cent of his bounty; his benefactions had been sectional, local, not national. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried by a vote of 58 to 45.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

On the 29th of October last Martin Lynch, a laborer, arrived in this city from Ohio, having in his possession $200 in greenbacks which he had saved up from two years' hard labor for the purpose of visiting his native country and bringing his family over, and put up at a hotel in Albany street. Shortly after his arrival he concluded to walk out among the bulls and bears and have his money exchanged for gold. He had not proceeded but a short distance before a well dressed, gentlemanly appearing person tapped him on the shoulder and asked him if he was going to Queenstown, and, receiving an affirmative answer, replied that he was just the man he was looking for, as he had six horses he was going to ship and four bales of tobacco, and desired a man to take charge of them, offering to pay his passage over if he would take charge of them. He readily accepted the invitation, and was accompanying his "employer" to the stables for the purpose of viewing the property, and, while at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, was met by a party who desired the owner of the property to pay him for the stabling of the horses. As they were conversing the "proprietor of the stables" asked Lynch if he desired to change his greenbacks for gold, offering him six gold sovereigns for every six dollars in greenbacks. This proposition appeared to the unsuspecting countryman to be better than he would get in Wall street, and taking the wallet, containing his money, from his pocket, handed it to the street broker, who pulled a large box of what purported to be gold from his pocket. As the money passed into the hands of the would be broker he ran into the Broadway entrance of Delmonico's restaurant and passed out on the Chambers street side and was lost in the crowd.

Lynch, who was left penniless, applied to the Commissioners of Emigration, and was sent to Ward's Island, where he was confined until the 18th of December, when he reported the case to the captain of the detective force at headquarters. Detective Tilly was detailed to ferret out the guilty parties, and last night arrested William H. Sommers, alias Rice, alias Courtney, a notorious confidence operator, pickpocket and burglar, in Bleecker street. Upon conveying him to police headquarters he was fully identified by Lynch as the party who had employed him to take charge of his property. He will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

This case is a very aggravated one, as Lynch's family, consisting of his wife and four children, were left entirely destitute, and placed in the Almshouse by the authorities of his native place.

TROTTING ON ICE.

Conclusion of the Trot at Whitehall—Emma Cole the Winner of the Race.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1870.

The trot for the $200 purse offered by the Whitehall Trotting Club was resumed and concluded this morning. McClellan took the first heat, Charmer the second and Emma Cole the third, giving her the purse and the race. The best time to-day was 2:34, made in the second heat. The races will conclude to-morrow with a trot between four year olds in the morning, and between double teams in the afternoon. The meeting has proved by far the most successful of any ever held under the auspices of the club.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

It is understood that the forthcoming orders from the War Department, by which several changes of officers now on duty in this section will be made by assigning them to headquarters in the Western country, will provide for new assignments in the offices of Brevet Brigadier Generals Williams, Kelton and Breck, now on duty in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army. The points to which these officers will be assigned are not yet made public.

THE QUEENS OF FINANCE.

A New Phase of the Woman's Rights Question.

The Lady Stock Operators of Wall Street—The Firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co.—Vanderbilt's Proteges—Interview of a Herald Reporter with the Future Princesses of Erie.

With the progress of the woman's rights agitation we have noted from time to time various isolated instances in which women have stepped aside from their hitherto recognized sphere and engaged in pursuits and reaped profits which from time immemorial have been considered as the sole vested rights of the other sex. We have seen one "strong-minded" woman's rights advocate sit in the editorial chair and rule the sanctum with a will and a pertinacity that are more easily sneered down by feminine females than imitated. We have seen the Chicago legal giantess run a law journal and criticise in strong terms the arguments put forth by counsel as well as the dicta of the bench in no measured terms, and the paper and the editress still live. In the HERALD of January 20th there appeared a very brief notice of a firm of female stock brokers, who have been doing a lively business on the street for some time past. The notice drew forth the following communication from the firm:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We were not a little surprised at seeing our appearance in Wall street noticed in your columns of to-day. As we intend operating as mentioned, we should be glad to make your personal acquaintance when convenient and agreeable.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.

Enclosed within the letter were two delicately engraved cards upon boards of the finest texture. They read as follows:—

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,
Hoffman House,
Parlors 25 and 26.

MRS. TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,
Hoffman House,
Parlors 25 and 26.

A HERALD reporter called on the ladies yesterday at their apartments in the Hoffman House and was ushered into their parlor No. 25. The parlor is a small, comfortable room fronting on the avenue and profusely decorated with oil paintings and statuary, and is furnished with a sofa, chairs, a piano and the various other articles, useful and ornamental, which go to the make up of a ladies' drawing room. This is

THE PRESENT HEADQUARTERS

of Woodhull, Claflin & Co. Casting our eye around we observed a small frame, gracefully finished and glazed, containing the motto, "Simply to Thy Cross I cling." It was not ascertained whether the uncertainties and vicissitudes of the profession which the ladies have chosen suggested the idea; but it seemed at the moment that females about to engage in fierce combat, with cautious and calculating speculators, amid the terrific yells of "bulls" and "bears," should have something to cling to, something to keep the nerves easy and the eye clear, when the storm of financial agitation breaks in merciless billows over the devoted head of the operator.

Mesdames Woodhull, Claflin & Co. seem to hint that if nothing better offers they will cling with a death grip to the cross, but the sequel shows that their aspirations are more sanguine. A desire to see and converse with one of the members of the firm was quickly gratified.

MRS. TENNIE C. CLAFLIN

entered the room with a buoyant step and a smiling countenance. She introduced herself, and in a business-like manner bade the reporter be seated, and having drawn her chair near she expressed her surprise that a HERALD reporter should honor her with a visit. Mrs. Claflin, though married eight years, is still a young lady of some twenty-four years of age. Her features are full, and a continuous smile plays upon her countenance. She is, to all appearance, the photograph of a business woman—keen, shrewd, whole-souled, masculine in manner, and apparently a firm foe of the "girl of the period" creation, whom she describes as a sickly, squeamish nondescript, unworthy to breathe the free air of heaven. She was very plainly dressed and spoke business in every gesture. In response to inquiries made our reporter received the following information:—

REPORTER—You are a member of the firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., and you are doing business as stock brokers?

MRS. C.—Yes, sir. Myself and my sister, Mrs. Woodhull, are the active members of the firm. We have been interested in stocks in this city some two or three years. We have lately used these apartments as our offices; but within a few weeks we shall have suitable offices for the transaction of our business in Wall street or in that vicinity.

REPORTER—It is a novel sight to see a woman go on the street as a stock operator, and I presume you find it rather awkward?

MRS. C.—Were I to notice what is said by what they call "society," I could never leave my apartments except in fantastic walking dress or in ballroom costume; but I despise what squeamy, crying girls or powdered counter-jumping dandies say of me. I think a woman is just as capable of making a living as a man; and I have seen men so vain of their personal appearance and so effeminate that I should be sorry to compare my intellect with theirs. I don't care what society thinks; I have not time to care. I don't go to balls or theatres. My mind is in my business and I attend to that solely.

REPORTER—But stock speculations are dangerous, and many persons of great experience and with large capital at their backs have been swamped, as you are aware, and I presume your experience is rather limited?

MRS. C.—I studied law in my father's office six years and I know as much of the world as men who are older. Besides, we have a strong back. We have the counsel of those who have more experience than we have, and we are endorsed by the best backers in the city.

REPORTER—I have been told that Commodore Vanderbilt is working in the interest of your firm. It is stated that you frequently call at his office in Fourth street about business. Is this true?

MRS. C.—I know the Commodore and frequently call to see him on business, but I am not prepared to state anything as to whether he is working with us. I will say that we have the advice and assistance of the shrewdest and most respectable financiers in the city.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

At this point in the conversation Mrs. Woodhull entered. She is some five years older than her sister and has a keen, bright eye. She was very plainly dressed, having no ornament but a single rose tastefully inserted in her hair and the diamond ring that decorated the third finger of her left hand. She is evidently of a sanguine, nervous temperament, and it might be apprehended that a serious financial shock would not tell well on her constitution. She immediately entered into the spirit of the conversation, and told a story of the work she performed and the difficulties she had to contend with in her efforts to establish the Arcade Railway. She stated that the firm have on hand a project for the incorporation and working of a silver ledge company in Nevada, which they believe will yield them large profits. She stated that since she has been in the business in New York—some two or three years—although their operations were conducted solely through agents in the street, they have made about

SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

and she expects that when they establish an office in Wall street and go in earnest into gold and stocks, that they will do much better.

She remarked, with an air of perfect nonchalance, "What do present profits amount to when it costs us over $2,500 a month to live?"

Mrs. W. states that during the September panic she sat in her carriage day by day, from morning till evening, in Broad street, watching the street and operating heavily, and that in the end she came out winner and assisted more than one of her friends of the street to regain their own after their prospects in life were nearly swept away.

The firm look contented and happy in their quarters, and seem to be doing well. It would seem as though the mantle of the genial old Commodore had descended on their shoulders—his photograph on the wall seems to indicate that his spirit is there—and they are not prepared to deny that they know a thing or two about the Commodore's notions of the rise and fall of stocks. It has also been broadly hinted that Peter Cooper is in the market, and that he operates by and through the ladies. Woodhull, Claflin & Co. have thrown their banner to the breeze, and they are determined to fight it out on that line, and, let the Goddess of Fortune frown or smile, they declare that they will pursue the even tenor of their way, and if they are beaten they will yield the spoils to the victors.

THE FAT MEN'S CONVENTION.

Large Number of Delegates at Lewiston—The Organization—Proceedings Yesterday.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 21, 1870.

An unexpectedly large number of delegates from all parts of New England appeared this morning to attend the Fat Men's Convention in this city. A large number of persons was also gathered to witness the proceedings. The Convention organized by the election of Enoch Littlefield, of Auburn, president. Two hours were devoted to weighing and measuring, after which an essay by Dr. Shattuck, of Westfield, was read, and a poem by the "Fat Contributor." Sylvia Harding, the Nova Scotia giantess, six feet and ten inches high, and weighing 370 pounds, was presented to the convention and contrasted with two dwarfs who were present. At one o'clock the fat men, led by a band and escort, proceeded in a procession to the Dewitt House, where other exercises will take place.

ST. DOMINGO.

A New Power Threatening the United States—Cabral Stirring Up the Disaffected—Opposition to Annexation.

ST. DOMINGO, Dec. 8, 1869.

Hayti was the old Indian name of this island, but the small territory composing the western third of its area assumes to itself this name. Lately this republic of Hayti cut itself into two governments, one in the northeastern section, under Saget, and the other under Salnave, holding on to Port au Prince and the region surrounding that capital, but both claiming to be the "nation of Hayti." Now the southeastern section, adjoining the Dominican province of Azua, has bloomed out into a third independent State, with Jacmel as its seat of government. This last division of the always exceedingly narrow territory of Hayti is about the size of Westchester county in New York and may have a population of 20,000 souls. It claims, however, the ability to put 2,000 Cacos in the field for the invasion of the Dominican republic. This Caco State prints and distributes by mule loads the paper currency of Hayti, like the other two Powers, and claims, like them also, to be the nation. This new Power is seriously preparing to make war on the Dominican republic for having leased Samana to the United States and for the "base surrender of its nationality in proposing annexation."

Every white Dominican that shall fall into their hands is promised the fate due a traitor. Not to put too fine a point upon it, the Cacos in their blind fury at the determination of their Dominican neighbors to seek admission into the Union, are lashing themselves into a war of races. General Cabral, vindictive at having been superseded in the Presidency by Baez, is the military leader of this movement. It will be his desperate, dying struggle, and with his inevitable quenching out will expire the last hopes of the Cacos for the exclusive supremacy of the negroes. The blacks—as a race—no longer govern this island, and the influx of mining and other settlers from Europe and the United States makes it every day more impossible.

Cabral is a bold, reckless and experienced guerilla leader, and has for more than a year hung on the Dominican frontier, living on the flocks and herds plundered from the fine border pasture, but could get no further. He has unlimited power to print Haytien currency—a power so freely used all round that one silver dollar will buy 1,200 or more of these paper ones—he has had the aid and good will of the surrounding European colonies, where his partisans found means and protection under even the most suspicious circumstances; he had the presses of St. Thomas, Jamaica, Cuba and Porto Rico to sustain his cause and credit by publishing the garbled and often utterly false statements put forward by his partisans, while they invariably suppressed the true statements of his weakness, and he had the private favor of several foreign consuls at St. Domingo, who went so far as to receive his manifestoes and circulate them under their official envelopes, and every enemy of annexation and the United States was doing his best to help him. Yet with all this on his side he has never been able to make a month's stand on Dominican soil. He has often been, and was again at the last accounts, encamped with strong guerilla parties at some point within the depopulated frontier belt, and he has had several skirmishes with parties sent to dislodge him, but always with the same result. His Cacos scatter at sight of a regular force and he falls back to the shelter of Jacmel.

Baez made arrangements for introducing from 1,000 to 2,000 American families in this frontier belt, and the noisy pretence of invasion by the Cacos was got up a year ago by the Cabral party to head off this movement, and this last concentrated and final Caco gathering on the frontier will come to nothing, like the rest. Simply as a matter of precaution Cabral and the Jacmel government will receive, in answer to their lofty threats of "war and extermination," a civil request from the commander of the United States steamer Nantasket that citizens of the United States who happen to be attending to their private and legitimate business, inside the Dominican frontier, shall be respected in person and property. As the Nantasket was leaving the French steamer Le Destaing, Captain Desesard, four guns, dropped in the roads, on her way from Martinique to Port au Prince. She leaves again to-day.

HAYTI.

Action of the Provisional Government—Outlawry of Salnave and His Adherents—Salnave's Paper Currency Annulled—Wholesale Repudiation.

Several decrees have been issued by the provisional government under the Presidency of Nissage Saget, and dated from Port au Prince, 22d and 31st December, from which we make the following extracts:—

Sylvain Salnave is declared an outlaw and a price of 5,000 piastres set upon his head. The decree of outlawry also extends to Vil Lubin, Numa Rigaud, Siffra Fortuné and twenty-six more of his adherents.

All paper known under the denomination of Salnave, of whatever description, will cease to be current in the republic. The term of thirty days is allowed for such being deposited in the public treasury, and persons keeping it in their possession beyond that period will be prosecuted as counterfeiters. The Salnave notes will be received at the rate of 5,000 gourdes for one piastre at the public treasury and will be reimbursed by notes on the treasury of the revolution at the rate of 500 for the piastre. The new currency will be withdrawn from circulation in three months from the date of emission. The so-called Soulouque and Geffrard notes will continue to circulate on the same basis as those issued by the revolution. The present decree repeals all laws and dispositions to the contrary, especially those applying to the withdrawal of the Salnave notes at Port de Paix, Cape Haytien and Arcahaie.

Temporary revolutionary tribunals are instituted in all the sections of the republic. All accomplices in a crime or misdemeanor will be punished with the same penalties as the authors of such acts, unless the respective cases be otherwise provided for by law. All acts tending to devastation, massacre and pillage, in one or more districts, will be punished with the penalty of death. All cases of voluntary incendiarism will also be punished by death.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 18	Moon rises	eve 11 05
Sun sets	5 05	High water	eve 12 13

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 21, 1870.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Union	Jan 22	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Geo Cromwell	Jan 22	New Orleans	86 West st.
United States	Jan 22	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Europa	Jan 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
The Queen	Jan 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Nevada	Jan 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Weser	Jan 29	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Denmark	Jan 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Bellona	Jan 29	London	55 Broadway.
Cortes	Jan 29	New Orleans	86 West st.
India	Jan 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mississippi	Jan 29	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Colorado	Feb 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	Feb 5	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Crescent City	Feb 5	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Nebraska	Feb 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sherman	Feb 12	New Orleans	40 Broadway.
Manhattan	Feb 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

CLEARED.

Steamship Lafayette (Fr), Rosseau, Havre—George Mackenzie.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Schr E F Menny, Lewis, Philadelphia—W B Vondersmith.

Bark Kong Sverre (Nor), Marcussen, Cardiff—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Contest (Br), Scott, Rio Janeiro via Charleston—Pendergast Bros & Co.

Bark Arizona, Carver, Matanzas—Carver & Barnes.

Bark Horace Beals, Blankenship, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Brig Gipsey (Dan), Bernbaum, St Croix.

Brig Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Zaza.

Brig John Sanderson (Br), Colter, Cienfuegos—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Helen (Br), Boyne, Wilmington, NC—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Comrade (Br), Ball, Pernambuco—B J Wenberg.

Schr Annie E (Br), Edgett, Kingston, Ja—A H Solomon & Co.

Schr Catharine John (Br), Hammond, Matanzas—Heney & Parker.

Schr David Babcock, Colcord, Matanzas—J H Winchester.

Schr Mary Chilton, King, Norfolk—C E Staples & Co.

Schr Addie Walton, Rich, Havana—E Crowell.

Schr Helen G King, McGregor, Norfolk—J Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Richmond—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Philadelphia—Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr Maud Webster, Wentworth, Gloucester—Warren Ray & Co.

Schr Horace L, Francis, Bridgeport—G K Rackett & Bro.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Holsatia (NG), Ehlers, Hamburg Jan 5, and Havre 9th, at 4 PM, with mdse and 308 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales to the 18th; since then variable winds. 15th, lat 49 14, lon 31 48, passed a Bremen steamship, bound E; 20th, lat 41, lon 67 40, a Cunard steamship, do.

Steamship Dacian (Br), Laird, Genoa Dec 15, Leghorn 18th, Naples 20th, Messina 23d, Palermo 28th, and Gibraltar Jan 4 with fruit, to Henderson Bros. Had fine weather the entire passage. Jan 12, lat 36 34, lon 71 20, passed through a large quantity of wreck stuff. Jan 20, lat 40, lon 72 30, spoke schr Java (Br), hence for Harbor Grace, NF.

Steamship Jas Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan 18, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers, to J Lorillard.

Bark Apenrade (N G), Davidson, Macao, Oct 7, with mdse, to Olyphant & Co, passed Anjier Oct 30, Cape of Good Hope Dec 6, St Helena Dec 19, and crossed the Equator Dec 31, in long 32 50 w. Had fine weather during the whole passage. Jan 14 lat 28 46 N long 65 38 W spoke bark Rival (Nor) from Cardiff for NYork, 40 days out.

Bark Mary A Way, Russell, Muscat, 99 days, with dates, &c, to Arnolds, Hines & Co—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Crossed the Equator in Indian Ocean in lon 73 E; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec 3; crossed Equator in Atlantic Dec 27, in lon 36 W. Dec 21, lat 8 47 S, lon 31 W, spoke schr Jonas Smith, hence for Buenos Ayres—all well; Jan 19, at 8 AM, Absecom bearing W ½ N, distant 22 miles, passed a wreck, apparently a schooner, with about 12 feet of mainmast out of water; mainmast head painted green, and had been broken off about 2 feet; had the appearance of being in the water a long time; experienced a heavy NNE gale off Hatteras; was 5 days N of Cape Henry, with variable weather. Jan 19, Absecom W by S, took a pilot from boat Abraham Leggett, No 4.

Bark Caroline (Nor), Kruger, Antwerp, 58 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the Southern passage and had moderate weather.

Bark Vikingen (Nor), Tonnessen, Antwerp, 63 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather up to Bermuda. Jan 10, off Bermuda, had a heavy gale from NNE, which lasted for 12 hours, and lost and split sails.

Bark Bessie North (Br), Faulkner, La Passage, Spain, 42 days, with railway iron, to H J De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec 24. Took the southern passage and had fine weather. Jan 15, lat 31, lon 69 30, spoke bark Montauk, from Baltimore for Ponce, PR.

Bark Mercur (NG), Jacobson, Rio Janeiro, 56 days, with coffee, to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec 15, in lon 29 W, and had fine weather.

Brig Pilgrim (Br), Wigley, Algoa Bay, CGH, 60 days, with wool and skins, to order. Crossed the Equator Dec 20, in lon 32 W. Had variable weather; was 6 days N of Hatteras. Jan 16, lat 35, lon 72, saw a brig standing to the northward, with loss of fore and maintopmasts and jibboom; Jan 7, lat 29 N, lon 63 W, spoke bark Teresa (Dutch), hence for Maracaibo.

Brig L Warren (of Bucksport), Merriman, Cardenas, 11 days, with molado, to order—vessel to James E Ward & Co. Sailed in company with schr Louisa D, for Baltimore.

Schr Gilman D King, Eldridge, Port Morant, Ja, 24 days, with bamboo, to J W Elwell & Co.

Schr Rockingham (of Bangor), Nickerson, Pensacola, 23 days, with lumber, to Benner, Brown & Co; vessel to Baker & Hurlbut. Had moderate weather.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig H Porter (Br), Card, Cornwallis, NS, for New York, 20 days, with potatoes to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Renshaw, Silvester for New York, in ballast.

Brig John H Kennedy, Rich, Providence for New York, in ballast.

Schr Ella G McLean (Br), Cook, West Isles, NB, for New York, 10 days, with frozen herring to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Romp, Miller, Eastport for New York, 7 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Percy, Colwell, Eastport for New York, 7 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Wm Deming, Cook, Calais for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Georgie Staples, Beacey, Calais for New York, 20 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Mary Brewer, Mills, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr G M Partridge, Murphy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Redondo, Whitmore, Ellsworth for New York, 22 days, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr E M Sawyer, Kelly, Machias for New York, with lumber.

Schr Pyrola, Moore, Portsmouth for New York, with mackerel to master.

Schr Sunbeam, Bunker, Vinalhaven for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Niantic, Greene, Taunton for New York.

Schr Mary J Fisher, Loring, Fall River for New York.

Schr Gen Marion, Poland, Providence for New York.

Schr Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Susan, Hudson, Newport for New York.

Schr Albert Field, Pettit, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr C Goodwin, Bishop, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.

Schr Sally Merritt, Waters, Cold Spring for New York.

Schr Julia S Swan, Knapp, Oyster Bay for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr G Anderson, Wood, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr E C Irwin, Johnson, Newcastle for Salem.

Schr Ceres, Dawes, South Amboy for Providence.

Schr Light of the East, Heath, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr H B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr Mary Anna, Burns, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.

Schr M F Webb, Bayles, Elizabethport for Connecticut River.

Schr Entire, Kinnear, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Panthea, Hill, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr T Hannah, Denning, Weehawken for New Haven.

Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.

Schr A C Lawson, Sackett, New York for Stamford.

SAILED.

Steamship Alaska, Aspinwall.

Wind at sunset NNE.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMER SHETUCKET, from Philadelphia for New Bedford, ashore on Cape May, has gone to pieces.

SHIP ATLANTIC, Whitmore, of and from Quebec for Liverpool, put into St Thomas 6th inst, leaking badly, with loss of sails and decks swept away. She reports having encountered a series of gales from SE to NE, commencing Dec 15, in lat 43 30 N, lon 51 33 W; lost one man overboard. The captain, finding it impossible to proceed on the voyage, owing to the leak increasing and the crippled condition of the ship, bore up Dec 27 for St Thomas, when in lat 25 59 N, lon 48 49 W.

SHIP LOTTIE MARIA (Br), Graffam, from Howland's Island via Pernambuco for Cork for orders, with guano, put into St Thomas 9th inst, leaking, with stem and wood ends started, loss of sails, &c, having experienced a gale in lat 40 N, lon 35 W. The bark Eugenie (Br), Dexter, has been chartered to take forward her cargo.

BARK C V MINOTT—Penzance, Jan 6—Capt Healy, of the bark C V Minott, which was towed in here 31st ult with loss of fore and mainmasts, states that the ship experienced a heavy gale from NE Dec 29, and also 30th, when the vessel was hove to about 1 PM, land distant about 4 miles. Made the Lizard about 3:30 PM, but could not weather it, and tried to get to Gwavas Lake under the western land. Thought he saw breakers on the lee bow, and let go both anchors in 14 fathoms of water. In less than an hour both cables parted. Ordered the fore and main masts to be cut away; then let go a spare anchor and bent two hawsers, which brought up the ship in 6 fathoms water. Cleared away the wreck and waited until daylight, when they found they were half a mile west of St Michael's Mount. At 8 AM 31st he left the ship for Penzance to get the assistance of a steamtug, and made an agreement with Capt Tregarthen, of the Little Western, to bring her to this port for £75, where she arrived at 2 PM. The cargo will be discharged and ship repaired here.

BRIG ALICE, Capt Bonner, from Baltimore, at Havana 13th inst, reports 7th inst, at sea, was struck by lightning, which split royalmasthead and passed off the mast without doing further damage. The crew were knocked down by the shock, but not seriously hurt.

BRIG FRED THOMPSON, from Baker's Island for Cork, was spoken Nov 2, lat 55 S, lon 61 W, with bowsprit sprung and foretopmast and yards all gone (by the Tungoy, from Lota, at Liverpool).

BRIG KATE UPHAM (of St John, NB), Alexander, from Cardenas for Falmouth, E, for orders, 50 days out, with a cargo of molasses, put into St Thomas 9th inst leaking and with loss of sails, provisions, water, &c.

SCHR ADDIE FULLER, from Portland for Mobile, before reported spoken Jan 8, with loss of sails, put into Norfolk Jan 19 for repairs.

SCHR GILMAN D KING, from Jamaica for New York, before reported ashore one mile N of Squan, was hove afloat 20th and was towed to New York 21st.

DARDANELLES, Dec 29—The Skylark (Am), Loring, from New York for Constantinople, with rifles, stranded at White Cliffs Dec 26, but was assisted off by tug and proceeded.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 21—The ship St James, from Cardiff for Japan, has put in here in a damaged state, having experienced a heavy gale. She has been docked and will discharge.

ST JOHN, NB, Jan 21—A brig, about 230 tons, lumber laden, was passed 19th inst, lat 42 20, lon 67, abandoned, mainmast and foremasthead gone; part of deck load remaining; was painted black.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 19—The bark Osmyn went ashore on Whidby's Island, Puget Sound, Jan 15. It was thought she would be a total loss. It was raining when she went on.

Spoken.

Ship Surprise, Ranlett, from New York for Shanghae, Nov 21, lat 9 26 S, lon 32 W.

Ship British Navy (Br), from San Francisco for Liverpool, Nov 8, lat 48 S, lon 44 40 W.

Ship Mont Blanc, Herbert, from Liverpool for Savannah, Dec 31, lat 46, lon 19.

Ship St Mark, Wood, from Callao for Rotterdam, Dec 24, lat 39 N, lon 32.

Ship Mary Goodsell, Sweetser, from Callao for Rotterdam, Dec 6, lat 19 N, lon 36.

Bark Sierra Nevada, Parsons, from New York for Valparaiso, Dec 25, lat 40 50 N, lon 69 50.

Bark Request ? (NG), for San Francisco, Dec 8, lat 2 46 N, lon 29 56 W.

Bark Envoy, Berry, from New York for Melbourne, Nov 14, lat 9 25 S, lon 31 22 W.

Bark Rothsay (Br), Hall, from Liverpool for New Orleans, Dec 27, lat 45, lon 14.

Bark Investigator, Carver, from Antwerp for New Orleans or Boston, Dec 28, lat 45, lon 15.

Bark Robert Porter, Eaton, from Philadelphia via Rio Janeiro for Alaska, Nov 5, lat 61 10 S, lon 82 63.

Bark "Liva," from New York for ——, 5 days out, Dec 17, lat 31 13, lon 68.

Schr Tropic Bird, from St John, NB, for Havana, Jan 18, lat 38 47, lon 70 19.

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, Jan 6—Sailed, Annie M Cann, Cann, Boston.

BRISTOL, Jan—Put in 6th, Arlington, Bartlett, from Newport for Mobile, with cargo shifted, &c.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 6—Sailed, Marco Polo, for NYork.

BARBADOS, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Long Reach, Harnden, Georgetown, SC; 26th, schr Mary G Collins, Endicott, Philadelphia; 28th, bark Morning Star (Br), St John, NB; 29th, schrs E & L Cordery, Grace, Philadelphia; 31st, Carrie Melvin, Watts, Boston (and cleared for ——); Jan 1, bark Montezuma, Hammond, NYork; schr Fred Smith, Smith, do; 4th, bark Reindeer, Wellington, do; 5th, brig Torrid Zone (Br), Murray, Demerara for Baltimore.

Sailed Dec 28, schr Susanna Packard, Nevassa.

COWES, Jan 5—Arrived, Emily Augusta, Waters, Callao.

CARDIFF, Jan 6—Sailed, Armstrong, Owens, Mobile, Maguadiric, Holmes, Cardenas.

CADIZ, Jan 3—Arrived, Kildare, Macomber, NYork.

Sailed 2d, Mary Lucretia, Hendrickson, NYork.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 24—Arrived, Ernest August, Aehner, NYork (and cleared for Odessa).

CALCUTTA, Dec 31—Sailed, ship Ivanhoe (Br), Robertson, NYork.

CARDENAS, Jan 11—In port bark Emma Parker (Br), for NYork; brigs Harry Virden, Collins; John Wesley, Ford, and Anna M Knight, Knight, wtg; L M Merritt, for Boston or Portland ldg.

DEAL, Jan—In the Downs 7th, India, Lepschinsky, from London for Philadelphia, at anchor.

DEMERARA, Jan 6—In port barks Devonshire (Br), Featherstonhaugh, for New Orleans; Canada (Br), Corrireau, for NYork; Delaware, White, and St Lawrence, Steel, for Baltimore; brigs C H Kennedy, Dodge; Uruguay (Br), Goudy, and Suwannee, Simpson, for NYork; schrs C A Farnsworth (Br), Sawyer, from Barbados, arrived Dec 26, for NYork; S F Baker, Davis, for Baltimore; John Rose, Howell, for New York.

Arrived at do Dec 25, barks Woodland (Br), Lent, London; 27th, Gazelle, Black, Trinidad; 31st, brig Chesapeake, Wilson, Norfolk; Jan 5, bark R B Mulhall (Br), Stewart, Liverpool, NS.

Sailed Dec 29, bark Clotilde, Miller, Cuba; 31st, schr Wellington, Eagles, NYork; brig Rising Sun, McCarty, do; Jan 2, schrs Richard Hill, Homan, do; Maceira (Br), Sullivan, do; 4th, brig Madonna (Br), Shackford, do; 5th, bark Gazelle, Black, do.

FALMOUTH, Jan 6—Sailed, Artist, Forth, New Orleans.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 6—Arrived, Ermina, Perry, NYork; 7th, Wasp, Lewis, Cadiz.

GLASGOW, Jan 7—Sailed, India (s), Munro, NYork; Grahame Polley, Burgess, New Orleans.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 27—Arrived, Famililcie, Holt, Taganrog (and sailed 28th for NYork); Staffa, Brookman, NYork (and sailed 28th for Naples); 30th, Frank W. Larsen, Smyrna (and sailed for Boston); 31st, Volunteer, Blake, Beyrout (and sailed for NYork).

Sailed Dec 27, Ortolan, Leeman (from Messina), Baltimore; L C Madeira, Morslander (from Palermo), Philadelphia; Americus, Hand (from Messina), NYork; 29th, J Wooster, Knowles (from Girgenti), Cork or Falmouth; Dominion, White (from Cette), Philadelphia; Kinde (Nor ship), Forbyansen (from Marseilles), NYork; 31st, Fury, Wilson (from NYork), Malta; Jan 1, Orinoco, Roberts (from NYork), Malaga.

In port Jan 3, brig Barracouta, Kenney, from NYork for Malta, ready to sail. Wind from Dec 23 to Jan 1, ESE; and Jan 2, SW.

Passed by Dec 29, Gratta, Wallace, from Smyrna for New York; Edwin, Knapp, from do for Boston; Ramirez, Barnard, from Messina for NYork.

HAVRE, Jan 5—Arrived, J A Thompson, Thompson, New Orleans; Rosetta McNeil, Sprout, Savannah; 6th, Idolique, Durkee, Philadelphia; 7th, Riverside, Randall, New Orleans.

Sailed 5th, Bellona (s), Couche, NYork; 6th, David Ames, Ames, Cardiff and United States; Thos Harward, Strickland, do do.

HAMBURG, Jan 5—Arrived, Orion, Smith, Philadelphia.

Sailed from Cuxhaven 6th, W H Moody, Durkee, England.

INAGUA, Jan 4—In port brigs Lucida (Br), Bissett, from Turks Islands, arrived 31st ult, for Boston ldg; Harriet Amelia (Br), Higgins, from Barbados, just arrived, to load for Boston; schr Brilliant (Br), from NYork via Nassau, just arrived.

KINGSTON, Ja, Jan 6—Arrived, schrs M Holmes, Stubbs, NYork; 7th, Abbie H Brown, Brown, Port au Prince.

Sailed Dec 20, schr Jos Long, Perry, NYork (since reported into Key West in distress); Jan 4, brig Cheriot (Br), Whiting, NYork; 6th, schr Mary A McCann (Br), Whitmore, do.

In port Jan 8, brig Haidee, McDonald (from Falmouth), for NYork.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 5—Arrived, Sarnia, Gould, and Elvia Allen, Allen, Baltimore; 6th, Ellen Southard, Morse, Charleston; 7th, Frank Marion, Duncan, New Orleans; Bessie Crosby, Crosby, do; Esmeralda, Bee, San Francisco; La Rochelle, from Navigator's Island, with cargo ex Resolute; British Navy, Porter, and Santee, Moore, San Francisco; Julia, Mounce, New Orleans.

Sailed 5th, Cherokee, Guillett, New Orleans; 6th, Nova Scotian (s), Watts, Portland; Helen Morris, Nolt, Hong Kong; Etowah, Campbell, Galveston.

Cleared 6th, Albert Gallatin, Chandler, Mobile; 7th, Helen Clinton, Sprague, New Orleans.

Entered out 5th, Ivanhoe, Thearle, New Orleans; Portland, Curtis, Philadelphia; Island Home, McLellan, Baltimore (changed from Savannah); W H Bigelow, Borden, Trinidad; Nor'Wester, Young, Table Bay; 7th, Pennsylvania (s), Webster, NYork; Advice, Wallace, Belize.

LONDON, Jan 7—Arrived, Angelique, McBirnie, NYork.

Entered out 7th, G C Horton, Taylor, Boston.

Sailed from Gravesend 6th, Daniel Webster, Brown, New York.

LISBON, Dec 30—Arrived, Fred Bliss, Sherman, NYork.

MIDDLESBORO, Jan 6—Arrived, Mary Rideout, McAllister, Antwerp.

MEMEL, Jan 3—Sailed, Demetra, NYork.

MESSINA, Dec 30—Arrived, Juliet C Clark, Moore, Leghorn.

Sailed 29th, Beckton, Dryder, Palermo and NYork; 30th, Dauntless, Coombs; Sir Robert Napier, Hodge, and Avon, Garner, NYork.

NEWCASTLE, Jan 5—Entered out, Verein, Aprock, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Jan 7—Sailed, Nereus, Miller, Savannah.

Arrived at do 7th, Titania, Jensen, Gottenburg for Boston; 21st, Silesia (s), Trautman, NYork for Hamburg (and proceeded).

Off the Eddystone 6th, P G Blanchard, Blethen, from Havre for Cardiff.

PENARTH, Jan 4—Sailed, St James, Hatfield, Yokohama.

PALERMO, Dec 23—Arrived, F H Todd, McGuire, St Stephens; 30th, Beckton (s), Dughan, Messina (and cleared for NYork).

PERNAMBUCO, Dec 28—Arrived previous, brigs Ida, Harding, Philadelphia; Echo, Terhune, Baltimore; schrs S C Evans, Tuthill, NYork.

PARA, Jan 6—Arrived, schrs Edwin, Dayton, and Crown Point, Boardman, NYork.

Sailed 5th, schr S V Nichols (Br), Curtis, NYork; Ocean Pearl, Pearl, do; Luizita, Underhill, do.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan 6—In port steamship Stars and Stripes, Asmus, from Boston via St Marc, wtg; brigs Henry & Louisa, Potter, for NYork ldg; Oliver Cutts, Nelson, for do; Orion (Br), Doughty, and Eagle (Br), Wilson, for Boston ldg; schrs Otis, Cutts, coasting; L Morgan, Morgan, from Boston, do.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 5—Arrived, Jumna, Taylor, San Francisco; 6th, Denmark (s), Forbes, Liverpool for NYork (and proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Dec 7—Arrived, bark Wayfarer (Br), Blatchford, Baltimore; 10th, brig Hannibal (Br), Gyles, do; 11th, barks Serene, Oliver, Buenos Ayres (and sailed 24th for Baltimore); 13th, Lapwing, Benthal, Baltimore; 15th, brig Potomac, Moore, do; 16th, bark Cabral (Nor), Strom, NYork; schr Harriet Brewster, Geodale, do; 17th, ship Agnes (Br), Tisdale, Boston; 21st, bark Yamoyden, Burgess, Baltimore; brig Frestissimo, James, do.

Arrived at do previous to Dec 31, barks Talisman (Br), Anderson, Baltimore via Pernambuco; Traveller (Br), Penfield, Baltimore.

Sailed 5th, barks Clifton, Garet, Baltimore; Agnes, Thompson, do; Reitchstag (NG), Blahu, do; 11th, Wavelet, Griffing, Hampton Roads; 12th, Amazon, Chapman, do; 16th, Neversink, Barstow, New Orleans; 17th, brig Redwing, Reynolds, Baltimore; 18th, bark Svanen (Dan), Eben, NYork; 20th, brig Egil (Nor), Lerven, New Orleans; 21st, bark Wayfarer (Br), Blatchford, NYork; brig Hannibal (Br), Gyles, New Orleans; 23d, barks Edina (Br), Robbins, NYork; 24th, Restless (Br), Baker, New Orleans; brig Nora (Br), Tostevin, Baltimore.

Cleared 23d, brig Lizzie Fox (Br), for Hampton Roads (with 1685 bags coffee).

In port 25th, barks Lapwing, Benthal, for Baltimore ldg; New Light, Brown, for New Orleans do; brigs Potomac, Moore, for Baltimore do; Peggy (Br), for NYork do.

RIO GRANDE, Nov 24—Arrived, Ella, Pool, Richmond; 25th, San Juan, Mahoney, do.

SHIELDS, Jan 6—Arrived, Princeton, Chase, Rotterdam; 7th, Signal, Whitney, Hamburg; Johann Kepler, Rabe, Bremen.

SANTOS, Dec 10—Cleared, barks Brazileira (NG), Wessels, NYork (with 3993 bags coffee); Dora, for Hampton Roads (with 2800 bags do); 14th, Nicolin, for NYork (with 5400 bags do).

ST THOMAS, Dec 2—Arrived, schrs Harvest Queen (Br), McBride, Barbados (and sailed 1st inst for St Domingo to load for Boston); 24th, Grand Pre (Br), Gumley, St Kitts (and sailed 5th inst for St Domingo to load for NYork or Boston); 27th, brig Constantine (Br), Doane, Martinique (and sailed 5th inst for St Domingo to load for NYork); 29th, brig Italia (Br), Hays, Ponce (and sailed 31st for do in ballast).

Sailed Dec 23, brig Isadora (Br), Graves, Port Paix, Hayti.

In port Jan 13, ships Lottie Maria (Br), Graffam, from Howland's Island via Pernambuco for Cork, arrived 9th, in distress; Atlantic (Br), Whittemore, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived 6th, in distress; barks David Chase, Rose, from Newport, E, arrived 1st, disg; Eugenia (Br), Dexter, from Demarara for Cork, with cargo of ship Lottie Maria; Laila (Br), Bent, from Demarara, arrived 8th, unc; Louisa Cook (Br), Cook, from Newport, E, arrived 11th, disg; Memphis (Br), unc; brigs Kate Upham (Br), Alexander, from Cardenas for Falmouth, E, arrived 9th, in distress; Minnehaha (Br), Living, from Guadaloupe, arrived 7th; Gem (Br), disg; Dixon, from Glasgow, arrived 12th, for Porto Rico; Bride (Br), Brooks, from Spain, arrived 13th; Sea Bird (Br), Tooker, disg; Conquerall (Br), Allen, from Guadaloupe, arrived 11th; schrs John A Griffin, Foster, disg; Louie F Smith, Gile, do; Saladin (Br), Sherrin, from Barbados, arrived 29th ult; Rosa, and Spey (Br), unc.

Passed do Jan 12, bark Annie Troop (Br), Troop, from the Clyde for Matanzas.

ST JOHN, NB, Jan 21—Arrived, bark Kate Sancton (Br), Rose, NYork; brig Nigretta, Howes, Boston.

Cleared 21st, bark Lyra, Pattingall, Cardenas for orders.

TRIESTE, Jan 1—Arrived, Graf von Arnim, Kruse, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The Treaty of Lopez with the Caiguay Indians.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

THE DEATH OF GOTTSCHALK.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Conflicting Statements—Rumors About Lopez—He is Said to Have a Large Force—Provisions Plenty—Count d'Eu's Opinion—Great Suffering in Asuncion—The Allies Want the War Closed—Lopez's Treaty with the Caiguay Indians.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 23, 1869.

The news from Paraguay is very conflicting. Some accounts say that the war is virtually at an end, and that Lopez must surrender or flee from the country. Others state that he is in a strong and unapproachable post in the mountains of Maracaju, at a mountain post called Panadero, with thirty cannon and 3,000 to 4,000 Paraguayans, besides an auxiliary force of 15,000 Indians, and that wild cattle and hogs are in such abundance as to enable his force to exist for years. The Count d'Eu's despatch says the occupation of Igatemy was the last act of the war, as Lopez has not possession of a single village in Paraguay. On the other hand, he is keeping all the Brazilian troops in Paraguay, numbering some 20,000 men, which shows that he is not so confident of the matter as his telegram says.

The only operations since my last were a defeat of the Paraguayans at a river crossing the approach to Igatemy, in which the Paraguayans are reported to have lost two cannon and sixty killed, and the expedition of General Camara with 3,000 men against some 1,000 Paraguayans, who had made a raid on the Brazilian cattle depots and had carried some off. By the accounts received General Camara dispersed the Paraguayan raiders and recovered the cattle, but no details of operations have come in of late.

The last dates from Asuncion say great distress existed there and that many Paraguayans were dying of hunger in the streets, so dear was food and so poverty stricken the great mass of the unfortunates who have crowded into Asuncion for subsistence.

The following are the telegrams received by the Brazilian government, and items of Paraguayan news:—

LOPEZ'S FLIGHT ANNOUNCED.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 9, 1869.

M. Excellency Baron DE COTEGIPE:—

Yesterday I received by the Rosario telegraph the telegram I have now the pleasure to send you a copy of. In it Conselheiro Paranhos transcribes another sent on the 30th ult. by His Highness the Comte d'Eu to General Victorino to communicate important actions. By these news it is seen that Lopez is no longer in Paraguayan territory, and has passed into Brazilian territory with a small force. I have a letter from Conselheiro Paranhos, written on the 5th. He says in it that he had yet no news of the details of the actions. His Excellency said in the same letter that by the mediation of the [illegible] an amicable solution had been given to the dispute between the Paraguayan government and the commander of the Italian gunboat Ardita.

ANTONIO P. DE CARVALHO BORGES.

AN EASY WAY OF ENDING THE WAR.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF HEADQUARTERS, LAPIVARY, Nov. 29, 1869—5 P. M.

HIS HIGHNESS TO MARSHAL VICTORINO:—

I have just learned that Colonel Fidelis, at the head of our vanguard, crossed the Jejuy-guasau in the night of the 29th, turning the enemy's position, which was at once abandoned by its defenders. He pursued them with the Eleventh battalion and some cavalry, and reached them at the bridge of Jejuy-mirim, which they undertook to destroy, they having intrenched themselves on the other side. A stubborn conflict ensued, in which there remained in our possession two cannon, a flag, sixty dead and some hundreds of prisoners, among whom are a priest and an adjutant of Lopez. The enemy's grape hit eighteen men and twenty horses, including that of Lieutenant Colonel Moura. Fidelis pushed on to Igatemy, where he found 4,000 non-combatants, among them the family of the wife of Colonel Martinez, supposed to be shot by Lopez, and a Brazilian woman from San Borja. At Bañaran, half a league off, implements for making powder were found. Shots were also heard to the north, which makes me think a fight with Brigadier Camara's troops was going on. I look upon this event as the termination of the war, as Lopez does not occupy a single settlement in Paraguayan territory. He himself has fled with his family, Resquin, Caballero, fewer than 1,000 men and 600 bullocks, towards the prairies of Vaccaria, on the other side of the Serra de Maracaju. Please send this to Concepcion, Asuncion, Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro.

WHERE LOPEZ GETS HIS MEAT.

The Visconde do Herval had arrived at Montevideo, on his way to Rio Grande, his health having obliged him to leave the army. It has been learned that Lopez had been getting his cattle of late from the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, chiefly from Miranda, which, it would seem, was not reoccupied by Brazilian forces after the national guards posted there (on the retreat of the Paraguayans in the beginning of this year) abandoned it on news of a Paraguayan party approaching. The Mandavira and its tributaries have been explored in the steam launches Netto de Mendonca and Numero Um. The north mouth receives waters from the Paraguay when the Mandavira is low. The expedition destroyed by fire the old steamer Vesuvio, which the Paraguayans abandoned in January last. The schooner Tres Hermanos was almost out of water. The steamer Paraguary, sunk in January to stop the iron-clads, was full of water.

The commander of the expedition reports that the unfinished steamer left by the Paraguayans in January could be got away during a freshet by pumping out the water let into her. She is 220 feet at the keel and 28 feet beam.

DESIRE OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO END THE WAR.

The meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation and Conselheiro Paranhos was held at Asuncion on the 24th of November.

The Argentine Minister said his government thought the time come for reducing the forces in Paraguay, that it was a highly required necessity of the Argentine Confederation, which could be undertaken only if the ends of the alliance needed this, and that the Oriental government was equally anxious for it.

Conselheiro Paranhos said the Brazilian government was also desirous of lessening the sacrifices caused by the war, and had authorized him to make such an agreement if the Comte d'Eu coincided with its object; that the Prince accorded with it, and that he (Conselheiro Paranhos) would consent with pleasure.

It was then agreed that the number of troops to be withdrawn should be left to the discretion of the generals.

The Argentine Minister said his government wished to withdraw at once the national guard in service, and Conselheiro Paranhos said that the Comte d'Eu also purposed to commence the reduction with the volunteers and national guards.

He also said he would agree fully to the wish of the Oriental government, once the Paraguayans in its pay were placed at the disposal of the provisional governments, and it was agreed that both Ministers would solicit an express consent to do this.

TREATY OF LOPEZ WITH THE CAIGUAY INDIANS.

Two sergeants who recently deserted from Lopez have given the following declarations, containing very important information which leads us to suppose that the Paraguayan war is not over, but has entered on a new and remarkable phase:—

Joaquin Cabral, aged thirty-three years, maketh oath as follows:—I was sergeant of the second company of battalion No. 40, and deserted on the 2d November, when sent on service outside the lines. I was anxious to see my family again, and suffered so many hardships, without knowing what cause I was fighting for, that I found it intolerable to remain any longer with Lopez. His army now consists of about four thousand men and boys, emaciated and worn out, their only sustenance being a daily ration of beef, one ox for every two hundred men, and these are the baggage oxen formerly used for transporting war material. The men also eat cocoanuts and bitter oranges when hungry. The artillery is now reduced to thirty field pieces.

The alliance between Lopez and the Caiguay Indians was concluded after Lopez left San Estanislao for Curuguaty; the Indians were represented by eight envoys sent by the respective caciques. Several conferences were held, and when the Caiguay envoys retired Lopez announced to his troops that the caciques had sent to offer him an alliance, with 15,000 fighting men and provisions for seven years. Subsequently I spoke with some of the envoys, who advised me not to return to Lopez since he was now so closely pursued by the allies that he must soon fall into their hands. At the same time I saw the Indians shutting up the openings in the forest that led to the Paraguayan camp.

Nolasco Paredes, aged twenty-two years, maketh oath as follows:—I am a comrade of Joaquin Cabral, sergeant of the same company in the Fortieth battalion. All that he has stated is perfectly true, and I have nothing more to add.

URUGUAY.

No Reliance Placed in the Reports About the Paraguayan War—Lopez Turning Enemies into Friends—Belief in His Success—The Desire for Peace.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 15, 1869.

People here are heartily tired and disgusted with the Paraguayan war, and much of the disgust is owing to the fact that the truth of the accounts received, either officially or through private sources, cannot be depended on for a moment. We hear to-day of a great reverse suffered by Lopez, to-morrow the same reverse turns out to be an important victory for the Paraguayans. Again we are told that the monster Lopez is in the mountains with a force only of 800 famished, mutinous men; another pen describes him as manœuvring in the vicinity of Asuncion with an army of 20,000 soldiers, ready at any moment to pounce upon the unhappy city while the inhabitants are peacefully snoring in their virtuous beds. Now it is the *on dit* that Lopez is dead and that the allies are about to evacuate the country, but that intelligence has just been followed by the announcement that the defunct Lopez is still alive and kicking, and that the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies is on his trail. Where? *Quien sabe?*

One thing you may readily hesitate to believe, and that is any information which reaches you through the allied press. In certain circles there is a belief that if this most extraordinary man can hold out for a few months longer the Powers allied against him will be forced to come to terms. It must come to this sooner or later, for all are beginning to cry out in the language of Boston, "Let us have peace." The enthusiasm once displayed to prosecute the war until Lopez and his army would be overthrown exists no longer; that spirit has completely died out.

The country is well adapted for cultivation and the climate is one of the most delightful in South America. Indeed, there is no kind of vegetable production that might not be raised on the soil. It is rich in ores and minerals of all descriptions. The occupation of the peasantry is the raising of sheep and cattle, so that the land is almost entirely under pasture. To give you an idea of the extent of some of the *estancias*, or farms, I may mention that in many instances farmers own an extent of land equal in area to the State of Rhode Island, and their cattle, horses and sheep are numbered, not by the hundred, but by the thousand. These animals are almost wild, living always on the open plain, and when the farmer requires a certain number of oxen or horses for sale they are hunted down by the farmers' peons or servants on horseback, who capture them by means of the lasso.

BRAZIL.

The Death of Gottschalk—Honors Paid to the Dead—The Obsequies of the Great Pianist.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24, 1869.

Contrary to the anticipations mentioned in my last the great Gottschalk fell a victim to the disease from which he had suffered for four weeks, and died at four o'clock on the morning of the 18th, at the Bennett Hotel, at Tijuca, near this city.

The sad occurrence spread general sorrow through the city, for he was generally admired and respected, and the Philharmonic Society, of which he had been elected a member, at once proceeded to make the arrangements for the funeral ceremonies. His body was brought down in the middle of the day and deposited in the house of the society, in a room plainly fitted up, in the manner customary with the Catholic ceremonies of this country. Crowds of gentlemen visited the room of the dead, as he lay in state upon his bier. In the evening the work of embalming his body was performed by Dr. Costa Ferraz. Only a few persons obtained admittance during the operations. Next day, however, the stream of visitors was great, and as the funeral hour approached numbers of carriages formed in line in all the neighboring streets, and multitudes occupied the windows and sidewalks of the streets and squares through which the procession would pass on its way to the cemetery of St. John the Baptist. At five P. M. the funeral commenced and the coffin was carried for about a mile by members of the Philharmonic Society, after which it was deposited in the hearse and taken, at a walk pace, to the cemetery. In Brazil these last attentions are looked upon as great marks of respect, it being customary to place the coffin at once in the hearse and to drive off at a sharp trot.

Gottschalk was greatly liked as well as admired. He had also been very generous in assisting public charities, several of which received large sums by concerts given by him for the purpose. These were all represented by deputations, except the Asylum of the Invalids, which did not send any one to represent it, and this fact has been severely animadverted on by several of the journals. In all the papers obituary notices have appeared. So has ended the brilliant career of the great North American musician.

Privileges to Foreign Vessels—New Custom House and Other Regulations—Cabinet Squabbles—Religious Disturbances—Reported Discovery of Coal—Success of an American Colony—Emancipation.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 24, 1869.

The government has just issued a decree prolonging for another year the permission to foreign vessels to engage in the great coasting trade of Brazil. It is as follows:—

DECREE 4,449 OF DECEMBER 22, 1869.

Using the authorization conferred by article twenty-three, section four, of the law No. 1,177 of September 9, 186[illegible], and article forty-one of the law No. 1,507 of September 26, 1867, in vigor by article one of decree No. 1,752, of October 20 of the current year, I am pleased to extend, until the end of December, 1870, the provisions of decree No. 3,631 of March 27, 1866, which permits foreign vessels to carry on the coasting trade between those ports of the empire which have custom houses.

Viscount de Itaborahy, Councillor of State, Senator of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Affairs of Finance, and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, so have understood and put into execution.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, December 22, 1869, forty-eighth of independence and the Empire. With the Emperor's sign manual.

VISCONDE DE ITABORAHY.

The government has likewise published this morning the provisional basis for the working of the Custom House dock and stores under the company encharged with their working. The principal provisions affecting foreign vessels and goods are the following:—

The ordinary discharge of goods from vessels will be between eight o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M., the extraordinary between sunrise and sunset, by paying ten per cent additional dues, and at night discharge can be made only by permission of the inspector of the Custom House at doubled dues.

Goods cleared upon water will, if they have to pass through the Custom House gates, pay discharge dues, and also those for storage if they stay more than three days on the wharves or in the buildings.

Vessels entering the dock with goods to be cleared upon water, will not pay dock dues, but any goods discharged by order of the Custom House officer will pay discharge dues. The following dues may be levied by the company:—

VESSELS ALONGSIDE WHARVES.

	Reis.
For each metre occupied inside the dock for each day of effective discharge	1$000
For each metre occupied inside the dock on days without discharge	$500
For each metre outside the dock for each day of effective discharge	$800
For each metre outside the dock on days without discharge	$400
VESSELS INSIDE, BUT NOT ALONGSIDE WHARF.	
Per metrical ton of measurement on working days	$200
Per metrical ton of measurement on holidays	$100
LOADING AND DISCHARGING GOODS.	
Per package not exceeding fifty kilogrammes	$040
Per ten kilogrammes in excess	$020
BAGGAGE.	
Per package of over five kilogrammes	1$000
Per package of five kilogrammes or under	$100
STORAGE.	
National products—Per day for each ten kilogrammes.	$001
Foreign products—Per day for each ten kilogrammes.	$002

DOCK WARRANTS.

For each warrant quarter per cent of the value of the goods declared in it.

FREE.

Mails; the person and baggage of official agents of the government, and the craft bringing them; national moneys; colonists' baggage, and the vessels bringing them.

The principal change effected by the new arrangements is that, instead of the sixty days free storage allowed to most classes of goods in the Custom House, foreign goods will pay 250 reis (ten cents) per 1,000 kilogrammes (2,215 pounds) per day for each day after landing. The company will take charge from the 1st of January.

The company is likely to make a good thing of the affair, and, in fact, in any other country there would be a regular howl over the favoritism and nepotism shown by the Minister of Finance in making the contract with a half dozen friends and relatives, on the sly, without notifying the public that he was going to put the Permissory act into force.

A partial change has been effected in the Cabinet, the Minister of Agriculture resigning upon the 15th. It was known for some time previously that trouble existed, as the Minister of Finance refused to pay for some land purchased by the Minister of Agriculture, on the grounds that the latter did not consult the Council of Ministers previously. There was a similar quarrel over a dock concession given by the Minister of Agriculture to parties proposing a dock at the inlet of Saccco do Alferes. He agreed to a modification of the plans (so as simply to extend piers into deep water) without bringing it before the Council for approval. Ill-tongued people say the Minister of Finance was angry because his friends in the Custom House dock job thought the other project would interfere with their profits. But, in fact, the late Minister of Agriculture, although pretty able in his former capacity of Inspector of the Treasury, made an unaccountably bad Minister, and was a regular laughing stock of all parties, enough to bring down any ministry founded upon a modicum of public opinion. For the present his portfolio is held by the Minister of the Empire, and it is not known who will be his successor.

The Minister of the Empire has sent orders to the president of St. Paul's to institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the mob outrage on the Rev. George Chamberlain, the Presbyterian missionary, sent there by the Church in the United States, who, as I noticed before, while celebrating divine service at Jundiahy, was maltreated by a mob. His Excellency orders a report to be made to him, and effective measures taken to repress such outrages in the future, and to punish the persons engaged.

Among the discoveries in the province of San Paulo, is announced that of an oil spring, or signs of one, a few feet down, found in the district of Piracicaba. Coal is known to exist in the province, so it is not improbable that it is the real thing. Some brought to the town of San Paulo smelled and looked exactly like the United States article. Even if it be so, it is not likely to interfere with the sale of the United States oil, notwithstanding the very heavy duty on kerosene. Land carriage in Brazil is too costly yet to encourage home mining or oil wells.

Brazilian gentlemen coming from San Paulo are enthusiastic in the talk about the little American settlement, near Campinas. They say it is working a revolution in the agricultural system of the province, and that numbers of Brazilian farmers and great planters go to it as a curiosity to see it thriving and neat, and the general use of ploughs and other labor-saving implements, common enough in the States, but something extraordinary in hoe-using Brazil. They say many who go there affect to laugh at the new-fangled ways and appliances, but when they go home they are soon seen trying to do what they have seen.

The child emancipation movement is gaining ground everywhere, as many who are opposed to any general measures for emancipation are willing to aid in freeing female children, and thus gradually causing the extinction of slave births. A great obstacle exists in regard to dealing with the children after freedom, as a great number of persons who would free children do not wish to rear them. In fact, in the cities where there are foundling asylums many slaveowners systematically have the infants borne of the slave girls placed in the wheel of the asylum, when of course they become free. A society is forming in Bahia to receive emancipated children and rear them for becoming domestic servants, and it is probable ere long every considerable town will have its asylum for the purpose.

In Ceará they made a festival of the act of giving freedom to thirty-three children, twenty of whom were released by the sum appropriated by the province and thirteen by private persons. The ceremony was held on the 2d of December, the Emperor's birthday.

Parahyba this year has voted $25,000 for such emancipations. Last year it voted $10,000, but the President would not use the money.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1870.

The following officers will, it is understood, be relieved from duty here and sent West under the recent orders of the President:—

Assistant Adjutant Generals.—Brevet Brigadier Generals John C. Kelton, Robert Williams and Samuel Breck.

Paymasters.—Brevet Colonel James B. M. Potter, Major John L. Hodge and Major Edmund H. Brooke.

It is not known who will be selected by the Secretary of War to take the places of these officers, but it is probable that Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Richard C. Drum, the senior assistant adjutant general, will be ordered to the War Department. The fact that General Drum is not a West Pointer will not have much weight with the Secretary. He has been in the service since 1847 and on the Adjutant General's staff since 1861, but has never been on duty in Washington. He was on the Pacific coast all through the war and is a most efficient staff officer.

General Kelton has been in Washington since 1862. He was with General Fremont in the Western Department, then with General Halleck in the field, and accompanied the latter officer to Army Headquarters. His three brevets of Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General were conferred for "most arduous and valuable services, both in the field and at headquarters." He is the senior assistant adjutant general now on duty here, and has charge of all matters pertaining to appointments, promotions, &c., in the regular army, and supervises the compilation of the Army Register.

General Williams, who ranks next to General Kelton, has been in the Adjutant General's office since he resigned the colonelcy of the First Massachusetts cavalry in October, 1862. The regular recruiting service and the "special order" business are under his control. His three brevets are for "diligent, faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant General's Department during the war."

General Breck has also been in the Adjutant General's office since 1862. He was on General McDowell's staff as adjutant general for a short time prior to assuming his present duties. His three brevets are also for "diligent, faithful and meritorious services in the Adjutant General's office during the war." The volunteer and regular muster rolls and all matters relating thereto are under his charge. The numerous requests from the Commissioner of Pensions and the Second and Third Auditors for information concerning officers and enlisted men necessitate constant reference to these rolls, and the clerk who affixes the fac-simile of General Breck's signature to the replies has a good deal of stamping to do in the course of a month.

General Thomas M. Vincent has been selected by General Townsend to remain on duty here. He has been in the Adjutant General's office since 1862, has been thrice brevetted for "faithful and meritorious services" in that office, stood very high in the estimation of Secretary Stanton and has the reputation of being an excellent executive officer and a hard worker. He has charge of the most important division of the Adjutant General's office, viz., the records of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, including the accounts and returns of disbursing officers (volunteer recruiting service) and has to adjudicate upon all outstanding claims incident to collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph H. Eaton remains in the Pay Department. He is the Paymaster General's right hand man. His "Paymasters' Manual," several editions of which have been published, is the recognized guide for army paymasters. The three brevets which fell to his share were for "meritorious and valuable services in the Pay Department during the war."

Lieutenant Colonel Potter, who will receive marching orders, has been in the Pay Department since 1861, and is favorably known to all army officers residing or sojourning here, inasmuch as it is from his hands that they receive their monthly stipend.

Major Hodge has also been here since 1861.

Major Brooke was for a long time Chief Clerk of the Pay Department. He was commissioned additional Paymaster in 1865, and has been on duty in the department ever since.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruise of the Steamer Lancaster, Flagship of the South Atlantic Fleet.

The United States steamer Lancaster, commanded by Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, and bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, United States Navy, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, arrived on her station and anchored in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, on the 23d December, 1869, officers and crew all well. This vessel left Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 21st of October last bound to Brazil, via the island of Madeira, and reached the roadstead of Funchal on the 21st of the following month, after a lengthy and tedious passage, under sail, of thirty days. On the 27th of October, in lat. 35 42 north, lon. 59 03 west, she encountered a circular storm of great force from E. S. E., gradually veering to S. W. and W. S. W., in which the barometer fell to 29.57 inches, accompanied by a very heavy sea. Her rudder chains were parted by its violence and for a time the helm became almost unmanageable. The following day it blew hard in squalls from W. N. W. to N. N. W., showing that the cyclone had passed off to the eastward. On the 28th the gale was succeeded by light air and gentle breezes from E. S. E. to E. by N., and until her arrival in Funchal the patience of all on board was well tried by the continuance of light adverse winds. Thanksgiving day, as set apart by Presidential proclamation for the 18th of November, was religiously observed on board the flagship in lat. 35 10 N., lon. 21 20 W., on the broad ocean. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Holoway, delivered an impressive discourse from a portion of the seventeenth verse of the twentieth chapter of the Psalms of David—"But we will remember the name of the Lord our God," and the services of the day were concluded by a patriotic hymn and "Old Hundred," with music by the band.

Speaking of the services of chaplain Holoway on board the Lancaster, his earnestness in doing the greatest amount of good to Jack induced him, with the concurrence of the Admiral and her commander, to commence a series of popular lectures on various subjects, beginning with an explanation of the theory of winds, currents, &c., which are not only well attended by those for whom they were designed, but by the majority of the officers of the ship, including the Admiral and captain. Such a system, entirely voluntary on the part of Mr. Holoway, must result beneficially to the crew, and is an example well worthy of imitation by every chaplain in the employ of the government.

During the stay of the Lancaster in Funchal the authorities were exceedingly civil. Her officers were liberally entertained by the American Consul, Dr. Lens, and Vice Consul Hutchinson; a Mr. Faulkenar, of New York; Mr. George E. Welch, an English lady, Mrs. Parks; the Baron da Conceição and F. J. Figueira, whose wife is a Philadelphian. The day previous to the departure of the vessel from Funchal these persons, with a number of ladies, honored an impromptu entertainment given on board by the officers in acknowledgment of the hospitalities extended to them.

On the passage from Madeira to Bahia the Lancaster passed within a mile of a "vigia," located on the charts in lat. 11 50 N., long. 27 15 W., without seeing it, and experienced the N. E. trades well to the southward of east in their direction.

On December 8 Louis Brandon, a seaman, from Bath, England, was instantly killed by a fall from the maintopgallant yard while furling the sail, and was buried on the following day in lat. 4 N., long. 25 14 W.

The Pacific Fleet—Rear Admiral Turner to Visit the Lower Coast of His Command.

The steamer Mohican, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Thomas Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, arrived at San Francisco January 11, after a protracted and boisterous passage, in which she encountered gales and head winds, under sail from Oahu (Wahoo), Sandwich Islands. Rear Admiral Turner will transfer his flag to the Saranac, and proposes soon to visit the lower coast of his command, touching at all the intermediate points of importance.

Naval Personals.

Commander John Irwin is ordered to the command of the Yantic February 1.

Lieutenant John K. Winn, Master Smackly and Ensigns Edward P. McClellan and Webster Doty are ordered to the Santee.

Chief Engineer William B. Brooks is ordered to the Michigan.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell is ordered to the Idaho.

Lieutenant Commander Henry L. Hewison has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st of February.

First Assistant Engineer ——— has been detached from the Swatara and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, relieving First Assistant Engineer James L. Vanclain, who has been ordered to the Swatara.

Paymaster George A. Lyon has been detached from the Idaho and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon Dwight Dickinson has been detached from the Miantonomoh and ordered to the Yantic.

PHOSPHORIC SHOWER IN CALIFORNIA.—A resident of Sierra Valley writes as follows to the Downieville *Messenger*:—Nature also furnished us with another wonderful phenomenon—a phosphoric shower. On Christmas Eve, while the rain fell in torrents, persons who happened to be out in the storm observed a fine display of luminous globes attached to whiskers, hair and garments. The light emitted did not resemble electric sparks, but rather the pale light of the fire-fly. The drops of liquid light could be detached by the hand and held out to view four or five seconds before disappearing. So far as heard from the phenomenon was only observed at a point one half mile east of Sierraville, where the highway crosses a section of soil impregnated with mineral element from the hot springs.

General Prim recently gave a royal hunt on his property in the Toledo mountains. The Ministers of France, Prussia and Belgium were present and great luxury was displayed, much to the annoyance of the leading Madrid journals.

THE GREAT TORNADO.

Graphic Description of Its Terrible Effects at Cave City, Ky.

Half of the Town Scattered to the Winds—Forests Uprooted and Huge Trees Torn from the Earth—Fifteen Killed and Thirty-five Wounded Heard from Within a Few Miles.

[From the Louisville Commercial, Jan. 19.]

The principal scene of this combination of the elements is to be found with terrible distinctness in Cave City, containing about four hundred inhabitants. The town is sheltered west and south by a chain of knobs or spurs, and is situated on an undulating surface, interspersed with frequent deep indentations which, since the rain, are filled with water. The Nashville Railroad runs south of the town, and but little damage was felt on the opposite side, the country on the southeast receiving the full force of the hurricane.

Sunday last it rained by spells. Towards evening the wind set in from the south, and when night had come the rain grew heavier and the wind gathered renewed strength. No apprehensions of an thing more than an ordinary storm were felt. Thunder and lightning at intervals during the day and night were the only striking features of the unsuspected coming tornado.

About half-past four, the down train having passed some time, a distant roaring or reverberating noise was heard, approaching from the south and west. Those who heard it compare it with the sharp, loud roar of a cannon discharge, which lasted but a few moments, when the wind monster swept over the doomed town and left destruction where peace and quiet was nestling around. The approaching cyclone came shrieking, whistling, roaring on the ground, in a dense, black cloud, accompanied by sharp, loud, electrical discharges, while, preceding the demon of the storm, balls of fire burst and flew from its front, while within it, continually curling and vibrating with a terrible individuality, were myriads of electric spirals, all forming a terrible cloud of such peculiar, spiratory motion that it appalled the spectator. Professor Williams, a most intelligent and scholarly gentleman, observed it from his window on its approach, and says that it moaned and shrieked as it tore along the ground with an unearthly power.

Before it reached the town the air grew warm and thick with impending misfortune, the flashing of the lightning became one constant illumination, and suddenly all grew dark again. The demon of the winds, in the form of this dense dark cloud, hugging the earth, came sweeping on with a terrible roar, and in a moment commenced its wild work of destruction. Striking J. H. Brown's house, in which were himself and family, in a twinkling it scattered it piecemeal, injuring no one but Mr. Brown himself. In front of his house was a timber growth of red oak, post oak, black jack and hickory, many of the trees measuring from ten to twenty inches in diameter, which the storm wrenched up by the roots, twisted into fantastic shapes, splintered and threw down again, carrying bodily an hundred feet many of these huge riven trunks and sweeping the ground after it as with a gigantic besom, carrying like chaff heavy plank fencing, hundreds of yards, strewing for miles indiscriminately the little hills with the debris and shreds of house and barn and fence, leaving nothing to mark where either stood, but here and there a few slats with lime adhering to them and split rails driven down into the ground; a nursery belonging to Mr. Huggins & Son numbering thousands of young peach trees, was whipped into smooth, bare little switches, their fringed tops showing how complete and entire the wind had shorn them of every vestige of foliage, and how biting had been the searching wind. Scorning such small game, the tornado leveled the timber right and left of the Bowling Green turnpike, strewing the road with shapeless heaps and confused piles of large and small trees, carried bodily into and over each other, as a child might fling a handful of crushed and broken wisps of straw to the winds.

On both sides of the turnpike, scattered for a quarter of a mile, were some forty cabins belonging to the colored people, only two of which now stand erect amid the undistinguishable ruins about them. About forty or fifty colored families are houseless and poverty-stricken. Old Uncle Ed. Trigg and wife, with his four sons and their families, all honest, respected and industrious, living near each other, were left, like all others, with nothing but the ground under their feet. Uncle Ed. was formerly a family servant of our fellow citizen, Mr. Trigg, of the firm of Moss & Trigg.

The dumb brutes in their stables generally escaped harm, and but very few met with death. One tree, twenty inches in diameter, was torn up by its roots as if by the hands of some mighty, intelligent power, twisted and carried twenty yards distant, while the hole in earth from which it was wrenched was partially filled by posts pulled from the ground a quarter of a mile distant, and driven in deep and firm, as if some huge trip hammer had been employed.

One colored man, who arose at the approach of the storm, opened his door, the wind sweeping through the house, actually breaking the force and leaving the house without any material harm; but, gathering itself immediately after, it lifted up and threw down the adjacent cabin.

Mr. Bud Nevil's house, on the left, and Professor Williams' house, on the right of the road, were so entirely demolished by the storm that nothing but here and there small fragments of the wood work can be seen. Mr. Nevil's wife was thrown out in the storm, wounded. Miss Puss Nevil, about sixteen years of age, a very attractive young lady, was struck in the head, the skull fractured, allowing the brains to protrude.

In Professor Williams' house—two story, strongly built and substantial—were his wife and three children, Rev. Mr. Grubbs, a guest, three young men, boarders, a lady, Miss Drain, companion to Mrs. Williams, who is an invalid. Professor Williams, who had arisen at the approach of the storm, and who saw it coming as described above, turned to his frightened wife and children, and placing them on the bed together, crowded it to the partition. The first sharp blow lifted the house, whirled it around like a top and dropped it again. Bending over his terrified family he awaited the destruction he felt so certain was upon him, and in a moment, amid appalling noises and sensations, the house was lifted up and parted—fell to the earth a shapeless, shivered mass, burying the family beneath its ruins. When Professor Williams, stunned, bruised and wounded, became conscious, the air was filled with whirling fragments, his poor wife was shrieking over him and his little children lay scattered about insensible. The fire on the hearth was not extinguished; he seated his wife beside it, and found and placed in her lap its apparently lifeless child; overhead a carpet was circling in the air, which he grasped, pulling it down as a shelter to his helpless family. Feeling that every one about him was in a similar situation he proceeded to find the young men who had been sleeping on the second floor; 100 feet away he discovered them, more or less hurt. With them and Miss Mattie Drain was found, 100 yards distant, covered with timbers of the wreck, almost insensible. The poor girl has not yet recovered her shattered mind. She had evidently arisen, tried to dress herself, in order to warn her friends down stairs, and was praying when she was thrown so far away by the storm.

Her head was badly hurt, her leg fractured, and her mind still intent on what was most prominent when she received her injuries.

The house was struck, violently turned round, struck again, and almost instantly leveled to the ground. The furniture disappeared entirely, smashed into fragments and borne on the wild winds it was carried beyond the limits of the town, and a child could carry in its arms everything visible of all the indoor appurtenances.

Near by stood the residence of Mrs. Herman, aunt of Professor Williams, in whose house a number of young lady scholars were boarding. Only two of them were wounded. Mrs. Herman arose before the house was struck and attempted to hold the door, but in one wild sweep the house went asunder and everything was carried away. A fine piano was picked up and carried twenty yards, the keys torn loose and huddled in confusion together; but little besides the strings was left unborn, and as it stood in the mud beside a pond below where the house stood, its keys severed and broken, its wires mute, it seemed a fitting symbol of the desolation about it.

Further on the Masonic Hall, a large, two story building, the lower part used as a college, capable of accommodating 150 pupils, was literally whipped into strips—nothing remaining that a child could not carry.

The church belonging to the colored people, as well as the church used by the whites of all denominations for devotional purposes, suffered a similar fate.

The house of Mr. Jolly, in which were his wife and four children, was leveled to the earth with no injury to the inmates. A number of fowls and dogs were walking about the ruins apparently lost; few domestic animals were harmed. Some chickens were found actually plucked of their feathers by the storm.

Further on we reached the spot where stood the house of Mr. George Poynter, who, with wife and child—his little family—gave up their lives as the terrible demon of the storm left their hearthstone and household altar buried amid a mass of ruins.

This was one of the most terrible scenes of that awful night. Mr. Poynter's wife crushed and dying under a heavy beam; the little child, pinioned to the earth with a rude splinter of wood, still living. With this picture behind him, his head cut and skull broken, his body bruised most fearfully, in the pelting rain and storm, insane with the horror around him he staggered forward full 500 yards into the vicinity of Mr. Mallory's house, whose dead daughter was then lying in the ruins, and meeting him asked him some question. He was not distinguished and they asked him who he was. He replied, "Don't you know George Poynter?" He could not tell anything intelligible, and, terrified themselves, Mr. Mallory and friend asked him to accompany them to a neighbor's house which was unharmed. He walked on a few steps and then sat down. They hurried forward to shelter; when the morning light came up it shone on his corpse. He was almost a dead man when he stood before Mr. Mallory; he must have been projected from his house a great distance, and not knowing his injuries staggered blindly forward to die in the storm.

Not a wagon load of material of any kind could be found within thirty yards of the spot where stood a strongly built, well furnished house.

Mr. Mallory had charge of the engine and tank at the cave where the water was procured. The engine, wrenched and moved about, still stands, but nothing else.

The daughter of Mr. Mallory was the wife of I. W. Sterrett, son of Colonel Robert Sterrett, near Rowlett's, well known in our city. She had an infant child two weeks old. When the poor lady was found she was pinioned to the earth by the second floor joice, clasping in her sheltering arms her babe; thus, from the very breast of death, in the terrific storm, the little tender babe was brought forth alive.

Further on in the track of the remorseless whirlwind was the house occupied by Mrs. Tatt, a widow and five children, who lay in their beds when the house fell upon them in terrible confusion, leaving them unharmed; out of the crossed and intermingled timbers the mother and children were taken, themselves spared, but their household effects torn into strips and carried out of sight.

The house of Andrew Davidson, an honest, industrious blacksmith, seemed as if actually swept into fragments from its foundation. The women in the house were but little harmed, but the poor man himself, struck and gashed in the head, was found in the pond of water thirty yards distant, evidently carried there by the same remorseless power that felled his house. The ground from the ruins of his house looked as if raked with iron teeth, carrying forward everything destructible toward the pond. How human life in this case, as well as in many others, was spared, is as miraculous as our Saviour raising the dead. Providence, while showing the great extent of nature's powers, touched life but lightly and the dead and wounded are but few when compared with the many exposures.

We feel powerless to describe in fitting language the effects of this terrible cyclone, spread out before us with such distinctness as we walked over the ground strewn with the wrecks of home. The unspeakable horrors of that night of terror, with its beating rains, its flashing lightnings, the exploding fire balls, the howling and roaring of the pall-like wind-cloud electric-charged, as it leveled hearths and altars to the drenched earth, with the houseless victims, wounded and shivering in their scanty clothing, around their ruins, with their dead before them, is a picture that cannot be drawn by pen, but must be seen to be fully understood.

The tornado seemed to take a sweep of a quarter of a mile, and swelling and whirling, while it was rushing forward with the speed of a thunderbolt, struck here and there with ruthless power, until it swept over the town and wounded tract, and at last was supposed to be partially broken in its fury against the rugged knobs to the northeast. Rumors are rife that it passed over, struck into ruins Mr. Edward Pierce's house and barns and leveled to the ground the little hamlet of Hardyville, twelve miles distant.

We hear that the storm tore through Nelson and Sumner counties, leaving Nashville to the left, scattering death and destruction in its furious course. The extent of the damage done cannot, in the present excited state of the country, be known. The loss in property at Cave City and vicinity will amount to over $100,000—a large loss for a small place like this to suffer. It will be remembered that when houses were struck papers, money, everything, disappeared or was torn to tatters—hence the greater loss.

We cannot describe the strength and power of this terrible cyclone. The reader will understand it somewhat, when we say that scarce a shred or strip of wearing apparel or bedclothing could be found of any value. Here and there a dirty torn handful of rags may be seen; and that is all of household treasures that were so plenteous a moment before the tempest broke.

The air was literally filled with fragments of the uptorn houses and the furniture, branches of trees, rails, every possible thing that could be torn from the earth and borne on the wings of the remorseless wind-fury, were deposited thickly over the ground for thousands of yards. To walk over the ground and glance at the extent of the ruin, no one could suppose that happy, comfortable homes, tasty shrubbery, and long lines of fencing covered the bleak, desolate ground that now spreads out so sadly before the eye.

The following, as far as can be ascertained, are the names of persons killed and wounded in Cave City and within the vicinity of Prewett's Knob and Glasgow Junction:—

Prewett's Knob—John Bishop, leg broken and his son killed; John McGowan and daughter killed and his wife severely wounded; Miss Fritz killed and Mr. and Mrs. Fritz badly wounded.

Glasgow Junction vicinity—Joseph Harlon killed; two men unknown, employes on the Glasgow branch, killed; two men named Vaughn killed.

Cave City—George W. Poynter, wife and child, H. J. Davidson and Mrs. Maggie Sterrett killed.

Wounded—Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Wilson, former slightly, latter seriously; Mr. and Mrs. George Nevill, seriously; Puss Nevill, mortally; Mrs. Bud Nevill, mortally; Mr. and Mrs. David McKinney, badly; W. B. Lyons, badly; Miss Mattie Drain, leg broken and head injured; Mr. J. G. Foster and son, dangerously; Mrs. Susan Hinney, dangerously; J. H. Brown, mortally; Charles Wheeler and wife, badly; Dr. Isaac A. Sterrett, badly; John Edwards, badly; Miss Jenny Farrows, slightly; Miss Moss Lively, slightly; Rev. J. B. Grubbs, Christian church, slightly; A. J. Mallory and nephew, slightly; Professor A. F. Williams and wife badly; Mr. Herman, wife and daughter slightly; Ed. Trigg, wife and daughter, badly; Walter Parrish, slightly.

Nearly all the dead were buried or taken away yesterday. Colonel Sterrett's daughter, Mrs. Maggie Sterrett, will be taken to his family vault near Rowlett's station. The Odd Fellows came up from Glasgow and assisted in the ceremonies of interring their brethren.

The colored people are so demoralized by the scenes they have witnessed that they can scarcely be induced to perform any duties incumbent upon them.

Conspicuously among the gentlemen at Cave City were Colonel W. F. Houtzel, A. Mccoy, John T. Rogers, Dr. Hatcher, Dr. Garnett, Dr. Williams, Cyrus Nevill, Eugene Hatcher and Lewis Vile, who rendered the unfortunate citizens every assistance, and with brave hearts and willing arms endured the cold and fatigue of Monday, taking care of the killed and wounded and saving what little could be found in the general wreck.

The citizens of Cave City will to-day forward a petition to the Legislature asking that assistance be rendered them to enable them to buy food and procure shelter for the unfortunate.

Some people, from the knobs, with a heartlessness unequaled by the coast wreckers, busied themselves with stealing the few articles of value that were cast hither and thither and making way with them.

In concluding this imperfect sketch of the results of a moment's time in the hands of a cyclone, the like of which never was known on this continent, we feel confident that much has been left untold, which must be imagined by the reader. Fully one-third of the thirty-five wounded will probably die.

TOBACCO FRAUDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Their Extent—Vigorous Proceedings—Prosecutions and Heavy Seizures.

[From the Little Rock (Ark.) Republican, Jan. 11.]

There has been for the past two years an illegal manufacture of tobacco in the Indian Territory, near the boundary line of this State, which has recently grown to such an alarming proportion as to demand the special attention of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

About three years since certain cotton was produced in the Indian nation, and a collector of internal revenue for one of the districts of this State compelled the parties to pay tax thereon; but as one of the articles of the treaty with the Indians provides that no tax shall be levied upon the products of the farms owned by Indians, the government refunded the tax imposed upon the cotton in question.

To guard against future efforts of parties to evade the revenue laws in the Indian Territory Congress passed a law on the 24th of July, 1868, which effectually cuts off tobacco or rather revenue thieves from plying their illicit transactions in that Territory. Section 107 of the act of July 20, 1868, reads as follows:—

And be it further enacted, That the internal revenue laws imposing taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether the same shall be within a collection district or not.

The facts in this tobacco swindle show that the leaf tobacco manufactured in the Indian Territory is purchased by the fraudulent manufacturers in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Kentucky, and there is little, if any, produced or purchased in the Territory. The manufactured tobacco is put upon the market unstamped and floods the Southwest.

Supervisor John McDonald has been the instrument through which the honorable Commissioner has blocked the frauds. He has recently returned from his raid upon the tobacco thieves, and has, we understand, seized every tobacco factory in the Indian Territory, thousands of pounds of unstamped tobacco, and has inaugurated proceedings *in rem* against all the property. The Supervisor has also filed criminal information against Messrs. Bostic and Ryan, of Fort Smith; Tandy Walker, of the Indian Territory, and E. C. Boudinot, of ——, and the United States Court, before whom the cases were heard at Van Buren, has bound the parties over for their appearance before the next Grand Jury in the sum of $4,000.

The civil proceedings will be heard before his Honor Judge Caldwell at the next term of the United States Court, which convenes at Van Buren in May, and we shall then see whether one citizen of this republic will be permitted to carry on a business and perform an act that works an injustice to his neighbor.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BRISTOL, R. I.—Bristol is greatly agitated over a shooting affair which took place there about eleven o'clock Monday night. Two young lads visited a neighboring house where another lad resided, named Edwin B. White, and knocking at the door, ran off a short distance and then returned. After doing so a few times White came to the door with a gun loaded with duck shot, and taking aim at one of the young men, named Jerome Ford, fired and shot him. He immediately fell, and the neighbors being alarmed by the report, hastened to the scene and carried the wounded boy to his mother's house near by. Upon examination it was found that he had been shot in the right eye and face. Tuesday he was brought to this city and carried to Dr. Caswell's office, and afterwards taken to the Rhode Island Hospital. His condition at last accounts was very critical. White and Ford are cousins, and about the same age, seventeen years. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement, and has been the only topic of conversation since the occurrence. White was arrested and arraigned before Justice Monroe on a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.—*Providence Herald, Jan. 20.*

BANK BURGLARS.

How They Do Their Work—Letter from the Cashier of the Glen's Falls Bank.

The following letter from the cashier of the Glen's Falls National Bank illustrates how bank burglars manage to blow open safes and successfully carry off their contents:—

GLEN'S FALLS, Jan. 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR—Having received from various bank officers and others in different sections of the country letters of inquiry similar to yours of the 8th inst., in regard to the robbery of this bank on the morning of the 7th, and as there is yet a wider and more public interest in the matter, I take this method of reply.

Our banking house was entered about midnight, probably, by forcing open the rear door with a "jimmy." The burglars at once proceeded to cover all the windows closely with thick army blankets, dampened, for the double purpose of hiding their light and deadening the reports of the explosions. The vault was protected by two sets of Lillie's doors—the outer ones of chilled iron, two inches in thickness, the inner of single thick boiler plate. The chamber or space between the two sets is, say, eighteen inches deep and three feet wide. Wedges were inserted between the outer doors until the service was sufficient to allow the powder (some of which was of the fineness of marble dust) to be blown or otherwise gotten through into this space. The crevice was then tightly calked, and the fuse applied. The explosion tore apart the bolts and the riveted fastenings through which they worked, and the doors were thrown back upon their hinges with tremendous force, smashing the castings and imbedding the handles in the solid masonry. The inside doors were next opened by being wrenched from the hinges with powerful "jimmies." A large Lillie's safe, with doors one and one-half inches thick, now appeared. The wedges were again applied—this time at the tops of the doors—the powder inserted, and blast No. 2 blew the doors completely off the safe, exposing the inner and final stronghold of the funds—a Bacon's steel safe, manufactured for us about three years ago, and fitting the inside of the Lillie as closely as practicable.

This safe is composed of five alternate layers of iron and steel, and is divided into an upper and lower compartment, each secured by a "covert" lock. The first move upon it was to uncover the "spindle" of the lock preparatory to an attempt to drive it through, and so effect an opening; but this was presently left, as likely to prove a "bad job," and resort again had to the material already so efficient in the service of the villains. The wedges were introduced most effectively at the side of the lower door nearest the handle, as that side of the safe shows that it was badly sprung by them. The powder was again inserted and the fuse lighted, but before the explosion the outer vault doors were closed. As they flew open from the concussion, the safe door, weighing several hundred pounds, struck one of them and glanced off into the banking room, crashing into the floor some eight feet from where it started.

As soon as the smoke cleared away the booty which the robbers sought became visible, as it was in this compartment that the "reserve" of legal tenders was kept, with such private papers, securities, &c., as might chance to be in our possession. The greenbacks, directly exposed as they were to the action of the powder, must have been badly burned, as fragments of a $1,000 bill, with many others of smaller denominations, were found in and about the safe. A package of $2,000, not much damaged, was discovered under one of the fallen doors, where it had been blown by the explosion. The upper section of the safe was yet intact. In this were four tin tills, holding the funds, notes, &c., in daily use. Two of these rested upon the bottom of the compartment and the other two on an iron shelf subdividing it. The burglars attacked the partition between the two sections and succeeded in partially prying it down and in drawing out one of the tills containing a few hundred dollars in bills. At this particular time they must have taken sudden leave, as everything else was undisturbed, although a short time would have sufficed to "clean out" the upper compartment.

I have thus fully detailed the facts in this matter, and as nearly as I am enabled to from the closest scrutiny, because it is due to the bank officers and to the public that it should be known just what these professional burglars are able to do, in order, if possible, that some adequate security may be provided against them. That the constantly increasing cost, ingenuity and care expended in the construction of locks and safes is being constantly met by a corresponding increase of skill on the part of "operators" from evidence is furnished nightly; in fact, "burglar proof," as applied to these intended protections, seem yet to be almost a misnomer, setting aside the matters of time and an unsleeping vigilance.

It seems strange, to be sure, that in a town like this three such blasts as tore and scattered massive combinations of iron and steel as if they were a toy house, the breaking of windows and all the other unusual noises and disturbances attendant upon the raid should have attracted so little attention that nothing was known of the affair until the clerk entered the bank after seven o'clock. But so it is, and perhaps we are no sleepier than other communities where there are banking houses with no more internal security than ours.

I believe with you in the necessity and propriety of some early, concentrated and earnest action in regard to the matter of national banks (those in the country especially) being obliged by law to offer a premium on just such operations as this of which we have been made the victims. But for the knowledge, compulsorily free alike to honest men and thieves, that our safes held $20,000 in legal tender notes, we should not have been robbed, because the ordinary amount of usable funds in the vault of any country bank is not inducement enough for "first class" burglars to risk their precious (?) lives and liberty for. As it is, there is a loss to the bank and to this business community greater, I venture to say, than would have been entailed upon it by the business of twice twenty years, untrammelled by arbitrary exactions like this of greenback "reserve."

Yours truly, WILLIAM A. WAIT, Cashier.

To JAMES THOMPSON, President of Cambridge Valley Bank.

OLD BARRELS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I read an article in your paper of Saturday, and an editorial in to-day's paper, under the head of "Old Barrels," and, supposing you to have been imposed upon by some designing person, would offer the following reasons:—

First.—I claim that no family or baker can be found who will say they ever found a flour or sugar barrel, on emptying it, in a dirty condition. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the proprietors of mills and sugar houses, for their own reputation, would not use such a package?

Second.—The revenue from empty barrels is full the net profit of many of our city bakers, and as they are paid for their barrels, according to the condition they are in, from ten to thirty cents, is it not their interest to keep them clean, and to use care in opening and dumping them? I admit that old and dirty barrels are purchased—for contracts compel the purchaser to take all—but you will find that the soiled ones are used for vegetables, cement, shipping oysters, &c., &c.—never for apples; that is a special package. Thousands are now going South to return with early marketing, and let a dirty barrel come back, and you will find the dealer throw it out; so it is the interest of the shipper to see that all are merchantable.

Third.—There is no mill in the country that has not used barrels the second time, and I have never known or heard of sickness or poisoning from such use; but here is the trouble, and it is twofold:—The trade unions (and they will yet be found a curse to the country) cannot control the "mill barrel" trade; hence they start the hue and cry against "old barrels;" our Jersey friends see a "new Court House" in it, and they can pay to keep it up. If such a law could be passed (which our best jurists say could only be done through the connivance of our corrupt judiciary) our Jersey friends could close every mill and sugar house in this city; for they could then obtain all the barrels they could use for ten cents and send their flour and sugar to this city, while our mills and sugar houses would be compelled to pay fifty to sixty cents additional for their packages, which would be a large margin to work on.

A. MILLER, JR.

In reference to the candidature to the throne of Spain the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy has decided that no prince of Savoy can accept a foreign throne unless elected by universal suffrage in the country in question.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEGANT designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $25. T. B. STEWART & CO., 655 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—500 MANTELS, of the latest designs, on hand. A liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

S. KLABER, 53 FIRST AVENUE, NEAR THIRD street, sells Marble Mantels, Headstones, Plumbers' Caps, below cost, to reduce stock before removing to his new factory, next month.

WOODEN MANTELS.—J. ZEIGLER & CO., 43 Bleecker street, manufacture Wooden Mantels in all styles and at all prices. A good selection always on hand.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel; cost $450, for $120; one do., $75; Piangetta Bronzes and entire Furniture of house; a sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE—A LARGE FURNITURE SALE WILL BE held during next week at Pickhardt's Manufactory and Warerooms, 107 Bleecker street, cor. Sullivan. Goods now on exhibition. For further particulars, see Sunday Herald.

FURNITURE WANTED.—CASH WILL BE PAID FOR say $2,000 or $3,000 worth of medium quality of Household Furniture. Any family breaking up housekeeping about the 1st of February will find this a favorable opportunity. Address or call upon F. COLTON, 33 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—DRAWING ROOM AND BEDroom Furniture complete; very handsome and in good condition; also Kitchen Utensils. Address in first instance, L. S. D., 202 East Fifteenth street.

CLOTHING.

AT R. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 GREENWICH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; best city reference.

5 MORRIS ST.—AS COOK, A FRENCH WOMAN, WITH good city recommendations; speaks German. Address ROSE B., at Mr. Kluhr's.

13 GRAND ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COLORED COOK; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing.

146 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing and ironing; best city references.

241 WEST 22D ST., NEAR 8TH AV., REAR, ROOM No. 6.—A Welsh woman as first class cook; no objection to a first class boarding house; good baker; good reference.

333 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable young girl as cook; is a good baker and an excellent laundress; will do the washing for a small family; best city references.

422 EAST 12TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, who is a first class cook in all the branches, bread, pastry, &c.; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

82 DELANCEY ST., IN THE FOOT AND SHOE store.—A respectable young German girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress.

180 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or laundress; best city reference.

203 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

11 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—COMPETENT dressmaker would work by the day in families; also operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; millinery and dressmaking done at residence, promptly and cheap; responsible parties; best references.

53 6TH AV.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothing of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents per yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

107 HESTER ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable Swedish girl as seamstress and chambermaid. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock.

239 SPRING ST., CORNER OF MACDOUGAL.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine desires work in a hotel or families, by the day or week. Call or address.

242 5TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE dressmaker, by day or month, or would take family sewing home; reference given.

349 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making. Fall and winter suits, $8 upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

367 9TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine to go out by the day to do family sewing; can furnish her own sewing machine if required.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements in first class families. Address DRESSMAKER, station E, 8th av.

A SEAMSTRESS IS DESIROUS TO GO WITH A dressmaker or do family sewing; can cut furniture covers. Address Mrs. M. R. ALLEN, station D.

AN AMERICAN LADY AND AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker would like to take charge of a dressmaker's establishment or go in business with parties already established; best city reference and good business qualities. Address E. S., Herald office, for one week.

General Housework, &c.

44 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; good city reference.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN RIVINGTON AND Stanton sts.—A good German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

Housekeepers, &c.

2 AMITY ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS HOUSEkeeper; wages not so much an object as a quiet home; widower preferred. Address E. W. B.

637 6TH AV.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY AS housekeeper in a first class family; references given and required. Call or address Mrs. M. A. P., until Monday noon.

767 AND 769 BROADWAY, ROOM 16.—A FOREIGN lady of refinement, educated in Paris, would like to superintend a widower's ménage, or would accept a re-engagement as visiting teacher.

ANY PARTY OF MEANS AND RESPECTABILITY, wishing a person as companion or housekeeper, can obtain one who is competent to fill a position of trust and energetic in anything she undertakes; will not object to children; references undoubted. Address for two days Miss CARRO, station G, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle aged American widow, fully competent to take the entire charge of a widower's family, or any responsible position requiring character and capacity. N. B.—A position as parlor ornament not anticipated. Address FIDELITY, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A young widow of refinement, and one of reduced circumstances; a widower's family preferred, where she can have a nice home is more than salary; or would like to meet with a nice gentleman who would advance $100 or $200 to keep house with. Address, for one week, A. B. G., box 122 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

5 LEWIS ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse. Call for two days. Mrs. BEACHER.

40 EAST 20TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A monthly nurse of long experience will be disengaged in a few days; would take a few more engagements.

166 LUDLOW ST.—A WELL EDUCATED PROTEStant German girl, in a first class family, to attend on children and as chambermaid; can sew and do all other housework.

202 WEST 19TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED AMERIcan person to take care of an infant or an invalid, would go or as housekeeper in a boarding house or hotel.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A capable woman to take care of children and make herself useful, or to do the housework of a small family; wages moderate; city reference.

425 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable Cuban girl (white), to take care of children and do fine sewing in a family where Spanish is spoken.

427 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; has a good healthy breast of milk. Can be seen for three days.

427 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—As monthly nurse. Best city references. Address.

815 EAST 5TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is three months old. Can be seen until suited.

A LADY HAVING A GOOD HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, would like a child to dry nurse at her home. Address Mrs. MARY STANLEY, Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

39 WATTS ST., NEAR VARICK.—GENTLEMEN'S washing wanted by a colored pious woman; will call for clothes and send them home; she is very neat and reliable. Call or write to AUNTIE ANDERSON.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—A WOMAN TO DO WASHING and ironing at her own house or to go out by the day; best reference if required.

123 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—AS first class laundress; can do French fluting and all branches of laundry work.

203 WEST 21ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman wishes to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house; understands fluting; will scrub, clean or wash by the day; terms moderate; city reference.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW IN REDUCED CIRCUMstances a few gentlemen's washing; terms reasonable, and mending done for same; care given that the fabrics shall not be injured when only partially worn. To those who desire their clothes, linen, &c., carefully attended to this is a rare opportunity. Reference given. Address Mrs. F., station D.

Miscellaneous.

40 (NEW NO. 40) 2D AV.—A YOUNG LADY TO TAKE full charge of a confectionery store; three years' reference from her last employer.

49 MARION ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman to take charge of an office building. Call for two days.

136 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG German lady, of education, speaking French and English, as governess or companion to children; is a good seamstress. Can be seen for one week, from 3 to 5 P. M.

231 EAST 58TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH widow as stewardess; no objection to go to any part. Call or address C. R.

268 WEST 42D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A LADY, who can cater for a club as well as any one in city, would like to meet with party of gentlemen or families who like excellent cooking, clean beds, furnished with white linen, and house as neat as a pin, together with good nature.

A LADY WISHES TO TREAT WITH SOME PARTY going to California who would pay her passage, she being willing to act in the capacity of a companion or nurse; if agreeable will remain with same, as she wishes a home. Address C. E. H., station G.

A PARENT OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY WISHES TO place her daughter, 16 years of age, in a family where her services as companion, nursery governess or in any lady-like employment will be considered as an equivalent for a home. Address Miss ERNESTINE WEBER, Jersey City Post office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHO HAS TWO HOURS IN the morning disengaged, desires employment for that time daily; teaches thoroughly the common and higher English branches, also music, French and German; terms very moderate; refers to present employers. Address A. L. C., box 183 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL, AS MAID OR child's nurse, by a well versed creole; ample reference. Address B. GRIMSHAW, Cambridge place, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—TO ASsist in housework; good wages to a capable girl. Call at 425 East 50th st.

A FEW DRESSMAKERS WANTED.—NONE BUT COMpetent hands need apply at 116 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY, NOT OVER THIRTY, POSSESSING A thorough knowledge of the cleaning and dyeing business, to take charge of one of my offices. A permanent situation and good salary is offered to a competent person. Apply at office 111 8th av. E. LORD.

ALL LADIES DESIRING SITUATIONS AS COMPANions, governesses, waitresses, housekeepers, and other superior positions apply at Ladies' Situation Office, 713 Broadway; employers suited free.

TIE HANDS WANTED—AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; first class city references. Apply at 57 West 52d st.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL, ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age, as companion for two young ladies. Apply at 1,197 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, THOROUGHLY CAPAble, who can come well recommended. Address B., 457 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; also one to do chamberwork, in a small family. Apply at 192 West 10th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, 15 TO 20 YEARS, TO ATtend store; one who can speak French and English. Apply at 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL AS PARLOR MAID; she must be a good worker and honest. Apply immediately at 104 East 14th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; one who has served in a boarding house preferred. Apply at No. 2 Livingston place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND assist in the waiting; one accustomed to living in a boarding house; city reference required. Apply at 19 West 21st st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer; best references required. Apply at 448 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN WASH AND iron and take charge of the lower part of the house. Apply between 10 and 2 on Saturday and Monday at 205 East 29th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's machine, on ladies' under garments; only those having had experience need apply at 9th st. entrance. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and obliging; references required. Call at 131 East 38th st., mornings, between 8½ and 10 o'clock, after Monday.

965 2D AV.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family; reference required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING FRENCH, SPANISH AND English, desires a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastries, soups, jellies and creams; best reference given. Apply at 162 West 15th st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, willing to work young man, with city references; good penman; quick at figures; compensation desired $5 per week. Please address HENRY, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN; UNDERstands packing, mailing, strapping and mending old cases; would make himself useful. Address KASTIN, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, TO work evenings in any business requiring it, who is occupied during the day in the office of a mercantile house. Address W. F. A., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private American family; understands his business perfectly; best references. Address SCHNEIDER'S RESTAURANT, 720 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A POSITION AS CLERK or bartender in a hotel; is a fine penman and accountant; salary no object. Address THOMAS THOMPSON, box 140 Herald office.

A—WANTED, BY A JOBBING HOSIERY AND WHITE goods house, a salesman to sell goods by sample in New York State; also one for Pennsylvania. Address, with full particulars, box 4,321 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT WITH some wholesale house as bookkeeper or salesman; millinery or fancy goods preferred; large Western acquaintance. Address MODERATE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING house, who is a good and rapid penman and willing to make himself generally useful; compensation for first three months, $6. Address PUBLISHER, station D.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE COMPETENT AND willing to be useful. Address, with references, MAX, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTS A SITUATION; HAD FOUR years' experience with present employer, with unusual advantages; reference unquestionable. Address G. H. P., box 1,247 New York Post office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC MAN, in doors or out; is a good penman; will furnish first class references and security if required. Address HINTON, Herald office.

LIFE INSURANCE CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR THE States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, by a prominent Life Insurance Company. Agents with a good record, giving suitable references, will find it to their advantage to address box 4,424 New York Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS old, in a wholesale shipping or commission house; will make himself generally useful; city references given. Address CLERK, box 3,569 Post office, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING OR SHIPping house by a middle aged man as receiving or shipping clerk; well posted in custom house business; good references and security if required. Address J. S. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 17 TO 18 YEARS old, accustomed to the shoe trade preferred, at LEWIS' shoe store, 136 6th av.

WANTED—FOR THE GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTment, a first class salesman and window dresser. Address H. R. RUSSELL, 300 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A WHITE GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE, a Kentucky salesman; native preferred. Address, with references, box 6,703 Post office.

WANTED—IN A PACKAGE HAT HOUSE, AN ACtive, industrious young man, acquainted with the business, as assistant salesman. Address, with references, box 76 station A.

WANTED—A RAPID WRITER TO ADDRESS NEWSpaper wrappers; one that has had experience. Apply at the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, 200 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, AS CLERK, A lawyer who is experienced and familiar with New York practice; state age, reference and salary. Address COKE, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper; salary $15 per week; steady employment. Address, with references, G. & S. H., station A, Spring st. None but those fully competent need apply.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF RESPONSIBILITY, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant or clerk; is an experienced double entry bookkeeper and can give satisfactory references; salary moderate. Address T. C. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman in some first class house in the toy, fancy goods or notion business, by an old traveller; has a large acquaintance; best reference given. Address RELIABLE, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREMAN, TO TAKE charge of the ladies custom and manufacturing department; none but one having a practical knowledge and thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to the trade need apply. To one who suits good wages given. Address, by note or in person for one week, F. O'NEILL, 1,157 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF STEADY HABits, who is correct at figures, a good correspondent, familiar with school books, and willing to do either office or travelling work, as may be required. One who has been a successful teacher and is capable of giving practical criticism on the merits of textbooks will be preferred. Address, stating age, salary required, references, &c., PUBLISHER, box 959 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, TO KEEP THE books and take the position of secretary and treasurer in a first class manufacturing business, where a fair salary and large interest in the company will be given for a loan of $6,000 or $8,000 to extend its facilities. The loan will be secured by bond and mortgage on the real estate and machinery of the company. Full particulars will be given at an interview by addressing MANUFACTURE, box 132 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man, who has the best references. Address M. D., box 114 Herald office.

A GERMAN MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman; is willing and obliging and a careful driver. Best city reference. Address H. K., box 199 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; has 14 years' of best city references in every respect. Address F. C., box 134 Herald office, or 208 East 37th street.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER, OR both, by an industrious, steady married man (no children); best references from last employer. Address T. R., box 171 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A SITuation as groom and coachman; no objection to any kind of work; has old country reference. Address PATRICK RYAN, corner Court st. and Hamilton av., South Brooklyn.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman or waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; is used to the charge of a gentleman's place and stock; the best city or country references. Call on or address for three days GEORGE GULLEY, 39 Cornelia st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class, practical gardener in every branch, also improvements; a good grower of fruits, flowers and vegetables, greenhouse, graperies, hot and cold; willing and obliging; good care taken of a gentleman's country place; first class references. Address PETERS, Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS FIRST class practical gardener or gardener and farmer; can also plan and lay out new work. Address L., Boonton, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A colored man, with or without his wife, on a farm to do any kind of work; references given. Address JOHN BOLDEN, Glen Cove, Long Island.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—PATENT STENCIL TOOLS, CANCELLING Stamps, Seals, Presses, Steel Letters, Figures, &c., at low prices. W. H. BARNES, 130 Fulton street (Post office box 4,191).

A FIRST CLASS CANVASSER FOR NEWSPAPER ADvertisements wanted; 25 per cent commission paid and guarantee of $10 per week. Address CANVASSER, box 170 Herald office.

MASONIC.—MEMBERS OF THE ORDER IN GOOD standing, that have had experience as Travelling Agents for books or other matters, will find a rare chance by applying to M. W. REDDING, 697 Broadway.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT. ARTICLE FOR grocers, &c. HILL & CO., 107 Warren st.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A TEA STORE; ONE WHO has been used to work in the tea room. Apply at 32 Vesey st.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL AND ACTIVE BOY, IN AN importing house; salary about $100 first year. Address A. M. K., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE HOUSE, a smart well educated boy. Salary first year $100. Address, with age and residence, box 2,674 Post office.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO DIStribute "The Friends of the Family," a new and indispensable household companion. 407 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH GOOD ADDRESS, to solicit orders; a permanent appointment guaranteed to a good man. Address box 2,219 New York Post office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "LIFE OF George Peabody," illustrated, and published at a price suited to the times. Now is your time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

THE TRADES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CAN MAKE CARBONATE OF lead of a superior quality, by a short process, wishes a position to manufacture the same. Address WHITEHEAD, Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.—A YOUNG MAN WANTED, WHO understands printing and toning and to assist in the skylight room, at 297 Fulton street, corner of Johnson, Brooklyn.

PANTALOON CUTTER—ONE WHO CAN CUT COATS and vests if necessary; must be perfectly steady, extra cutter, trustworthy and have best reference, for a Broadway house. Address for three days, with name and reference, TAILOR, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRANSFERER FOR crayon and general mercantile work, in a large lithographic establishment in Boston. None but a thoroughly competent and steady man need apply, and to such a liberal salary will be paid. Address box 3,195 Boston, Mass.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE, FAISANT robes, lingeries et chapeaux, désire trouver quelques journées dans les familles ou de l'ouvrage chez elle. S'adresser au 113 Bleecker st., à Mme. Louisa Rama.

UNE DEMOISELLE, ARRIVANT DE PARIS, COUturière, connaissant parfaitement la coupe et les costumes pour enfants, désire se placer dans une famille; elle ne parle pas anglais. Bonnes recommandations. S'adresser à 159 rue Wooster, premier étage.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY AND A THREE STORY brown stone Dwelling on Fifty-sixth street, west of Lexington avenue. Apply at 132, of Mr. NEWTON.

A SPLENDID CORNER LOT ON THIRD AVENUE, near 125th street, ready for improvement, for sale; one-fourth cash. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A CHOICE LOT ON NORTH SIDE OF FIFTY-SEVenth street, near Fifth avenue, for sale cheap and on easy terms. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

A MAGNIFICENT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House, 25x60x100, on East Forty-ninth street will be sold cheap to a prompt purchaser. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE FRONT House in that elegant block on Madison avenue, adjoining northeast corner of Fifty-third street. Apply to G. J. HAMILTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 21 feet wide, in Thirty-first street, near Grand Hotel; newly and magnificently furnished; rosewood Piano, rosewood and black walnut Furniture, Lace Curtains, &c. None but principals dealt with. Apply between 1 and 2 P. M. to W. T. WASHBURN, Attorney at Law, 43 Wall street, Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CHEAP HOUSE, ON EAST 115th street; price $6,000; suitable for one or two genteel families; is the seventh house east of Fourth avenue, on 115th street. Apply to A. DAVIS, 250 East Fifty-sixth street, near Second avenue, second floor.

FOR SALE—87 CROSBY, RUNNING TO AND BEING 52 on Marion street. Address C. V. ANDERSON, Rye, N. Y. Possession April 1.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE and Lot 414 East Fiftieth street, Beekman Hill. Possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, 112 Walker street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House and Lot 145 Nineteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue; in good order, with modern improvements, &c. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 25 FEET WIDE, on best part of Fifth avenue, price $80,000; also one on Murray Hill, near Fifth avenue, $40,000. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS AT FIFTY-fourth street and Madison avenue and on Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, the elegant, new four story brown stone House No. 35 East Forty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. GRADY & FOX, 129 Broadway, corner Cedar street.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY high stoop brick Dwelling, 19x42x100, brown stone, basement; all improvements; thoroughly built, and west of Third avenue, $11,500; a bargain on easy terms. BENJ. BROWNE, Third avenue, corner 118th street.

FOR SALE—AS THE OWNER INTENDS LEAVING the city, a very handsome three story and attic brown stone House in Tenth street, in close proximity to the Fifth avenue. It is 20x60 feet, well built and arranged, and in most perfect order throughout. For terms and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON A CORNER ON STUYVESANT square, a valuable and elegant Mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens, now absent from the city. The property having a large area of ground is well calculated for a family of affluence, or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

SEVERAL CHOICE CORNER PLOTS AND FULL fronts on Madison avenue, below Fifty-ninth street, suitable for churches, hotels, &c., for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

5TH AVENUE.—THE CHOICEST PLOT BELOW FIFTIeth street, excavated and ready for building; suitable for a church, club, or any large public building. Apply to the owner, A. H. RATHBONE, 70 Cedar street.

38TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A SUPErior full sized four story high stoop brown stone house, elegant order; price very reasonable; with or without Furniture; possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

232 EAST 13TH, BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., 3 story h. s., brick, 22x163; 207 East 13th, between 2d and 3d avs., 3 story h. s., brick, 22x92; 220 East 18th, between 2d and 3d avs., 3 story h. s., brown stone, 23x100; 52 Third av., near 9th, 3 story Store and Basement, brick, 22x70; 45 Third av., s. e. corner 10th st., 3 story Store and Basement, brick, 23x70; 434 Canal, through to No. 6 Vestry, 5 story Store and Basement, brick, 22x60; 495 Broome, near Laurens, 3 story & Basement, brick, 21x85; 285 Broome, s. e. corner Mulberry, including 174½ and 176 Mulberry, 25x90; 22 Henry, near Catharine, 2½ story h. s., brick, 20x50; East 61st, south side, between 1st and 2d avs., 100x100.5, covered with brick buildings, with 50-horse power engine and 2 boilers 75-horse power each, shafting, pulleys, gearing, belting and steam pumps, used only 6 months. Apply to OWNER, 240 Canal street. N.B.—Will exchange for property in Canal street, between Broadway and Bowery.

West Side.

A SMALL MODERN BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP Dwelling, $17,500, Forty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue; also medium four story Forty-second street Dwelling, $27,000. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS ON WASHington Heights (Twelfth ward), near High Bridge Park and the great avenues; scenery and position splendid. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine street.

A FINE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, A THREE STORY brown stone House on Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. The house is in complete order, the surroundings are good, and it is but a step from the principal hotels. CHAS. E. MILLS & CO., agents, 55 West 24th st.

FOR SALE—ON WIDE STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Park gate, a first class House at a sacrifice. Seventy-ninth street, off Madison avenue.

FOR SALE—BEDFORD STREET HOUSE AND LOT, $10,091; also other Pieces at low prices in St. Mark's place, Mercer, Bleecker and other streets. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, Real Estate Broker, 109 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SEVEN THREE STORY stone front Houses, on long leases; see bill on No. 394 West Fifty-fifth street; built by day's work. For particulars apply to WM. BEDELL, 308 West Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop, Nova Scotia trimming, House on Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; house first rate and in splendid condition. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine st.

FOR PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS OR FOR OTHER purposes.—For sale or to lease, a large brown stone house in Fourteenth street, west of Broadway. Apply to A. HARDMAN, 485 Broadway, corner Broome street.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues, a handsome three story brown stone House, 18.9x48; is well built and in fine order throughout; lot 100.5. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME HOUSE IN GROVE street, near Bleecker, with lot through to Christopher street. The house is frescoed throughout and fitted up in hard wood. It is in perfect order and possession can be had at any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

JAMES R. EDWARDS,
Real Estate Broker,
277 West Twenty-third street.
Property for sale or exchange, in city or country; Houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished; Estates taken in charge, Rents collected, &c. Parties wishing to sell or to let are solicited to enter a description of their property on my books. No charge made unless property is sold or rented. No commissions allowed to be paid by tenants. The business of this office, in all its branches and details, will be conducted as heretofore, with an earnest purpose to merit and insure the respect and confidence of the public.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

252 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—THREE STORY and basement brick House, with all improvements; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to owner, on the premises.

Miscellaneous.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD STREET, with a large first class stable on Twenty-fourth street, on very favorable terms, for sale by M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CHEAP.—FOR SALE IN CUMBERLAND STREET, OPposite Washington Park, three five story brown stone Houses; this beautiful park contains 40 acres, in the centre of city. T. B. JACKSON, on premises; take Myrtle avenue cars.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, THREE story and high basement new brick House; all improvements; furniture and carpets new; price $15,000. Inquire at 42 John street, New York (in chop house). Worth $21,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF PURCHASED IMMEDIATELY, a three story and basement high stoop brick House, brown stone trimmings; all conveniences; in prime order. Apply on premises, No. 319 Henry street, Brooklyn, or address OWNER, box 3,511 New York Post office.

2 STORY BRICK BASEMENT FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms, on leading avenue; $300 to $500 down; cars pass the door. Also 3 story brick House, all improvements, on Lafayette avenue, near Broadway; Stores and vacant property on Broadway, to rent or for sale by B. D. ALLEN, Brooklyn, Broadway, junction Ralph avenue.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET IN SOUTH BERGEN—HOUSES NOS. 3, 8, 9 Belmont place; houses three stories, high basement; good walk all the way from horse cars. Apply at 316 West street, up stairs, or at No. 1 Belmont place. Possession immediately.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

ALL MELROSE, MORRISANIA, FORDHAM AND throughout Westchester, Houses, Lots, Farms and Building Sites for sale, let and exchange. All business connected with Westchester real estate attended to. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street, New York.

A FINE FARM OF 60 ACRES—ALL GOOD LAND, fine truck and fruit farm; abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house, with commodious outbuildings; half a mile from village, two and a half from depot; six acres of apple orchard; only $7,500; near New Brunswick. J. S. FERGUSON, No. 23 Nassau street, room No. 24.

A HANDSOME LITTLE FRUIT FARM, 20 ACRES, for sale—in Westchester county, one mile and a half from depot; would exchange for a medium house. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

A LOUISIANA 6,600 ACRE WELL LOCATED COTTON Plantation (part exchange), for sale low; buildings complete; 2,000 cleared; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, STORE PROperty, Store Goods and Fixtures, located in the centre of a thriving town near New York; terms easy. Address J. L. R., 89 White street.

A FINE NEW FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE, IN FORDham, for sale low—Ten rooms, cellar, large lot, with carriage house, &c. Apply to N. R. KELLY, at the depot.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT OF 27 ACRES, OVERlooking the city of New Brunswick; on high ground; superior improvements; first class in every respect; great variety of choice fruit; thoroughly stocked and house completely furnished; an elegant home; magnificent location. Price, complete, $22,000. J. S. FERGUSON, 23 Nassau street, room 24.

BARGAINS, HACKENSACK, 35 ACRES; RAHWAY, 20, 27, 37, 14 acres; Westfield, 27, 55 acres; Princeton, 110 acres, 2,200 peach trees; Hightown, 93 acres. JACQUES, 223 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase or hire will find prices, full particulars and be shown the property by applying to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, near Thirty second street.

FARM—82 ACRES, 45 CULTIVATED, 8 MILES FROM Port Jervis, $40 per acre; also Farm, 156 acres, 5 miles, $6,000. D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. In Westchester county, within 25 miles of this city, containing from 10 to 500 acres of good land; prices from $125 to $300 per acre, with good improvements; some of them in full view of the Hudson river; will soon be very valuable for building sites. Maps and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—BELOW ITS value, on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, containing about 60 acres, with old fashioned frame house, in good order; new carriage house, vinery, barn, &c.; a never failing spring of excellent water, about 500 fruit trees, one-quarter acre of strawberries and other small fruit; berries from this place unsurpassed; on the river; communications A No. 1, and perfectly healthy. Or will exchange the same for city property. Inquire at office of PHILIP HERRMAN, Builder, 158 West Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, New York.

FARMS TO LET.—A FARM OF 150 ACRES, NEAR TARrytown; good, comfortable house, barns, &c.; rent $1,200 per year for three or more years; one of 60 acres, $800 per year; one of 150 acres, $1,300 per year. S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

FOR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL COMPLETE by May 1 the upper part of the new American block on Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.; it will be finished in superior style in suits of rooms for families and will contain about 90 rooms; a competent person is wanted to lease and furnish the dining room, kitchen, &c., in order to provide board for the occupants of the rooms; or if preferred, the whole premises will be rented to one person to be used for the same purpose. JOHN MICHAEL, 225 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM SITUATED IN ONEIDA COUNty, N. Y., half a mile from the flourishing village of Alder Creek and about one mile from railroad depot, consisting of 173 acres of good land, which will be sold low. The stock and farming utensils will be sold with it if desired. For further particulars inquire of H. N. STEBBINS, 105 Broad street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT KEYPORT, N. J., ONE MILE FROM steamboat, fine market truck Farm of 55 acres; good house, &c.; formerly occupied by Wm. R. Mesercle; two good apple orchards. Inquire at 67 East Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, BARN AND OUTBUILDings, with twelve acres of good Land, pleasantly situated in Brookfield, Mass.; price $3,800; terms easy. For particulars address G. T. DRAPER, box 163 Brookfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM, 120 ACRES, ONE mile from Boonton, one from railroad depot, and when the new road is complete will be 1½ hours from New York. Location healthy; good vegetable or dairy farm; good buildings; price $100 per acre. Address LEWIS H. SALMON, Boonton, N. J.

FOR SALE, LOW—22 ACRES IN THE CITY OF Fredericksburg, Va., on railroad, near depot; 160 acres in Wisconsin, $700, half cash; fine farm of 60 acres, convenient to city and railroad, in Wisconsin, $1,500, half cash. Apply to J. W. SNOWDEN, Newark avenue, opposite Chestnut avenue, Hudson City, N. J., at foundry in rear.

GREENWICH—29 MILES BY NEW HAVEN RAILroad; attractive Residence; carriage house; ¾ acre; water front; near depot; $7,600. Several others. J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J., MONTROSE STATION—RESIDENCE and Stables; thoroughly built; slated roofs; every modern convenience; gas; water; near depot; views unsurpassed. HAMILTON WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street, corner Pine.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—VILLA PLOTS; 15 PER cent cash, balance in ten years, or monthly payments of $10. Address RUTHERFORD PARK, box 103 Herald office.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J. (WITH OR WITHOUT Furniture), a two story brick Building, French roof and English basement; 11 rooms; stabling for six or more horses; suitable for hotel, boarding house or store and private family; four minutes' walk from depot. Apply to A. ALBERTSON, Summit, N. J.

$4,500.—FOR SALE, AT WEST BRIGHTON, S. I., cottage House; stable on premises; choice fruit trees; water in house. Address A. B. M., Herald office.

$11,000 FOR A NATURAL COUNTRY HOME—MY Residence on Orange avenue, Montclair, N. J.; view and neighborhood unsurpassed; 8 minutes from three depots, 15 from Orange; house modern, 14 rooms, furnace in cellar; 1½ acres of land. Apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

$40,000.—A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, near Summit, New Jersey, is offered at a low rate to an association for building. Address LARGE PROFIT, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FARM OF 211 ACRES, WITHIN THREE MILES OF Titusville, Pa., under high cultivation; well watered; good dwelling, barn and outhouses; well fenced in; good timber; near to oil wells; for sale or exchange for city property or merchandise. Apply to OWNER, 297 Canal street.

EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE in one of the finest locations in the city, for Cabinet Furniture, Pianos, &c. Address JAMES L. HALL, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE STORY HIGH stoop House and Furniture on West Thirty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue; house and furniture nearly new and in good order; immediate possession if desired. Apply to owner, room 21 No. 95 Liberty street, 12 to 2 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE FOR Dry Goods.—A beautiful Residence, with outbuildings and 23 acres of land, admirably located on Staten Island, will be exchanged on equitable terms for dry goods by the owner, residing at Albany. Address W. J. FRYER, Real Estate Agent, Albany, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AND DESIRABLE Stocks, for merchandise. Address W. F. LIVINGSTON, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE LOT OF RHINE WINE FOR real estate. Apply to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS NEW BROWN STONE House, in New York, for a Tug Boat of from 16 to 20 cylinder. Apply to or address CHURCH R. GATES & CO., north end of Harlem river railroad bridge, Mott Haven, N. Y.

TO BROWN STONE MEN.—A FINE BROWN STONE quarry, within ten miles of New York, to exchange for improved Property. Address RUTHERFORD PARK, box 103 Herald office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—UNCULTIVATED LAND for furniture. Address box 4, Milford, Pa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN MADISON AND SEVenth avenues, below Central Park; price about $20,000, and must be well worth the money. Address J. G. HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD SALOMON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
141 Broadway, New York.

UGLY PEOPLE MADE HANDSOME BY THE GREAT South American Skin Beautifier, for ladies and gentlemen. Pimples, blotches and dandruff removed, giving the face that wax-like appearance so much desired. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Also a splendid Face Paint that cannot be detected like the disgusting paint in use now. Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. Address DE LATURE, Post office, New York. A beautiful black and brown Hair Dye; price $5.

WHITE LEAD.—PRIME ENGLISH WHITE LEAD, only 6 cents per pound, in quantities to suit. American White Lead, only 6 cents per pound. 232 Pearl street, second floor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
BY ORDER OF E. W. BURR, RECEIVER AND TRUSTEE.
ELEGANT AND COSTLY DIAMOND AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY, RUBIES, EMERALDS, AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, &c., &c., TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY AND POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, Southwest corner Twelfth street, on THURSDAY, 27TH; FRIDAY, 28TH, AND SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1870, at 10½ o'clock each day, and continuing until all is sold.
In this very valuable collection will be found the finest first class DIAMONDS of old and new mines, RUBIES, EMERALDS, PEARLS, OPALS, STONE CAMEOS, of the great artists, mounted in the most artistic manner. Jewelry of all descriptions, of the most elegant styles, embracing a very large assortment of BRACELETS AND SETS, in enamel and precious stones. A large and superb assortment of DIAMOND RINGS, EARRINGS, of the finest water and cut; also ladies' CHATELAINES and LEONTINES, gents' and ladies' WATCHES, of the best makers and finish; LOCKETS, SEAL RINGS, SCARF PINS, CHAINS, &c., of the best workmanship and finest gold, and other superb Jewelry incidental to a first class Broadway establishment.
TERMS CASH FOR ALL SUMS UNDER $300; OVER THAT AMOUNT FOUR MONTHS' ENDORSED NOTES, APPROVED BY THE TRUSTEE.
ALL CREDITS TO BE ARRANGED FOR BEFORE THE SALE.
The goods will be on exhibition at our galleries, as above, on and after Monday, 24th inst., until sale.
Catalogues at galleries and offices of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, DEY, FRONT AND SOUTH STREETS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order and under direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Esq., executor of Abraham Valentine, deceased:—
GREENWICH STREET—The Lot of land, together with the four story brick Store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Greenwich street, between Vesey and Barclay streets, and known as No. 223.
DEY STREET—The Lot of land, together with the four story brick Store thereon, situate on the north side of Dey street, between Washington and West streets, and known as No. 30.
FRONT STREET—The Lot of land, together with the four story brick Store thereon, situate on the south side of Front street, between Fletcher street and Burling slip, and known as No. 165.
SOUTH STREET—The Lot of land, together with the four story brick Store thereon, situate on the north side of South street, between Catharine and Market streets, and known as No. 265.
Sale maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine street.

AUCTION.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
A rare opportunity for parties wanting good and first class Household Furniture.
Large sale of magnificent Household Furniture, all made to order for the present owner.
Brilliant toned rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Magnificent Parlor Suits, Cabinet, bois de rose; Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, Paintings, Statuary; many rare and costly Parlor Ornaments, China and Silverware.
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, January 22, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant residence 12 Tenth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, near Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets; Brocatel and Lace Curtains, Drawing Room Suits, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; Turkish Chairs and Lounges, rosewood Etageres, Tables, Pianoforte, Bookcase, Writing Desk, Library Table, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Beds, Linen, Blankets, Quilts, walnut Suits, covered with reps and haircloth; Bed Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Tea and Extension Tables, Buffet, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silverware; all the Furniture of the servants' apartment. N. B.—Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers. Parties wishing to attend this sale will take Broadway stages or University place or Sixth avenue cars.

A.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, over $25,000 worth of magnificent and costly Household Furniture, fine Oil Paintings and Bronzes, brilliant 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, rich rosewood Stool and Cover, Music Stand, cost $1,050, made to order; has warrantee for 7 years; has box for shipping. The above house was furnished since May.
Parlors consist of four rich Parlor Suits, covered in French satin brocatel, silk reps, plush brocatel; Curtains to match; Centre, Side and Pier Tables; rosewood Etageres, Pier Mirrors, lady's Writing Desk and Bookcase, Velvet, Medallion, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets.
Bedrooms consist of rich rosewood Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, fine Spring Beds, Horse Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Sheets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, &c.
Dining Room consists of 12 foot Extension Table, Buffet, solid black walnut Chairs, solid silver and plated Sheffield Cutlery, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 326 pieces; Table Linen, Casters, Urns, Fruit and Bell Casters, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Kitchen and front basement Furniture consists of Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Oilcloth, Crockery, Iceboxes, &c.
The sale will commence positively at 10½ o'clock.
Catalogues ready and house open at 8 o'clock A. M.
This is the largest and richest sale of the season. Reliable men in attendance to pack and cart goods for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Pianoforte, Bronzes, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Silverware, Books, Velvet Carpets, Mirrors, Statuary, and many rare, costly Works of Art, at public auction, on THIS DAY (Saturday), January 22, at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
The largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season. Catalogues at the house.
Drawing Room Suits, covered green gold, crimson gold brocatel of the richest description; Window Curtains to match; Marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Jardinière, Canterbury, superb rosewood Etagere, lined with satinwood; Secretaire Bookcase, Medallion Carpets, Rugs, Paintings by eminent artists; Bronze Statuary, Ornaments, Bronze Clock, Sevres, China Vases, Lace Curtains, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Stool, Cover; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Hair, Spring Mattresses, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Ruby Glassware, Silver Casters; Dinner, Tea Service; Sheffield Cutlery, Mirrors; French China Dinner, Tea Sets; Linens, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges; Basement, Kitchen Furniture; all the Furniture of servants' apartments. Every facility for packing, removing the goods. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Superb Household Furniture,
Bedding, Desks, Crockery, &c.
This day, at 11 o'clock, at 105 Liberty street, corner of New Church street, French walnut and ebony, walnut and gilt and mahogany Chamber Furniture; black walnut and mahogany Parlor Suits, in all wool fancy reps; Bookcases, Buffets, Centre Tables, Hall Stands, Library, Wing and Secretary Bookcases, Piano, Lounges, Lounge and Sofa Beds; a fine lot of Office Desks and Tables, Table and Toilet Crockery, Glassware, Paintings, Plated Ware, &c. The finest sale of the season.

A LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SALE—AT THE elegant five story residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; rich Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, striped and plain reps; Centre Tables, Etageres, Curtains, Mirrors, Clocks, Vases, Bronzes, Turkish and Reception Chairs, Bookcase, Sideboard, Extension Table, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte (cost $650), Stool and Cover; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Quilts, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Paintings, Stoves, Oilcloths, Stair Carpets, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. All goods must be removed twenty-four hours after sale.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF Wagons, one new Rockaway, three Sleighs, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, Furs, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 381 Fulton street.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; COSTLY ROULETTE, FARO, ROUGE ET NOIR TABLES; SOLID SILVERWARE; MARKERS, CHECKS, CUE BOX, &c., AND ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO.
THE GREAT AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Saturday, 22d, at 1½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, by order of the mortgagees, superb Household Furniture, elegant carved Louis Quatorze Sideboard and Buffet, carved rosewood Writing Desk, cost $300; elegant carved Gothic Parlor Suit, in satin brocatel; massive carved Library Suit, heavy brocatel Curtains and Cornices, Lace Curtain, fine Bedroom Furniture, with Bedding complete; Armoire a Glace, Centre Tables, Consoles, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rich Aubusson, Brussels and Velvet Carpets; Hall Stands, Chairs and Tables, elegant rosewood Piano, costly Gas Chandeliers. Also very fine Faro, Roulette, Keno and Rouge et Noir Tables; silver Wine Coolers, Casters, Candelabras, Urns, Parlor Safe for silver. Sale to commence with the Basement and Kitchen Furniture. By order of the Mortgagee.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale of handsome Furniture, Carpets, &c.
M. DOUGHTY will sell this day at auction, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom 79 Nassau street, a large assortment of all kinds of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Office Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bookcases, &c. Sale positive.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction on Wednesday, January 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 55 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS at 9½ o'clock, at 451 Columbia street, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, a large Grocery, Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Spices, Flour, Soaps, Starch, Molasses, Vinegar, Sweet Oils and Counters, Shelvings, Bins, Scales, Caddies, of a fine grocery store; in lots. Dealers invited early; positively no reserve. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office 384 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell Tuesday, entire Stock, Fixtures, Lease, &c., prominent Broadway Sample Room and Cigar Store. Further particulars CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 250 Bowery.

E. HATHEWAY, AUCTIONEER, SELLS ON SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 67 Vesey street, Dry Goods, Linens, Muslins, Towels, Handkerchiefs; whole retailer's stock; also a large quantity of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, Notions.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION—IN RIDGEFIELD, Fairfield county, Conn., containing 60 acres of land, with good buildings thereon; never failing springs of soft water. The above Farm, Farming Utensils and Stock will be sold January 25, at 11 o'clock. Terms cash. Possession immediately.

HENRY FELTMAN, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 158 Elizabeth street, entire handsome Furniture of a four story house, comprising a beautiful seven octave Pianoforte, rich rep Suits, Carpets, Bureaus, Commodes, Mirrors, Tables, &c. Buyers invited.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—HARDWARE.
This day, January 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 1 North William street, Marshal's sale Hardware, the entire stock of a store, consisting of Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Traps, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Dippers, Table Cutlery, Knives, Forks, Spoons, the entire stock of a hardware store; also boxes Soap, three barrels Coffee. CHARLES F. WATTS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, January 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street,
Large sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., consisting of black walnut, marble top Sideboard, Wardrobes, Parlor Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut Bedsteads, Cottage Bedsteads, Mattresses, Crockery and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, 52 yards Brussels Carpet, nearly new; oak Chairs, mahogany Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Cooking Stoves, one Morning Glory Stove, Benches; also 2 Counters, Show Cases; also marble top Cottage Suits, one grand action Piano. Cash deposits required for all purchasers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Handsome Household Furniture, Bronzes, &c., at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Monday, Jan. 24, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 123 West Twentieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, the entire Furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood Parlor Suits, in maroon reps; rosewood Secretary Bookcase, rosewood Centre and Side Tables, two rosewood and gilt frame Pier Mirrors, Bronzes, Clock and Candelabras, oak Dining Table and Chairs, oak Buffet, three oak Side Tables, black walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bedet, Commodes, &c.; black walnut Hall Stand and Hall Chair, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, &c.; China and Glass Ware, Oilcloths, Brussels and Velvet Carpets; an assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale by order of Executor, No. 53 Dey street.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, January 25, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity building), New York. Sale by order of Cortlandt Palmer, executor of Mrs. R. E. Suydam.
Dey street—The valuable five story and basement brown stone front Store and Lot No. 53 Dey street, south side, 104 feet east of Greenwich street, and about 230 feet west of Church street extension; store is 25x90 feet on first floor, 75 feet deep above; fireproof vaults in front; lot 25x90 feet; possession.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street.

MORTGAGE SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell at public auction on Monday, January 24, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 140 and 142 Varick street, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, nine large double Furniture Trucks, one one-horse Express Wagon, two round and one square body Coach, one open Barouche and two two seat Wagons. JOHN E. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE Sale—Horses, Carriages, &c.—Will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at John Carpenter's stables, Broadway, near Forty-second street, Horses, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Stable Fixtures, Office Furniture, &c.
H. B. FERGUSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SPLENDID PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—CLINton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Jan. 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock, sale of a Private Library of elegant Books. See catalogue. Books on exhibition. Friday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 28 and 29, sale of a fine collection of English Books. Catalogues ready.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FULLY FURnished Apartments, in a private house, for housekeeping; Parlor, Kitchen and two Bedrooms; terms about $50 per month; east side, below Twentieth street, preferred; tenement houses excepted; no moving in May. Address, for one week, with price and full particulars, CHESTER GREEN, station D, New York.

A YOUNG COUPLE, JUST MARRIED, WISH TO rent the First or Second Floor in a private house for light housekeeping; must be between Eighteenth and Forty-eighth streets, west side. No moving in May. Particulars address R. B. S., Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF POSITION and means, with a small family, is desirous of leasing for three or five years, from first of May next, an unfurnished four story high stoop brown stone House, 25 feet front, with full depth, containing all the modern improvements; location between Twenty-third and Fiftieth streets, Sixth to Madison avenue; rent not to exceed $5,000 per year. Address for three days, with full particulars (none others will receive attention), MERCHANT, Herald office.

ROOMS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping by a gentleman and son; unfurnished; gas and water. Address, with terms, F. E., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS HOUSES, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to meet demands; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

WANTED—A MODERATE SIZED HOUSE, COMpletely furnished and below Twenty-third street, for a small family (three adults); wanted for three or four months with privilege of renewal or purchase. Address, with particulars, box 171 Post office.

WANTED—SEVERAL STORES ON BROADWAY, above Broome street, for first class tenants. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

WANTED—A WELL LIGHTED LOFT, WITH POWER, suitable for printing office, between Beekman and Wall streets. Address room No. 7, 156 Broadway.

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, OR TWO HOUSES together, between Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets, Madison and Sixth avenues. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A VERY SMALL family, a neatly furnished Floor of four or five rooms with gas, bath, closets, &c.; must be in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $50 a month. Address, with particulars, Mrs. JAMES L. MORTON, box 6,064 Post office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FIREPROOF SAFE, FROM 3 to 3½ feet high, with privilege of buying. Please state price. Address C. G., Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A LOT 40 TO 50X60 TO 100, BElow Canal street; unimproved or with one story building. Address K., box 2,298 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a Suit of four Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; must be in a good neighborhood and not above Eighth street. Address, stating particulars, J. Y. M., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A small place, with modern improvements, convenient to depot; or a place of from 10 to 20 acres, with a large house, not more than a mile from depot; must be within 20 miles of New York, with frequent communication. Address C. H. R., box 4,380 Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $5 EACH.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN LADY SEEKS A few more pupils, or would give French and German lessons in exchange for board. Address Miss R. E., station D.

AT $12, TELEGRAPHY.—TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS College, 186 Bowery.—Instruction in the art of Telegraphy, as used in actual business, with use of instruments for $12 per quarter.

AT $10—TELEGRAPHING; TERMS REDUCED FROM $25 to $10 for a three months' course in telegraphing. Practically taught with instruments, day and evening. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 Fourth ave.

AT PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, $5 each; Phonography, German, French, Spanish, Greek, Latin, privately day and evening; 21 Writing Lessons, $2 50.

CHILDREN WANTED—AT MISS A. E. CONOVER'S Select School at Old Bridge, N. J. Number limited to ten. Terms $4 per week.

ELOCUTION.—LESSONS GIVEN IN THIS USEFUL and ornamental branch of education at moderate charges, by a teacher of standing and experience. Address box 3,961 Post office.

LEARN TO WRITE OF GOLDSMITH.—PRIVATE LESsons at all hours; full success guaranteed to all, old and young; Bookkeeping thoroughly taught. Ladies' writing class $5. College, Booth's building.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for a thorough education. Terms, per annum, $220. Second term commences February 1. For particulars send for prospectus.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant; tells past, present, future, likeness, name and numbers. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 36 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY, without mercury; MANHOOD RESTORED; office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 15 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit. N. B.—Beware of imitators who copy this advertisement.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Unfortunates, please call. Relief certain. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES TREATED SCIENTIFICALly, without mercury. Single or married ladies cured with or without medicine. Dr. FRANKLIN, 139 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, (Laurens street).

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED.—MANHOOD REstored. Consultation private. Sealed pamphlet for 10 cents. Dr. OLIN, 27 Bond street.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; with or without medicines; his powerful monthly compound, price $5. Circular post.

DR. HUNTER, 58 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

GREAT BENEFACTOR FOR LADIES.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines certain, $5; gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; consultation free.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, NO. 6 Greene street, does not humbug ladies with medicines.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street—By Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood restored in fifteen minutes. Circular free.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS at the Worth House, 203 Fifth avenue, with or without Board.

2 BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST OR second floor to let to gentlemen, in a private family of two; house brown stone; 125 West Thirty-fourth street. References required.

2 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Rooms, with Board; also single Rooms.

2 OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOMS, WITH breakfast and tea, at 135 Washington street, Jersey City; price $4 each; two blocks from ferry; family private.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A FURnished Parlor Bedroom and Bath adjoining; also two small Rooms, with or without Board. References exchanged.

4 WEST FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, ONE OR TWO furnished Rooms for gentlemen or gentleman and lady.

5TH AVENUE, 30?.—THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished communicating Rooms on second floor to rent, with unexceptionable Board; parties vacating will offer undoubted references for same; house and all appointments first class.

$5 TO $9 PER WEEK.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife can obtain pleasant rooms with board at 19 St. Mark's Place, near Cooper Institute.

$6 FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; ROOMS, without board, $1 50 per week; transient Board, $1 50 per day; Lodging, 50c. per night, at Orient House, 156 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WARREN PLACE (CHARLES STREET).—A LARGE, well furnished Room, with closet, heater, gas, &c. to let to a gentleman, without board; location good; rent $4 50; references.

10 HARRISON STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED second and third stories front Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with Board; for $18 a week; also Room for two gentlemen for $5 50.

12 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

12 HUBERT STREET.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with Rooms and good Board; $5 to $7 per week; all modern improvements and home comforts.

17TH STREET, OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK.—Parties about vacating their rooms to travel take pleasure in recommending to a lady and gentleman and two single gentlemen, or a family, an unexceptional house, with first class Board. Call on or address WINTER & JONES, 27 Chambers street, room 17.

17 AND 19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOsite St. James Hotel.—Rooms en suite and single, for families or single gentlemen; first class Board; private table if desired. Reference.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

21ST STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor, with private Table; also two communicating Rooms; superior accommodations. Apply at Reagan Library, 72 West Thirty-fourth street.

22 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Parlors, with private table. Also Rooms for single gentlemen.

25 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVEnue and University place.—Three Rooms on the parlor floor in a fine house private, elegantly furnished, with or without Board; private table if desired.

30 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Two large and one small Room for rent, to gentlemen only. Breakfast if desired.

$30 A WEEK FOR HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDroom, with Board, for two; also a single Room; location between Fifth and Sixth avenues; reference required. Address C. L., box 164 Herald office.

34 EAST FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a newly and elegantly furnished double and also a single Room on second floor; references exchanged.

35 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Newly furnished large front Room and connecting Hall Bedroom, to let, together or separate; large closets.

38 CHARLTON STREET.—PLEASANT FURNISHED Rooms, with Board. Five or six can be accommodated at $5 each.

38 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, en suite or single, to families or single gentlemen, with superior Board. References.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, double and single, with or without Board. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

41 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Commodious and handsomely furnished Rooms on first floor, with large bathroom attached, to let, with first class Board. References exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, handsomely furnished, Parlor Floor through, suitable for a small family or doctor, with private table if desired; references exchanged; terms moderate.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated on upper floor with nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; house first class; references exchanged.

46 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—PLEASANT Rooms, with or without Board, for family and single Rooms for gentlemen; fine house, near Washington square and three lines of cars. Terms moderate.

62 EAST SEVENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—A handsomely furnished first floor Parlor to gentlemen only.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

71 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A NICELY FURNISHED Room on second floor to let, with first class Board, in house with all modern improvements.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

104 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for families or a party of friends, either on second or third floor, house and location first class.

105 CLINTON PLACE, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, with Board.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Parlors, with first class Board; private table if desired. Also second story Room for two. Reference required.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE, well furnished Room to let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen in the family of a French professor; French is the language of the family.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, THREE Rooms on second floor, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board, on reasonable terms; references required. Call for two days.

135 ELIZABETH STREET, NEAR BROOME. CHEAP furnished Rooms and Bedrooms, for small, respectable families or single gentlemen, from $1 50 to $4 50 per week.

214 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A FURNISHED Hall Room, in a pleasant, quiet house and location; $2 50 per week.

219 THOMPSON STREET.—WITH OR WITHOUT Board, three or four nice Rooms, same floor; house modern improvements; family small and private. References exchanged. Location pleasant. Terms very moderate.

226 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, on second floor, a well furnished front Room to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house has the modern improvements; location good.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board in a quiet, private family; a nice, comfortable, well furnished Room, with full Board for lady; fire and gas; $15 per week.

261 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER OF Eighth avenue, top floor.—Two respectable men can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms; terms moderate.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent at reduced prices; excellent Board; convenient to the cars; no moving in May.

302 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Handsome Rooms to let, with first class Board.

305 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR from Eighth avenue.—A large, handsomely furnished front Room to let; terms moderate.

322 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR LIVINGSton place.—A private family will let elegantly furnished Rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, on moderate terms, with first class Board.

357 WEST FIFTIETH STREET.—IN A PRIVATE family, an elegantly furnished back Parlor, suitable for man and wife or two single gentlemen, with or without Board; also a hall Bedroom.

360 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, for family; fire, gas, hot and cold water; other Rooms; house and table first class; family private; $7 to $10 per week. References given and required.

362 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—AN AMERICAN private family will rent furnished Rooms to gentlemen at moderate prices, with or without partial Board; gas, bath and &c. Apply one week

365 FIFTH AVENUE.—FOR RENT, WITH OR WITHout Board, private table if desired, a handsome Suit of Rooms, with bathroom adjoining, also single Rooms, references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THIRTY-FOURTH STREET would let a handsome Room with Board, to a gentleman; good table and all home comforts. Address Mrs. C. WHITE, station G.

A PLEASANT HOME.—PARTIES WISHING NICELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, can obtain the same at 94 Macdougal street. Best reference required and given.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly; first class table; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c.; more convenient to lower part of the city than even Fourteenth street, eight minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; New Jersey Railroad, 23 trains daily; also three lines horse cars. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane, New York.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIvate family can be obtained by gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms very moderate; location quiet, pleasant and convenient. Apply at 49 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenue.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT Rooms, with Board, in a private family, at 165 West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; house and location first class.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN HARLEM.—A YOUNG MAN AND wife wish an unfurnished Room, with full Board in a private family, or where there are very few boarders; location above 116th street and east of Third avenue. Address, stating terms and location, R. HENRY, 118th street.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG GERMAN, IN A French family; private and west side preferred. Address, stating particulars, M. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A FINE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first class Board, gas and fire included, for a single gentleman, on moderate terms; location must be between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address MERCHANT, box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, FOR A gentleman and wife and single gentleman, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, and above Fourteenth street. Address L. B. J., 115 Church street.

WANTED PERMANENTLY—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, a good sized Room, with Board, fire and gas; in a private family preferred; terms $34 per month; no objection to room with a sober young man. Address A. H., Herald office.

WANTED—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD, BY TWO gentlemen; private family preferred; good location; separate rooms and moderate terms required. Address W., box 524 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

119 MONTAGUE STREET, CORNER OF CLINTON.—Board on Brooklyn Heights.—A Parlor to let, from Monday, 24th, to gentleman and wife, with first class table; also one large Room, suitable for two single gentlemen; no moving in May. References required.

HOTELS.

ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL—INTERNATIONAL Hotel, junction of William, Duane and Chambers streets. Rooms, 40 and 50 cents a day; $2 to $3 a week. Open all night.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., OFFERS UNEqualled inducements for winter Board for merchants, business men and families; 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry via New Jersey Railroad, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 36 trains daily; also 3 lines horse cars. First class table. Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements, gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane, New York.

SUMMIT HOTEL, NEW HOUSE, CORNER CANAL street and Bowery, on the European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated.
B. SHEDDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WINTER BOARD.—$20 FOR TWO; ROOMS LARGE, newly furnished, warmed throughout by steam; coal, gas, baths, hot and cold water; 50 minutes from New York, 5 from station. Mountain House, South Orange.
HITZELBERGER & PALMER, Proprietors.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIRST CLASS MARBLE BUILDING TO LET—NO. 45 West Broadway, corner of Thomas street. Inquire at 312 East Twenty-sixth street, corner First avenue, or at 375 West Washington Market.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—1,585 BROADway, corner of Forty-sixth street; a good location; stock of Trunks, Whips, Horse Blankets, &c., for sale below cost. Apply to J. & W. HYALL, 55 and 57 Worster street.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET CHEAP—NEW No. 420 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

EIGHTH AVENUE STORE TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 415, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; in good order. Apply to JAMES K. PELL, No. 19 West Twenty-eighth street, or No. 109 Pearl street.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—411 AND 413 WEST Forty-second street five story and basement; 50x100; well lighted. For information apply to G. YOUNGS, 515 Seventh avenue.

JEWELRY SHOP TO LET—IN NEWARK. THE SHOP No. 12 Green street. Also the Lower Floor of No. 42 Court street. Apply on the premises.

NO. 178½ MULBERRY STREET, NEAR BROOME.—Store, Basement and two Floors, four rooms each, all for $15 per month; or will let separately. Apply to owner, 210 Canal street.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND SMALL LIGHT ROOMS. Apply on premises. S. PITOU, 401 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—(BUSINESS PLACE) FIRST FLOOR OF 159 Green street; splendid location for a dressmaker or hairdresser.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE WHOLE Upper part of buildings 153 Greenwich street. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FLOORS, 70x50, AT 28 AND 30 WEST FOR[illegible] street; woodworkers allowed; well lighted. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LOFTS AT $9 EACH, IN BUILDing No. 8 Extra place. Inquire at 72 St. Mark's place before 8 o'clock A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE, WITH BASEMENT AND sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business. 40 Vesey street, rear of Astor House. Inquire up stairs, 41 Vesey st.

TO LET CHEAP—NO. 9 JANE STREET, BRICK FACtory or Shop in front and part of Dwelling in the rear. Apply at 136 Broadway.

TO LET STORES, LOFTS, SHOPS AND BUILDINGS, for manufacturing purposes of all descriptions, with and without Steam Power.
W. W. LYON, 63 avenue D, New York.

TO LET—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER IF wanted, from February 1, a handsome Store, on west side of Eighth avenue; plate glass windows, new shelving and all in perfect order; cheap. Apply to J. P. WILLIAMS & SON, Thirty-fourth street, corner Eighth avenue.

TO LET A LARGE HALL, WELL LIGHTED AND ventilated, in a good location, suitable for a day school, society or Masonic purposes, being within a block of the contemplated Masonic temple; possession immediately. For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BRIGGS, 159 West Twenty fourth street.

TO LET—A CARRIAGE FACTORY, IN THE BEST part of the city; established twenty-two years; tools and stock for sale if wanted. Inquire of J. S. CALENBERG, 125 West Twenty-sixth street or 255 West Thirty sixth street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 477 BROADway and 44 Mercer street, west side, between Grand and Broome streets, five stories high, iron fronts on both streets, 26 feet front and rear by 200 feet through; is now being finished in the best manner, and will be ready for occupation about the 1st of February next. The store and lofts will be let together or separately. Apply at the office 216 Greenwich street, between 1 and 4 o'clock.

TO IMPORTERS MILLINERY, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, feathers, &c.—To rent, vicinity of all up town retail houses and near Broadway, handsome large First Floor; possession on or before 1st February. Address D. V., box 150 Herald office.

93 GRAND STREET, ALSO 595 BROADWAY TO LET. Apply to J. D. WENDEL, 79 Maiden Lane.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE FURNISHED Houses in the city, near Fifth avenue; accommodations for sixty boarders; to rent low; possession February 1. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to good tenants and in very desirable localities. Other Houses for sale. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

LARGE, FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Furnished, a desirable building, splendidly located; has about 40 rooms. Other Houses for sale and to let. Apply to HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

TO LET, FURNISHED, NO. 127 EAST TWENTY-SEVenth street.—A high stoop three story mastic front House, with all modern improvements; rent moderate.

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED AND WELL LOcated four story House, for private family or boarding; respectable boarders now occupy all rooms. Apply at 39 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, situated in West Thirty-ninth street, to liable parties only; rent $525 per month. Address C. F. D., Herald office.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—THIS HANDsomely furnished and finely located four story House to let, for a few months or on a two years' lease. Possession immediately. Apply at the house or to SAMUEL C. REED, 61 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

AT LOW RENTS.—DWELLINGS; HAVE ALL IMprovements; gas, water, &c. 25 Amity street and 29 Greenwich avenue. Owner at houses 10 to 11 morning.

AT 24 BLEECKER STREET, CONVENIENT TO Broadway.—Large, newly and handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, on first and second floors, with private family. Terms reasonable.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, CONTAINING 15 ROOMS, south side Forty-ninth street, about 60 feet west of Sixth avenue. Apply to Mr. WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown stone House 212 East Thirteenth street. Apply to HIRAM MERRITT, 53 Third avenue.

TO LET—$25 PER MONTH ONLY—THREE STORY ten room Cottage, corner Ninth avenue and Ninety-sixth street, near Eighth avenue cars; Baltimore heater, garden, &c. Open 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 60 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, suitable for dwelling or business; immediate possession given. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M., to R. H. MACY, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, IN fine order, near to Fourth avenue cars; rent low; immediate possession.
KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 552 Third avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, No. 32 West Forty-fifth street. Possession immediately. For particulars apply to A. G. HYDE, 51 Walker street.

TO LET IN HARLEM—FLOORS IN NEW BUILDINGS on Third avenue, between 109th and 110th streets, with baths, water closets, range, washtubs, gas fixtures, marble mantels and cellar. Inquire of JOHN M. FIELDER, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, a four story English basement brown stone House; rent $2,250 per annum; will give a lease to responsible party.
WILLIAM H. ALLEN, No. 5 Pine street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, first floor, to let. Terms low; unexceptionable location, one block west of Broadway. 469½ Sixth avenue.

A PART OF HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH STREET, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession 1st of February. For permits apply to T. FRANCIS GIBBONS, agent, 446 Broome street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING.—Private house, small family, location first class; or will let a furnished Floor or give Board. Premises 108 West Twenty-second street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, WATER, GAS; RENT $20 per month; everything complete for housekeeping for $300. Call at 816 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

TO LET—AT 58 BOND STREET, ONE NICE PARlor; also two Rooms; no objection to light housekeeping.

TO LET—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, A Second Floor, five rooms, in the brown stone house 209 East Fifty-second street. Rent $35 per month.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR ON SECond floor, with Room adjoining if desired. Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Address PRIVATE FAMILY, Herald office.

TO LET—PART OF A FLOOR, NICELY FURNISHED, for housekeeping, to adults; also a Parlor. Modern improvements. 145 West Tenth street, near Sixth avenue.

TO THOSE TIRED BOARDING—A NEATLY FURnished Parlor and Kitchen, second floor; hot and cold water, gas and conveniences for housekeeping. Call at 154 West Houston street.

113 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—A private family will rent to gentlemen one or two handsomely furnished Rooms; no board.

200 GRAND STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE AIRY Bedroom, neatly furnished, with fire and gas; also a Hall Bedroom; house in perfect order; family private.

FOR SALE.

A CHANCE RARELY OFFERED.—FOR SALE, ON Broadway, near the Grand Hotel, an elegantly fitted up Bar and Sample Room; good lease; terms moderate. Apply to WILLIAM ABBOTT, No. 5 City Hall place.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE—HAS BEEN ESTABlished over 20 years; in one of the principal thoroughfares of this city, and doing a large business, which can be increased. Apply for one week to WILLIAM H. PEEK & CO., 58 John street.

A HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—25 rooms, all furnished; rent cheap; one year's lease from May next; over ten years established; doing a fine transient trade; will be sold very cheap, for cash. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 250 Hudson street.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, BAKERIES, LIQUOR STORES, Restaurants, Hotels, Billiard Saloons, Oyster Saloons, Broadway Cigar Stores, corner Groceries, Meat Markets, country Meat Market, country Stores, Market Stands.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS CHOP HOUSE AND LUNCH ROOM, located in the best business part, down town, for sale.—Any gentleman wishing a genuine and profitable investment should embrace this opportunity; all the purchase money can soon be made; no cash required; bond and mortgage or any good security will be taken. Apply to J. PRENTICE, 161 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT and best paying corner Liquor Stores on Eighth avenue; valuable long lease of entire house; liquor store; small rent; fine chance for money. Particulars full with CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 353 Bowery.

BUTCHER SHOP FOR SALE.—NO. 39 LAURENS street, between Grand and Broome streets.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—THE GOOD WILL AND BUSIness of a first class Bakery for sale, in the best part of the Eighth avenue; will be disposed of on reasonable terms and a lease given, or the property for sale. Apply at 254 Spring street. J. P. FROST.

CRACKER BAKERY FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD business. Terms moderate. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address C. G. BENTEL, station O.

COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE—$13,500.—A WELL known and popular Hotel, in a fine village, in Saratoga county; cheapest and best stand between Albany and Whitehall. A full description by BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—INQUIRE OF H. F. LAHR & CO., 852 Eighth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—PRICE $1,250, WORTH $2,000; three years' lease. Apply to G. W. STRICKLAND, Druggists' Agent, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WELL located; will sell either the whole or part. Details at BULEY'S Pharmacy, Myrtle avenue, corner of Washington avenue.

DISTILLERY—FITTED UP IN STORE STYLE, IN A good location and doing a good business, and will be sold cheap. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 23 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND EXTENSIVE WHEELwright Shop, Factory, Engine Houses, Shedding and Steam Engine, with facilities for doing a large business, with lot of Ground, situate on the southwest corner of Second and Huntingdon streets, Nineteenth ward, Philadelphia, 151 feet, more or less, in front, on Second street, and in depth along Huntingdon street 275 feet 6 inches to America street. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes the property on the west side. Immediate possession. For further particulars apply to DICKENS & MONTGOMERY, 1,033 Beach street, above Laurel.

FOR SALE—A MOULDING AND PLANING MILL, ESTablished four years, and known as Loring & Wood's (agents) Mill; situated corner of Newark and Clinton streets, Hoboken, N. J.; capital required, including real estate and stock on hand, &c., about $20,000. [illegible] reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at 91 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—DINING SALOON AND BAR. APPLY AT 15 Cortlandt street, east side.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT 81 PRINCE STREET, CORner Broadway; one of the best locations in the city. Rent cheap.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING BAR AND RESTAURant, doing a good trade; owner going West. Address D. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE—NEWS AND STATIONERY STORE, WITH or without Stock; a bargain. Apply on premises, No. 235 Bleecker street.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Forty-second street and Second avenue; cheap if sold within three days. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A FULL SIZE HOUSE, UP town; location suitable for any kind of first class business. M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FINELY SITUATED LAGER BEER, Wine, Liquor and Lunch Room; long lease. Apply at 205 Eighth avenue, next the Grand Opera House.

FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON CITY—THE GOOD Will, Stock and Fixtures of an established business; sales $10,000 per year. Address box 734 Post office, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUTCHER SHOP and Provision Store, with long lease and cheap rent. Apply for three days on the premises, corner of Oak and New Chambers streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE, with good Lease, or will let the Store and Fixtures. Apply to JOHN THEISS, corner of Forsyth and Rivington streets, liquor store.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, IN THE best location, near the principal theatres up town. Lease, good will and improvements with or without furniture. M. GOODHEIM & CO., No. 5½ Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Fancy Store, in the business part of Eighth avenue, and expire; Lease of four years from May 1. Apply on the premises. 845 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST WINE ROOM IN THE city, situated among the wholesale houses and occupying the entire building; would take part real estate in exchange. Address W. VAUGHN, 24 John street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, Chester, Orange county, N. Y.; terms easy. Apply to D. E. C. LYER, 152 Hudson street, Jersey City, N. J., or to the undersigned. C. DEBLARK, Bergen City, N. J.

PAPER COLLAR FACTORY FOR SALE—WITH ALL improvements, at a very low figure. Apply at 21 and 23 White street.

SECOND HAND BOILERS FOR SALE—FOUR RETURN Flue Boilers, 13 feet long, 42 inches diameter. Address HARRISON FLINT, Danbury, Conn.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE CORSET AND SKIRT Store and Dwelling; cheapest rent and best stand on Fulton street; will be sold at a sacrifice. Call at or address 395 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

$3,000.—FIRST CLASS BAKERY IN SIXTH AVEnue, with Horse, Wagon and Carriage; splendid business stand; one on Eighth and one on Ninth avenue. All particulars by BAUER & OBERLANDER, 58 Bowery, entrance Canal street, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

MACHINERY.

AMES' IRON WORKS' PORTABLE STEAM ENgines; late improvements in style and quality; also Stationary Engines and Boilers at low prices; it will pay to examine these carefully before deciding.
EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 169 Liberty street, New York.

A.—A.—WOOD & MANN PORTABLE STEAM ENgines.—The world wide reputation of these engines is a sufficient guarantee for their superiority of style and quality; stationary engines and boilers always on hand. C. EDWARD COPELAND, successor of Hampson & Copeland, warerooms 42 Cortlandt street, New York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT OF NEW ROPE MAchinery of the latest improvements. Address GEO. E. EVANS, 18 Davis street, Boston, Mass.

H. HOMER, MACHINIST.—DEALER IN NEW AND second hand Tools and Machinery; Press and Press Tool maker; cutting out and piercing. For sale, Bolt Cutter, Blower, Lathes, Vises, Portable Forges, Planers, Power Screw and Lever Presses. 54 East Broadway.

POWERFUL HYDRAULIC PRESS FOR SALE.—BED plate 16 feet by 3 feet 6; four rams, 12 inches diameter, 18 inches stroke; could be arranged for use separately. Apply at Union Mills, 77 Mott street, New York.

3 HYDRAULIC PRESSES, TWELVE-INCH CYLINDER, 18½, 30 and 36 inches; one Steam Engine, 18x36, with 12 feet band wheel, and belt, &c.
JOHN STUART, 195 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—FEBRUARY NUMBER
HITCHCOCK'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
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Diary of a Vocalist.
In Marvel and Old Corioth.
The Corrupt Age
Robbing a Music Store.
A Street Scene.
Young Ladies and Music.
A Murderous Sea Flower.
Recollections of the Poets.
Poetical, Dramatic and Musical Notes.
Music Arranged for Piano.
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BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
24 Beekman street, New York.

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR February—Price 30 cents, or $3 a year, may now be had of all newsmen, or of S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

AMUSEMENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY) 22D,
LAST APPEARANCE OF
TAYLOR AND SYLVESTER
in their refined Parlor Entertainment.
MATINEE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
AT 2 P. M.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Family Circle, 25c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH............Proprietor and Manager
THE GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE YEAR.
The grand pantomime of
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS?
Or, GOLD AT 165.
THE PUBLIC ASTONISHED AND DELIGHTED.
HOUSES JAMMED TO THE DOME.
SUPERB SCENERY. | Brilliant Transformations.
Tricks never Equalled. | Popular Local Scenes.
Robert Butler as Clown. | Wesley as Pantaloon.
La Rosa as Columbine. | Martin as Harlequin.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH............Proprietor and Manager
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY
(SATURDAY), at 2 o'clock (doors open at 1), of the new grand Pantomime of
BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS?
Or, GOLD AT 165.
Houses nightly jammed. The public astonished and convulsed.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MATINEE, MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, JAN. 22,
at 1½ P. M.; doors open at 1.
WILL BE PRESENTED, WITH NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, UNIFORMS AND COSTUMES, MR. T. W. ROBERTSON'S FINE DRAMA,
"OURS."
A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,
in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER, Miss DAY.
ACT FIRST.
A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.
ACT SECOND.
"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."
ACT THIRD.
THE HUT.
THE BAND OF "OURS."
SATURDAY NIGHT, NINETEENTH AND LAST TIME,
Sheridan's Masterpiece,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. C. WYNDHAM, Mr. O. MARLOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. GIELD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. H. F. HUMPHRIES, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss M. HENRIQUES, Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. J. S. SEFTON and Mrs. L. PHILLIPS.
MONDAY, "OURS." TUESDAY, "OURS."
WEDNESDAY, "OURS."
THURSDAY, "OURS." FRIDAY, "OURS."
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
CENTRAL PARK and WILD OATS.
SCHOOL and LOST AT SEA in active preparation.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
J. GRAU............Proprietor
C. A. BYRNE & STARR............Directors
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
SEASON 1870.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JANUARY 24.
When will be presented Offenbach's
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE GEROLSTEIN.
EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Seats for the first six nights for sale at the Theatre Francais, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Bullman's, 114 Broadway.
MRS. HOWARD PAUL
will appear in French in her celebrated character of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
which she performed at the London Olympic during 103 consecutive nights to overflowing houses, which merited from Mlle. Schneider, the original representative of the Grande Duchesse in Paris, the compliment:—"So original and piquant that I could fully comprehend the endless encores it received."
A FINE CAST,
comprising Mr. GIRRBEIK, as FRITZ; Mr. DUCHESNE, the original GENERAL BOUM; Mr. GENOT, as BARON PUCK; Mr. FRANCIS, as PRINCE PAUL;
MLLE. GUILLEMOT (her first appearance) as WANDA.
To fully keep up the reputation of the theatre Francais for French productions the management has spared no expense in any department.
NEW SCENERY by Calyo. SPLENDID COSTUMES (by Witz & Jacoby).
FULL ORCHESTRA, LARGE CHORUSES
AND MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE.
The most popular works of the Offenbach Repertoire will speedily follow.
SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission............$1 00
Orchestra Seats............1 50
Balcony Boxes (according to location)............$6, $8 and 10 00
Proscenium Boxes............15 00
Family Circle............30
SATURDAY EVENING, COMEDIE LA PAPILLONE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), JAN. 22.
BENEFIT OF MR. P. JUIGNET.
COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, DRAMA,
HENRI ROCHEFORT, LABICHE, COPPEE.
Novel and interesting programme.
LA GREVE DES FORGERONS (The Blacksmith's Strike).
The great dramatic scene by F. Coppee.
LE SUPPLICE D'UN HOMME (A Victim of Circumstances), and UN HOMME DU SUD (A Man of the South),
By HENRI ROCHEFORT (Editor of La Marseillaise).
Tickets at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway and 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
SECOND MATINEE OF THE DOUBLE BILL.
MR. GEO. L. FOX IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
MR. GEO. L. FOX IN TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
TWICE THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The performance will commence with
PAUL PRY; OR, I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.
PAUL PRY, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
PAUL PRY, MR. GEO. L. FOX.
Supported by the Olympic entire company.
TO CONCLUDE WITH
the celebrated melodrama (in one act) entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP.
MR. GEO. L. FOX AS JACQUES STROP.
It is necessary to secure seats in advance.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, DAN BRYANT,
14th street, adjoining Academy of Music, 14th street.
CROWDED, CROWDED, CROWDED,
WITH FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
SECURE SEATS OR COME EARLY TO AVOID
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE EXCELSIOR TROUPE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Unsworth, Eugene,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | G. W. H. Griffin, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | M. Dempster,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | The Great Vocal Sextette. | J. G. Russell,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Wm. Dwyer,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Joseph Brandisi,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Wm. P. Grier,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | G. W. Ruckefeller.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | J. H. Ross' Grand Orchestra.
GREAT SUCCESS OF LITTLE MAC as the MONKEY.
LITTLE MAC, LITTLE MAC, LITTLE MAC.
SHOO FLY. DAN BRYANT'S SHOO FLY.
Seats secured without extra charge. Begins at 8.

DAN BRYANT'S GREAT SUCCESS—SHOO, FLY.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH. BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
To-night, Saturday, January 22, 1870.
ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF SHOO, FLY.
100TH TIME. 100TH TIME.
SHOO, FLY.
100TH NIGHT. SHOO, FLY. 100TH NIGHT.
DAT SAME OLD FLY STILL BODDERS ME.
100th time of the immensely popular song and dance
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BODDER ME. SHOO, FLY.
DAN BRYANT AND DAVE REED.
For the 100th time, to-night will Shoo, Fly.
I FEEL LIKE A MORNING STAR.
THERE'S MUSIC IN THE AIR. SHOO, FLY.
DAN BRYANT'S SHOO, FLY. 100TH TIME.
THE SENSATION OF THE DAY.
SHOO, FLY. 100TH TIME. SHOO, FLY.
DAN BRYANT, THE BOY OF THE PERIOD.
DANIEL IN THE BRYANT'S DEN.
SHOO, FLY, DON'T BODDER ME. SHOO, FLY.
100TH NIGHT. SHOO, FLY. 100TH NIGHT.
100TH NIGHT. SHOO, FLY. 100TH NIGHT.
100TH NIGHT. SHOO, FLY. 100TH NIGHT.
DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH ST. SHOO, FLY.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—BROOKLYN.
PRESENTS FOR THIS WEEK.
Monday—2 DIAMOND RINGS and other JEWELRY.
Tuesday—GOLD CHAINS, Ladies' Sets and Silver Watches.
Wednesday—Gold Bracelets, Ladies' Sets and Gents' Breastpins.
Thursday—Gold Watches, Jewelry and Silver Watches.
Friday—Silver Tea Sets, Leontine, Lockets and other Jewelry.
Saturday—Diamond Studs, fine Gold Rings and Silver Watches.
COOL BURGESS, Mast. Booker and all the stars appear.
PRESENTATION MATINEE—SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock

TO ENJOY A HEARTY LAUGH ATTEND THE MATInee at the OLYMPIC, at 2 o'clock this day. GEORGE L. FOX, THE PRINCE OF COMMEDIANS, in two pieces, Paul Pry and Jacques Strop.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director............MAX MARETZEK
SECOND SEASON OF TWENTY NIGHTS.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1870.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
THE SALE OF SEASON TICKETS COMMENCES
THIS MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Each subscriber for the season will be entitled to admission, free of charge, to the
FOURTH ANNUAL
BAL D'OPERA ITALIEN,
which will take place on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

I HOPE I DON'T INTRUDE.—COME AND SEE GEO. L. FOX as Paul Pry at the Olympic Matinee at 2 this afternoon.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
The Forty-first Annual Ball
in aid of the
widows and orphans' fund
of the late Volunteer Fire Department
will be given at
the Academy of Music
on Monday evening, January 31, 1870.
Tickets $5,
admitting a gentleman and two
ladies, can be procured from either
of the committees or from the following officers:—
James F. Wenman, President, 156 Pearl street.
Alonzo Slote, Treasurer, 120 Fulton street.
John J. Westray, Secretary, No. 1 William street.
Proscenium and dress circle Boxes can be obtained on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—TO all persons interested in the estate of Stephen Dorlon, late of the town of Hempstead, in the county of Queens, deceased, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the county of Queens, at the Surrogate's office in the village of Jamaica, in the said county, on the 16th day of February, 1870, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the accounts of Julia A. Dorlon, administratrix, &c., of said deceased. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said county of Queens to be hereunto affixed. Witness, James W. Covert, Esq., Surrogate of our said county of Queens, at the Surrogate's office in the village of Jamaica, in the said county, the 6th day of January, 1870.
JAMES W. COVERT, Surrogate.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Successor to Barnum's.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
Open Every Day and Evening.
IXION MATINEE. | AT 2 O'CLOCK.
IXION MATINEE. | AT 2 O'CLOCK.
IXION MATINEE. | The Great Burlesque Sensation,
IXION MATINEE. | The Great Burlesque Sensation,
IXION MATINEE. | IXION.
IXION MATINEE. | IXION.
IXION MATINEE. | The Beautiful, Beautiful Belles,
IXION MATINEE. | The Beautiful, Beautiful Belles,
IXION MATINEE. | LISA WEBER.
IXION MATINEE. | ADA HARLAND.
IXION MATINEE. | Bells go a singing for Juno.
IXION MATINEE. | Bells go a singing for Juno.
IXION MATINEE. | EMILY PITT.
IXION MATINEE. | LIZZIE WILMORE.
IXION MATINEE. | That Walking down Broadway.
IXION MATINEE. | That Walking down Broadway.
IXION MATINEE. | BELLE HOWITT.
IXION MATINEE. | LITTLE HALL.
IXION MATINEE. | Quartet—Ballo e Maschera.
IXION MATINEE. | Quartet—Ballo e Maschera.
IXION MATINEE. | CLARA FISHER.
IXION MATINEE. | EDWARD RIGHTON.
IXION MATINEE. | Minerva's Wonderful Jig.
IXION MATINEE. | Minerva's Wonderful Jig.
IXION MATINEE. | The BLONDS.
IXION MATINEE. | The BLONDS.
IXION MATINEE. | SEE THE MILLION ATTRACTIONS.
TWO STONE GIANTS, MENAGERIE AND CURIOSITIES.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
West Twenty-fourth street, one door from Broadway.
Begins every evening at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager............AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
until further notice
Olive Logan's
amusing
Local Comedy,
entitled
"SURF;
OR,
SUMMER
SCENES
AT
LONG
BRANCH,"
received
at
every representation
with
Screams of Laughter,
and
declared
by the
Potent Public Voice
to be
The Best Comedy since "Our American Cousin."
The Theatre
Packed
Nightly.
And great Surf Bathing scene, with the pretty Bathers, in Bathing Costume, nightly encored. All the local tableaux loudly applauded.—The Cabin of the Long Branch Steamer—The Hotel Office of a Summer Resort—The Moonlight stroll at the Branch—The exquisite Children's Quadrille—The famous "Grant" Hop at Stetson's. Everything and everybody applauded to the echo. The characters all local and original. There is not a dull moment in the whole play. Seats secured ten days in advance.
MATINEE OF "SURF"
MATINEE OF "SURF"
MATINEE OF "SURF"
MATINEE OF "SURF"
TO DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
A SPLENDID SENSATIONAL BILL THIS AFTERNOON.
COMIQUE MATINEE. MATINEE, COMIQUE.
COMIQUE MATINEE. MATINEE, COMIQUE.
COMIQUE MATINEE. MATINEE, COMIQUE.
COMIQUE MATINEE. MATINEE, COMIQUE.
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
A CONCENTRATED EPITOME OF ALL THE COMBINED AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY. (see small bills.)
Afternoon, doors open at 1; Curtain rises at 2½ o'clock.
Evening performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
THIS (SATURDAY), JANUARY 22, 1870.
GREAT DAY. GREAT MATINEE.
GREAT DAY. GREAT MATINEE.
GALA DAY PROGRAMME.
ALL THE STARS APPEAR AT THE MATINEE.
GREAT AND VARIED ATTRACTION.
ALL THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY APPEAR TO-DAY
IN BURNAND'S MOST ENJOYABLE BURLESQUE,
BAD DICKEY | BAD DICKEY
BAD DICKEY | BAD DICKEY
Beautiful Scenery, Elegant Costumes,
Superb Mountings, New Dances.
ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S MINSTRELS.
BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
22 STAR PERFORMERS
in New Ethiopian Acts, Songs and Dances.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
TRIPLE COMPANY. TRIPLE COMPANY.
TRIPLE COMPANY.
TREMENDOUS BILL. MARVELLOUS ATTRACTION.
ALL THE TAMMANY FAVORITES
APPEAR TO-NIGHT.
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S ENTIRE COMPANY
of
MINSTRELS, MINSTRELS, MINSTRELS,
MINSTRELS, MINSTRELS, MINSTRELS.
and
celebrated
BRASS BAND and ORCHESTRA.
BRASS BAND ORCHESTRA.
Encore after Encore. Encore after Encore.
The famous Ethiopian Comedian
JOHNNY ALLEN IN NEW ACTS.
The favorite eccentric comedian
CHARLEY PETTENGILL'S GRAND PAS SEUL.
DELEHANTY AND HENGLER
in their widely celebrated songs and dances.
The very popular artist
FRANK GIRARD.
The renowned
ALLEN, PETTENGILL, DELEHANTY AND HENGLER'S VOCAL SEXTETTE.
Mr. GUSTAVE BIDEAUX, Mr. FREDERICK NAYLER,
Mr. E. BASSETT,
Master KENNY, Mr. HENRY SEXTON.
BAD DICKEY TO-NIGHT WITH THE GREAT CAST.
Miss FANNY HARRING, Miss ALICE HARRISON,
Miss MAGGIE DESMOND, Miss LIZZIE KELSEY,
Miss LILLIE WHITING, Miss MAY ROBINSON,
Mr. M. W. FISKE,
Mr. LOUIS MESTAYER, Mr. A. H. SHELDON,
Mr. S. A. VERNEY, Mr. ALFRED STEWART.
FULL COMPANY OF AUXILIARIES.
MUSIC, MIRTH, MERRIMENT.
THE BELL RINGERS. THE BELL RINGERS.
THE BELL RINGERS. THE BELL RINGERS.
CHARLES ARIZONA. THE MODERN HERCULES.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN. PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN. PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
ALL THE THEATRES OPEN.
ALL THE THEATRES OPEN.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS TO ALL.
CHILDREN TO THE MATINEE HALF PRICE.
CHILDREN TO THE MATINEE HALF PRICE.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 25c. FAMILY CIRCLE, 25c.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 25c. FAMILY CIRCLE, 25c.
In active preparation,
THE SEVEN.
Copyright secured.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY
MATINEE. MATINEE. | TO-DAY. TO-DAY. | AT 2½. AT 2½.
A Jolly, Merry, Enjoyable Afternoon's Entertainment.
ALL THE STARS IN THEIR BEST ACTS.
The great Comic Drama, A DAY AT CENTRAL PARK. | THE GREAT LEOPOLD. | THE TALENTED FREEMAN SISTERS.
Everybody screaming with laughter at
A DAY IN CENTRAL PARK.
Everybody uproariously applauding its genuine fun.
TONY PASTOR
and the representative Variety Company of America in a huge bill of novelties at the grand Matinee to-day, at 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

694. THE BRANCH. 694 and 696. THE BRANCH.
Broadway, southeast corner of Fourth street.
This great public resort, which has been undergoing extensive alterations, is now open every day and evening. Wines, Liquors and Cigars of the choicest brands are served to patrons by thirty beautiful lady attendants. Come one, come all. REINHARDT, Proprietor.
694 and 696 Broadway, southeast corner of Fourth street.

EXHIBITION AT THE SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY of Famous Paintings, for the benefit of the
SICK AND WOUNDED
OF THE PATRIOT ARMY OF CUBA.
BURNING SHIPS OF CORTES, by Sans, Spanish artist, and LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS, by Wallis; also rare Water Colors and Etchings, from original plates, by famous artists.
Admission 25 cents. Open every day and Monday and Saturday evenings.

GEO. L. FOX, IN TWO PIECES, AT THE OLYMPIC Matinee, this afternoon, at 2—Paul Pry and Jacques Strop.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
BRILLIANT POPULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
MISS JENNIE LANDSMAN. SIGNOR RANDOLPH.
MR. J. LEVY, the distinguished CORNET PLAYER.
MR. GEO. W. MORGAN. MR. A. L. MORA.
Owing to the great popularity of these concerts doors will be opened at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Concert at 3.

MR. J. LEVY
has the honor to announce
TWO GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS
at ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, on Wednesday evening, January 26, and Thursday evening, February 3, assisted by eminent talent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—NOW OPEN, day and evening, corner Twenty third street and Fourth avenue, the Third Winter Exhibition, including the third annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MRS. LYMAN'S LECTURE ON MOTHERHOOD.—THIS highly important Lecture will be given this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of Dr. Chapin's church, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. Every wife and mother should hear it. Admission 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, AND UNCOMmonly successful with her pupils, has a few hours disengaged for lessons on piano; terms $10 per quarter, good reference. Send address to Miss A., box 123 Herald office.

INTERESTING CIRCULAR TO THE AMATEURS OF pianoforte and singing, and to the ladies in particular, can be found at every music store, by F. PADOVANI.

VIOLIN LESSONS—PRIVATELY AND IN CLASSES, by the best instructors in the country.
at the New York Conservatory of Music,
No. 820 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH STREET, New York.
No. 128 COURT STREET, NEAR STATE, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR............Proprietor
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK............MR. GEORGE C. BONIFACE
The charming vocalist,
MISS NULLY PEIRIS.
MISS NULLY PEIRIS.
Jerrold's Rattling Comedietta,
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
PLUMPER............MR. GEORGE C. BONIFACE
JOSEPH C. FOSTER'S grand spectacular and legendary Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
now in a forward state of preparation, will be produced in a few days on a scale of splendor unexampled in
THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY,
at an outlay of over
$75,000.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET.
THIRD HAMLET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, AT ONE.
SATURDAY EVENING,
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES.
The curtain rises precisely at 7:45.
For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers............JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK
of
MR. FECHTER,
THE EMINENT EUROPEAN ACTOR,
who will be supported by
MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTRESS,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1870,
THE GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
(in 3 acts) from the French of Victor Hugo, entitled,
RUY BLAS.
RUY BLAS............Mr. FECHTER
PRINCESS............Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ
RUY BLAS.
Every Night until further notice.
Box Sheet open six days in advance.
On Wednesday, Jan. 26—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Screams of laughter at the new Pantomime of "HASH."
THE BEST "HASH" IN THE CITY.
"HASH" you not seen the new Pantomime?

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
Delightful yells at THE FAT MEN'S BALL.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, the Frizzes' Greatest Burlesque.
THE FAT MEN—"Shoo, Fly! Weight Don't Bodder Me."
Take your partners to THE FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
FAT MEN, TO YOUR "HASH."
"THE FAT MEN'S BALL," they shout.
THE FAT MEN WON'T "HASH" UP.
Don't fail to see THE FAT MEN'S BALL every night.

MRS. N. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1870.
Last night of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MUCH ADO ABOUT A MERCHANT OF VENICE,
and POCAHONTAS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
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POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
of the exquisite Fairy Spectacle entitled
CINDERELLA,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN
THIS AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
VARIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
BY THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS COMPANY.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 2½ and 8.
ON MONDAY NIGHT
AN ENTIRELY NEW BILL,
INTRODUCING NEW ARTISTS
IN NEW ACTS IN THE RING.

MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE IN BROOKLYN.
C. W. TAYLEURE............Manager
ONE NIGHT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. | DOMBEY AND SON and MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE. | TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE............as............CAPTAIN CUTTLE
A personation in which he has won high critical esteem.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE............in............Five Characters
Songs, Dances, and charming comic acting.

MISS KATE FIELD,
At Irving Hall this evening,
AMONG THE ADIRONDACKS.
A lecture for the benefit of the fund for
Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
Commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
May be had at the principal hotels, music stores and at the door.

618½ BROADWAY.
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No body should fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M.

SECURE YOUR SEATS OR COME EARLY.—THE OLYMPIC Matinee this afternoon. The most amusing bill of the season. GEORGE L. FOX perfectly at home as Paul Pry and Jacques Strop in Robert Macaire.

PROSPECT HALL,
661 Broadway 661,
Between Bleecker and Amity streets.
Immense Attraction Nightly!
661 Best of Everything! 661
661 Handsomest Twenty-four of the 661
Lady Attendants in the City.
FRANK BURNS, PAUL FALK, Proprietors.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN PREACHES AT TAMMANY to-morrow (Sunday) evening, on "Old Fogies of the Bible," the suppressed lecture; startling disclosures. Text—"Better marry than go to hell;" (St. Paul's Corinthians, vii., 9.)

JACQUES STROP, BY GEO. L. FOX; PAUL PRY, BY GEO L. FOX; both at the Olympic Matinee, this afternoon, at 2.

FASHIONABLE AND CROWDED IS THE ORDER OF the day at the Olympic. Mr. GEORGE L. FOX will appear at the Matinee in his two irresistible characters, Paul Pry and Jacques Strop.

THE NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Nos. 123, 130 and 132 Court street, near State, Brooklyn.
THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which its sister institutions abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America and concentrating their genius and skill at one fountain head, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing similar facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of thoroughbred standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter;
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the
General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York.
No. 128 COURT STREET, near State street, Brooklyn.

OLYMPIC MATINEE, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2.—A feast of fun. FOX as Paul Pry and Jacques Strop. Everybody will be there.

THEATRE FRANCAIS TO LET—FOR OPERATIC AND dramatic performances, concerts, fairs, lectures, balls, by the day, week or month. Apply to J. GRAU or at Director's office, Theatre Francais, West Fourteenth street.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A "BARNES" PIANOFORTE IS SUPERIOR IN TONE, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, and are sold extremely low for cash or instalments. Don't fail to call and examine. Warerooms, No. 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

AT J. BIDDLE'S THE BEST PIANOS AT HALF price—From $50 upwards; Steinway, Chickering and other first class makers. Call and examine.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY—FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM it may concern, three fine rosewood Pianos, one of which is new. See auction column.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE to order, celebrated; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $650, for $250. Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture; Paintings, Bronzes, a sacrifice, property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, HAVing all the modern improvements, will be sold for $150; sweet and powerful tone; first class maker. Apply at residence, 115 Seventh street.

BARGAINS.—HANDSOME ROUND CORNERED PIANOforte $160, splendid Rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, cost $500, for $225; also Steinway 7½ octave, less than half cost. 26 Fourth avenue.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S FIRST PRIZE PIANOS AND second hand Pianos very cheap for cash or by instalments; Pianos to rent.
T. S. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING (INCLUSIVE), REDUCED terms.—A Professor, late organist and choirmaster of the Chapel Royal, will receive additional pupils from $7 per quarter. Residence, 39 Bond street.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 651 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Class now forming for Monday and Thursday. Send for a circular.

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WASHINGTON

Intense Excitement in the Senate Chamber.

The Republican Family Quarrel.

SUMNER EXCORIATED BY TRUMBULL.

Butler to Read Bingham Out of the Radical Party.

PASSAGE OF THE VIRGINIA BILL.

A Decisive Blow at State Sovereignty.

SUMNER DODGES THE VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

The Vote on the Virginia Bill—Exciting Scenes in the Senate—Personal Debate Between Trumbull and Sumner.

The Senate to-day finally reached a vote on the Virginia resolution, admitting the State under the most rigid construction and application of the reconstruction acts. The discussion was confined to a lively personal debate between Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner. At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Trumbull took the floor. His desk was covered with papers and books, and it was evident that he was not in the best humor. The Senator began his remarks by reviewing the points of the personal controversy in which he had been engaged with the Senator from Massachusetts the day before. The Senator then turned upon Mr. Sumner and, directing his remarks to him individually, accused him several times of presumption and effrontery. At this stage the President of the Senate arrested the remarks of the Senator, stating that his words were outside the line of parliamentary debate. Mr. Trumbull quickly turned upon the President, and, in an excited manner, disagreed, at the same time reminding him that the Senator from Massachusetts had accused him of presumption, which he thought was equally out of order. Mr. Trumbull then went to work again, and with one of those bold strokes of argument and sarcasm completely riddled Mr. Sumner's argument of the day before, showing that he had dodged all important votes on this question. During this severe handling Mr. Sumner sat in his seat with his eyes fixed upon Mr. Trumbull, occasionally giving a twist by way of relief whenever the Illinoisian made a particular hit. During Mr. Trumbull's speech word had gone over to the House of the exciting scenes which were taking place in the Senate. The members began to crowd in until the entire open space in the rear of the Senators' desks was filled. A number of foreign representatives, who had come to witness the vote on the resolution, finding it impossible to get into the diplomatic gallery, obtained seats on the floor. At half-past three o'clock Mr Trumbull took his seat and Mr. Sumner rose to respond. As a calm, deliberate debater Sumner has always held the first rank in the Senate, but on this occasion he was greatly agitated. He rose and looked about him excitedly, and for some moments he failed to articulate. The suspense of the movement was intense. Since the days of impeachment never was such a multitude of people crammed in the Senate Chamber. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, men and women in all conditions in life, rising one above the other, a perfect sea of faces. The passages were also filled and the doors and corridors were so crowded that it was impossible to get in or out. On the floor the crowd was equally dense. In the coat rooms a number of ladies had been admitted. Surrounded by such an audience Mr. Sumner took the floor to reply. When he began his remarks his voice was husky and tremulous. He was evidently full of ire and vituperation. After addressing the President, he turned towards Mr. Trumbull, and, pointing his finger directly in his face, began a systematic overhauling. It was apparent Sumner was too much aroused for calm debate; he could not get his sentences in right shape—his well rounded periods were all out of tune. On his desk was utter confusion. Every now and then he would pause to fumble over his notes or to select a letter from some person whose name was anonymous. In an outburst of rage the lordly Senator poured in a volley of bitter invective upon the Senator from Illinois, whereupon the President arrested the remarks upon the same grounds which had led him to interrupt Mr. Trumbull. Sumner was disconcerted more than ever by this attack in the rear. After saying to the Chair that he did not agree that he was out of order he again turned upon Trumbull, informing him that when he (Sumner) was fighting for freedom the Senator from Illinois was upholding oppression and supporting the then President of the United States by his vote. This broadside brought Trumbull up in his seat.

At half-past four o'clock Sumner concluded his remarks. Several attempts were made by other Senators to take a hand, evidently against the erroneous statements of Sumner, but all such attempts were met by words of dissatisfaction from those in favor of adhering to the agreement of the day before. Drake's two amendments were then passed by a majority of three votes. At this juncture Wilson put in an amendment giving negroes the freedom of the public schools in Virginia, which was passed by a majority of two votes. On the third reading and passage of the resolution the democrats got on the rampage, each rising in his seat and explaining that he proposed to vote against the resolution, as he would never see the noble old State come in with such indignities heaped upon her. The vote was then taken. Perfect stillness reigned, notwithstanding the vast crowd assembled. Before the vote was announced Senator Kellogg addressed the President, calling for a reading of the sixteenth rule of the Senate, which requires Senators in the chamber to vote. This was a direct hit at Sumner, who, though in his seat, dodged the vote. The President, however, for some reason did not see fit to enforce the rule, but apparently not noticing Mr. Kellogg's suggestion warned the galleries against any demonstrations of applause or disapprobation. The result was then announced—48 yeas to 10 nays, a strict party vote.

The Radical Record of Senator Sumner—Bingham's Negro Franchise Bill—Sumner Dodging the Vote.

It was well for the radical record of Senator Sumner that the vote was taken on the Virginia bill at the time it was to-day, otherwise it might have come out that his course with regard to negro suffrage is not so meritorious as he made pretensions to. Senators Trumbull and Stewart were prepared to show that, according to the records of the republican caucus as well as the records of the Senate, Mr. Sumner had no lot or part in originating and securing suffrage for the Africans. It appears that Judge Bingham was the author of the section in the Military Reconstruction bill which gave the political franchise to the negro. When Mr. Bingham was a member of the Reconstruction Committee, of which Mr. Fessenden was chairman, and of which old Thad Stevens and Mr. Sumner were members, the proposition came up to add a section to what was known as the Military Reconstruction bill, providing for negro suffrage. This was offered by Mr. Bingham and opposed tooth and nail by Thad Stevens, and eventually beaten in committee. Mr. Bingham, however, made a minority report, and in this way got his proposition before the House. It was defeated there, however, but when the bill was sent to the Senate Reverdy Johnson renewed it and it was passed almost unanimously. In the caucus Mr. Sumner fought hard to keep Bingham's provision about suffrage in the bill, but he did not originate it, as he stated to-day. When the bill was before the Senate the debate continued late into the night, and Mr. Sumner, becoming wearied and disgusted because he could not have his own way, took his hat and went home, against the protest of his colleague, Senator Wilson. In this way he did not vote for the bill. Trumbull and others were prepared to bring out these facts to-day, and would have done so but for some of Sumner's friends, who knew what was coming, insisting upon the bargain being kept to vote at four o'clock.

Sensation Among the Diplomats—Reception of Prince Arthur.

The diplomatic folks here have still another sensation. It is about Prince Arthur and the festivities in his honor. In the first place, it seems Mr. Thornton invited President Grant to the dinner at his house on Monday evening, and the President declined on the ground that official engagements precluded his attendance. The gossips are curious to know what are the official engagements of such consequence as to prevent the President from gracing the dinner party. In the second place, the diplomats are said to be in a huff about the very important question of precedence. Your diplomatists are great sticklers for such matters, and, of course, are not easily appeased, even when a mistake is made on the subject. Mr. Thornton has arranged for three dinner parties, and, in issuing his invitations, has divided the diplomatic corps into three branches. The first branch or subdivision received cards for the first dinner party, and the second branch for the second dinner party, and the third branch for the third dinner party. The complaint is that in this arrangement Mr. Thornton failed to regard the rule of precedence. The rule observed here is that members of the diplomatic corps rank, not according to the importance of the nations they represent, but according to their length of service in this country. Now they say that the invitations have not been distributed with a due regard to this rule, so you see there are more difficulties than the Lopez-Garcia.

Lively Times Expected in the House—Butler Threatens to Read Bingham Out of the Party.

As the House meets for debate, only, to-morrow the Virginia bill will not come up until Monday. The general expectation is that there will be a lively tilt between Butler and Bingham. The former threatens to read the latter out of the radical party and afterwards to add more stringent provisions to the bill and pass it over Bingham's head. It is thought the House will concur in the Senate amendments to the bill.

The Colored Senator from Mississippi—What Will They Do with Him?

As people are asking very generally what will be done with the colored United States Senator just chosen in Mississippi when he shall come here to demand admission, it is worth while to state that there is little doubt he will get his seat without serious opposition. A good deal of fun has been had by Senators over the question of where the illustrious Revelle shall sit when he gets admitted. Some favor placing the gentleman next to Garrett Davis, or Vickers, of Maryland, or Thurman, of Ohio. It is urged that to force Garrett Davis or Vickers into such close proximity with the colored Senator would be the perfection of refined cruelty and might result in the resignation of whichever of those redoubtable democratic champions Revelle might be forced upon. There is a vacant seat between Brownlow and Gilbert, and it is not at all improbable that Revelle will get that seat, and thus the salvation of Davis and Vickers be assured.

Bill for Abolishing Polygamy in Utah—Threatened Resistance of the Saints.

The Committee on Territories of the House at its meeting to-day had under consideration Mr. Cullom's bill to abolish polygamy and provide for the more efficient enforcement of the laws of the United States in Utah. This is the bill which has raised such a howl among the saints, and which, if passed, they say they will resist. The committee examined Mr. A. B. Brasher, of Utah, relative to the condition of society there and the amount of resistance there is to the execution of the laws of the United States. Brasher is a Gentile, and the delegate from Utah, Mr. Hooper, says he is prejudiced. At all events Mr. Brashor represents things to be in a bad way in Utah, and he is of opinion that the Mormons, or rather their leaders, mean business when they talk of resisting Cullom's bill, provided it is enacted into a law. The indications are that the committee will report the bill favorably, and Mr. Cullom announces his intention of putting it through the House.

General Thomas and the Tennessee Legislature—The General's Portrait in the Tennessee Capitol.

General George H. Thomas has written the following letter to Mr. D. A. Munn, of Tennessee, in relation to the difficulty about the painting of his portrait by order of the Legislature of that State:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 31, 1869.

Hon. D. A. MUNN:—

DEAR SIR—I received your favor of the 20th yesterday, and as I am sure of your friendly feelings towards me I take great pleasure in giving you my reasons for offering to refund to the present Legislature of Tennessee the cost of the portrait of myself ordered to be painted by the Legislature of 1866, and remove it from the library of the Capitol of your State. I will premise by stating that although I regretted at the time that the Legislature of 1866 had ordered by joint resolution a portrait of me to be painted and placed in the State Library; yet being convinced it was done through motives of friendship and esteem, the joint resolution having been passed without my knowledge, I felt a natural delicacy in declining a compliment so unexpected, assured as I was of the sincerity of the act. From that day until the extraordinary proceedings had in the present Legislature I had been led to believe that the act of the Legislature of 1866 had been generally approved throughout the State. On being informed of their recent proceedings, self-respect, as well as a proper appreciation of the act of the Legislature of 1866, required that I should relieve the members of the present Legislature from the necessity of seeing a disagreeable picture every time they went into the State Library. The same reasons impelled me to inform the Speaker that I shall also return the medal as soon as I can get to New York, where I had it deposited last spring before leaving the East to assume duty on this coast. Now let me assure you that in taking the course I have I disclaim any intention whatever to regret the compliment extended to me by the Legislature of 1866, but simply wish to return to the Legislature, which repudiates their act, as far as is in my power to do so, compensation for what they seem to consider a wrong perpetrated by a former Legislature on the people of the State in my behalf. I am very truly yours,

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General, U. S. A.

Appointments by the President.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—William Cumback, of Indiana, Minister Resident of Portugal, vice Shellabarger resigned; E. S. Nadal, of New Jersey, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, vice Badeau resigned; Luther Lee, Jr., Collector of Customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

Woman Suffrage in the District.

The delegates to the Woman's Rights Convention recently in session here will appear before the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia to-morrow morning for the purpose of demanding that universal suffrage be extended, and that the female employés of the executive departments of the government be placed upon the same footing as the males, and receive the same compensation, &c.

Reduction of Duties on Sugar, Tea, Coffee and Molasses.

The Committee of Ways and Means at their session this morning reduced the duty on molasses from eight to five cents. They will also reduce the duty on sugar, tea and coffee, leaving the bulk of the duties on manufactures generally unchanged.

Tax on Salaries.

The President has signed the bill providing that hereafter no officers of the army or retired list shall be assigned to any duty or be entitled to any more pay than that of his grade.

Continuance of the Internal Revenue.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular of instructions for the guidance of all disbursing officers, agents or clerks of the United States relative to the continuance of the internal revenue tax on salaries, in which he says that the question has been submitted to the department whether the tax on payments for salaries and services by the United States levied and withheld by virtue of the 123d section of the Internal Revenue act, approved June 30, 1866, as amended, is governed by the 119th section of the said act as amended, which latter relates to taxes on incomes and not to taxes on such salaries. The decision of the proper accounting officers and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been given on this subject, and in accordance therewith such taxes will be withheld as usual by disbursing officers, agents or clerks of the United States.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Tax.

Commissioner Delano has written a letter in which he says that the ruling under which a person who makes it his occupation to sell the products of his own farm from a stall or stand is required to pay a special tax as a produce broker, should be construed with the utmost liberality, giving him the benefit of all doubts respecting his liability; that it cannot ordinarily be said to be the occupation of a farmer to sell his products; that it is his business to raise them, and that the selling is an incident to the production; that it is only when he makes such selling his regular and constant business that he should be required to pay this tax.

The Case of Judge Watrous, of Texas.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to a proposition that Judge Watrous, of the district of Texas, provided he resigns, shall be paid his salary for the remainder of his life. In case he refuses to resign the President will be authorized to nominate an associate judge to discharge the duties. This course is suggested by the fact that Judge Watrous is now considered disqualified by mental disability.

The McGarrahan Land Case.

The committee have agreed on a resolution that Executive action be postponed on the McGarrahan claim until further action of Congress. The counsel for the New Idra Company dissent from this, and will take the matter into consideration.

Territorial Government for the Cherokees.

The House Indian Affairs Committee had under consideration to-day a bill to give the Cherokee Indians a Territorial form of government in the Indian territory. The committee adjourned without action.

The Western Pacific Railroad.

Messrs. Haines, Tuttle and Mosely, commissioners appointed to examine the Western Pacific Railroad, have reported the completion of an additional section of twenty and sixteen one-hundredth miles of that road, commencing at the end of the eighty-third mile from the point of junction with the Central Pacific road and terminating at the end of the one hundred and three and sixteen hundredth mile. The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded the report to the President and recommends the issue of bonds on account of the new section.

Revision of the Coinage Laws.

The bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices and coinage of the United States, which has been under preparation in the Treasury Department for some time past, was to-day transmitted to the different mints and to the assay office in New York for examination and suggestions. The bill will probably be sent to Congress about the 1st of February.

Extension of the Public Printing Office.

The joint Committee on Printing met to-day and considered the proposed extension of the public printing office. No action was taken.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

INCREASE OF PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of fourteen hundred army officers for an increase of pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT—WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. WILSON—Also presented a memorial in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, giving women the right to vote. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., presented a petition of like import to permit the exercise of the elective franchise by citizens now deprived of that right. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., in presenting a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, said that the idea had been generally disseminated, by means of circulars sent out by the Postmaster General, that Senators and Representatives were guilty of gross frauds in their abuse of the franking privilege. So far as he was personally concerned he did not believe any frauds had been practiced in the manner complained of. He would favor the proposed reform, but did not believe any material saving would be effected thereby, as the mails would have to be carried, and if the government did not pay for it out of one pocket it would out of another.

Mr. WILSON thought Congress should feel grateful to the Post Office Department for its efforts to aid in abolishing that which experience had shown to be a burden upon rather than a privilege for Congressmen.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., did not favor the abolition of the privilege as a measure of economy, believing that the mail contract would not be reduced in amount of expense to the government by reform. He intimated that he was not averse to the proposed change as an experiment.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said he had been informed by a postmaster whose name appeared among the signers of the petition for the abolition of the franking privilege that he had taken action in the matter under instructions, from which the inference was that he had been instructed by his official chief. Among the names of signers he recognized those of several of his constituents who, within two weeks, had received under frank public documents which in bulk counterbalanced the whole of the mail matter to which his own correspondence would amount during the entire session.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, presented a petition on the same subject, and said the Postmaster General in printing and sending to his eighteen thousand subordinates throughout the country—holding their positions, not by the confirmation of the Senate, but at his pleasure—instructions to procure signatures of petitions to influence Congressional action, was guilty of an action which had no precedent in this or any other country. He thought this a departure from official propriety, and remarked that there had been a time when the Congress of the United States would not have quietly tolerated such conduct by the head of a department, or attempt by any authority of the government to forestall the public opinion and prevent the proper investigation.

The various petitions on the subject were referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

THE BELGIAN TRANSATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of W. C. Barney asking certian privileges so as to enable him and his associates to connect the United States and the kingdom of Belgium by direct submarine telegraphic cable, including a translation of the Belgian concession. Also a petition for the erection of a government building at Albany, which were appropriately referred.

THE INCOME TAX FOR 1870.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with a verbal amendment, the House joint resolution to construe the law relating to the tax on salaries, declaring that the meaning of the act to be, that the tax shall be collected until the end of the year 1870. Upon his (Sherman) motion the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that in the army the five per cent tax on salaries for the present year had not been deducted in accordance with an opinion of the Judge Advocate General, while the reduction had been made in the civil service. The effect of the bill would not be to extend the time of the imposition of the tax, but was merely declaratory.

Mr. THURMAN said that the matter seemed a proper subject for legislation, and not merely for declaratory action in view of the probability of a legal construction hereafter that the law imposing the tax already expired by limitation. He expressed grave doubts of the effect of a declaratory act as a means of resuscitation. He desired, if any remedy was applied, that it should not be an inefficient one.

Mr. BAYARD expressed his unwillingness to assume the position of contesting a law without regard to the effect hereafter to be given to it, believing that the Judiciary Department alone could afford the desired remedy.

Mr. WILSON suggested that the committee might report a bill to relieve army officers entirely from the tax.

The bill then went over for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H.—To abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and provide for a Bureau of Education.

By Mr. POMEROY—To prohibit the sale of public lands in Kansas, except by actual settlement.

Also proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, submitting to the States the following article to be known as the Sixteenth, which when ratified by three-fourths thereof shall be part of the constitution of the United States:—

The basis of suffrage in the United States shall be that of citizenship, and all native and naturalized citizens shall enjoy the same rights and privileges of elective franchise. Each State shall determine by law the age, the citizen and the time of residence required for the exercise of the right of suffrage, which shall apply equally to all citizens, and shall make all laws in regard to the time and place of holding elections.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

THE VIRGINIA BILL

was taken up, and Mr. NORTON, (rep.) of Minn., referred to circumstances attending the holding of the Military Commission in Georgia to pass upon the qualifications of members of the Georgia Legislature, claiming they vindicated the correctness of his previous statement concerning unwarranted assumption of power in that State.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said he had carefully abstained from intruding his views upon the Senate in the present discussion, but now felt compelled to reply to various innuendoes and assertions of a personal character. He had read from the official report in the *Congressional Globe* remarks made by Mr. Sumner in the course of a discussion on a previous evening upon the subject of a misunderstanding among Senators upon an alleged agreement to vote upon the Virginia bill on the previous Monday. Notwithstanding various Senators had said their understanding of the agreement was identical with his own the Senator from Massachusetts went on to express his surprise that any such understanding should have existed, and to impugn his (Mr. Trumbull's) motives in assuming the position he had taken. Previous to this that Senator had asserted that certain loyalists of Virginia had knocked at the door of the Judiciary Committee, asking to be heard and to set forth the condition of things in that State. Yet the untruthfulness of this and similar statements was shown by a messenger at the door of the committee, who said no such persons, singly or together, had approached the door at any time, and, notwithstanding the express denial by all the members of the Judiciary Committee of the assertions of Mr. Sumner that any person was denied access to that committee, that Senator not only insisted upon the correctness of what he had asserted, but actually afterwards inquired (as shown by the report) whether he (Mr. Trumbull) did not admit he had been in error? After an explanation by each of the members of the Judiciary Committee that Senator still insisted upon the correctness of what he had said, refusing to admit corrections. The character of one Charles H. Porter, with whom that Senator had held consultations in the Senate as a representative of the loyal people of Virginia, and for whom he claimed the privileges of the floor, was shown by the published report of a trial of that person by court martial for using seditious language and other offences. The language referred to, uttered during the war, was that its author "would rather live under the government of Jeff Davis than under that of Abraham Lincoln" "that the United States government was a humbug," and expressions of that tenor. Mr. Trumbull continued in further exposition of the alleged untruthfulness and injustice of assertions from the same source, remarking that he proposed to strip from one who could descend to the use of such impudent assertions all his self-assumed infallibility. He defended the Judiciary Committee from all imputations upon their actions and vindicated the patriotism and loyalty of Governor Walker, who had been openly denounced in the Senate by Mr. Sumner as a traitor. In regard to the recent election in Virginia, the assertion that it was a huge fraud was denied by the report of General Canby, after a careful investigation. Yet the Senator from Massachusetts had asserted and repeated the charge, and said that it could not be denied, even after an explicit refutation by more than one Senator. Such was the effrontery to which from day to day the Senate had been subjected. In answer to the imputation upon his own action he quoted from the records of the Senate to show that republican Senators had voted, with but one exception, for the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which conferred the right of suffrage on colored men throughout the South. That exception was the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). Upon the passage of the bill to submit the fifteenth amendment to the States the same thing was repeated, that Senator refusing to vote for it for the same reason that governed his action in the other case, which was that his own idea of the kind of legislation which was required had not been blindly adopted by the rest of the republican Senators. If the Senator's assurance and effrontery was such that he could not resist his inclination to assail others he must gird his armor about him lest it be stripped off and expose him to the American people as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation.

The CHAIR suggested that the personal application of the word effrontery was not strictly in accordance with the rules of parliamentary order.

Mr. TRUMBULL disclaimed a purpose to violate any rule of order, but reminded the chair that some limit might be allowed, inasmuch as his remarks had been denounced as preposterous and absurd, and the charge made that he was attempting to impose upon the Senate. He said he well recollected the day when the Senator from Massachusetts was subjected to the assaults of Southern Senators belonging to the then dominant party; and feared that the Senator had too well followed the example of those domineering slave masters. The Senator was the peer of those who assaulted him; but his attack upon the character of a loyal Governor of a State was upon a party who could not reply.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., replied that the Senator from Illinois ran into the region of personality. A bird flew in the air; a fish swam in the sea; as for himself, he would not be drawn aside from the strictest discussion of questions raised by that Senator. He would ask how that Senator became a critic of himself? Did not the Senate know that from the first day the proposition was introduced into this chamber to confer suffrage upon the colored race down to its final triumph the Senator had been its persistent enemy. When called upon to consider the case of Georgia was not his unrelenting opposition encountered? As the representative of the Ku Klux Klan, he was willing to see the State handed over to that influence. When a just House of Representatives dragged to this bar the greatest enemy of reconstruction—the President of the United States—the Senator threw over that criminal the protection of his vote. Upon the question should Andrew Johnson be expelled from office so that reconstruction might have free course, the freedmen protected and the Ku Klux Klan driven out, the Senator found a technical argument in favor of the criminal. Mr. Sumner continued in a similar strain. Referring to the charge that upon the passage of the great measure relating to the rights of the colored people he had declined to vote for the measure, he explained that he was absent from the chamber on account of fatigue and illness, though the bill did not, in his opinion, furnish to the freedmen sufficient measures of protection. He was compelled to leave the chamber after midnight, and did not absent himself in order to avoid recording his vote.

During the continuance of his remarks Mr. Sumner was reminded by the Chair that in applying to another Senator the language "he poured out his venom," he had violated Parliamentary decorum.

Mr. SUMNER disclaimed any improper intention and continued, quoting from letters of correspondence and speeches, purporting to have been made by Governor Walker, to show the revolutionary intent and disloyal sympathies of the people of Virginia.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's remarks the CHAIR stated the question to be upon the pending amendment of Mr. Drake to admit Virginia upon fundamental conditions by prohibiting any change or amendment of the State constitution to deprive citizens of the right to vote under the same, who are now entitled to vote, except in punishment for crime, but permitting any alteration in the constitution prospective in its effects in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., moved to insert in the amendment the words, "or hold office," so as to prevent exclusion from office hereafter by a change of the State constitution of any person now allowed to hold office.

The Senate proceeded to vote in accordance with the previous arrangement. The amendment of Mr. Schurz was rejected by yeas 28, nays 31.

Mr. MCCREERY, (dem.) of Ky., announced that he had paired off upon all votes on Virginia with Mr. Cameron, who was absent.

A vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Drake, when it was adopted by yeas 31, nays 28, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson and Yates—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Fenton, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Morrill of Me., Norton, Nye, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey and Williams—28.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., moved to further amend by imposing further fundamental conditions that it shall never be lawful for said State to deprive any citizen of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such as are required of all other citizens.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 30—nays 29, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Drake, Edmunds, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson and Yates—30.

NAYS—29.

Mr. WILSON moved, as an amendment, to impose a further fundamental condition that the constitution shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen of the United States of the school, rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 31, nays 29, the only difference from the previous vote being Messrs. Anthony and Cragin, who voted yea, and Kellogg nay.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., moved to substitute for the preamble adopted by the House another, setting forth that the people of Virginia had adopted a constitution which is republican, and a Legislature elected under it had ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the performance of these acts in good faith was a condition precedent to representation. The proposed substitute was agreed to by yeas 39 and nays 20, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, McDonald, Morrill of Me., Morrill of Vt., Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carpenter, Casserly, Conkling, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, Kellogg, Norton, Nye, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Vickers and Warner—20.

The bill was then read a third time and the yeas and nays were ordered on its passage. Before the vote was taken several democratic Senators explained why they would vote against the bill.

Mr. THURMAN said that, notwithstanding his anxiety for a restoration of rights to Virginia, he could not agree to effect that purpose by voting for a resolution, to his mind, clearly unconstitutional. In view of the amendments which had been made to the pending resolution, he would be compelled to oppose this resolution.

Mr. STOCKTON, (dem.) of N. J., said the bill was one to perpetually exclude Virginia as an equal State in the Union.

Mr. BAYARD said the United States were composed of equal States united, and he never would by his vote bring Virginia in other than as peer and equal to any of the rest.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., expressed his sincere regret in being compelled to vote against the bill; but, regarding the amendment as unconstitutional, he would not vote to place upon the State of Virginia these badges of conquest, inferiority and insult.

Mr. HAMILTON, (dem.) of Md., expressed similar reasons for his vote.

Mr. VICKERS, (dem.) of Md., said he had never believed Virginia to be out of the Union, and, therefore, declined to vote. She should come into the Union. He believed the State to be entitled to representation; but, clogged as the bill was with unconstitutional provisions, he would be obliged to vote in the negative.

Mr. NORTON, (dem.) of Minn., opposed the bill, because unwilling to put upon record his assent to the proposition that Congress could make the constitutions for the States.

The roll call was then proceeded with on the passage of the bill, the result being—yeas 47 to nays 10—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Boreman, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton, Norton, Saulsbury, Stockton, Thurman and Vickers—10.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. KELLOGG, who was occupying a seat next that of Mr. Sumner, who was present without voting, asked for the reading of the sixteenth rule of the Senate, which requires Senators present to vote on a call of yeas and nays, unless specially excused.

The rule was read, but no action was taken in the matter.

The Chair gave notice that any manifestation of approval or disapproval by the galleries upon the announcement of the vote would be a violation of the rules, and then declared the result of the vote.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Currency bill was taken up and laid over on orders.

The Senate then, at half-past five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

The following is the Virginia bill as it passed the Senate:—

AN ACT TO ADMIT THE STATE OF VIRGINIA TO REPRESENTATION IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia, elected under said constitution, have ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts, in good faith, was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress;

Therefore be it enacted, &c., That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided, that before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following:—

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature; or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or giving aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. So help me God.

Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following oath:—

I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. So help me God.

Which oath shall be taken before any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than $1,000 and not more than $10,000, and in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of either party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority.

And provided further, that every such person who shall neglect, for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act, to take, subscribe and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office.

And provided further, that the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizens or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State; or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such required of all other citizens; that the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1870.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave for that committee to set during the sessions of the House, and at the same time notified the House that he expected very early next week, probably on Monday, to report to the House the revision of the Tariff bill; and that after its being reported and ordered to be printed he would move, at the first fitting opportunity, to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the revision of the Internal Tax law.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, asked and obtained leave for the Committee on Banking and Currency to sit during the sessions of the House.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. KETCHUM, (rep.) of N. Y., presented two petitions, numerously signed, from citizens of Hudson and Kinderhook, N. Y., for the abolition of the franking privilege. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of N. H., from citizens of Peterboro, N. H.; by Mr. STARKWEATHER, from citizens of Connecticut, and by Mr. KNAPP, from citizens of Otsego, Chenango and Delaware counties.

The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of

PRIVATE BILLS.

After several bills were reported and acted upon, Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reconsider the vote by which one of them was passed. He said he proposed to call the attention of the House briefly to the matter of the finances, which might be effected by these bills. He did so with some reluctance, because he was obliged to review the statement of his colleague (Mr. Dawes), which was calculated to make, and had in fact made, a false impression. However little, on the contrary, that may have been intended, the whole argument of the learned chairman of appropriations had come from a false understanding of the facts.

The point of order was made by Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., and afterwards by Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., that the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts were not in order, as being irrelevant to the question before the House.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., made several appeals to the members to withdraw the objection to his colleague proceeding.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew from the point of order, but it was renewed and insisted upon by Mr. Benjamin, and the Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that it was hard to choke him off—(laughter)—and he proposed to show that the administration was not so extravagant as had been represented.

Mr. BENJAMIN insisted on the ruling being enforced, and finally Mr. Butler smilingly yielded to the apparent untenability of his position, and gave notice that he would, after the morning hour, move to go into Committee of the Whole.

Private bills reported as follows:—

By Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., allowing to L. L. Merry, of Ilion, N. Y., Collector of the Twentieth district of New York, $1,959 for revenue stamps, of which he had been robbed. Passed.

By Mr. COBB, (rep.) of Wis., allowing the widow of Lieutenant Clinton, of the Wisconsin cavalry, $724 for military services. Passed.

Also to pay the band of the Twelfth Kentucky infantry. Passed.

Also for relief of James L. Ridgely, collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Maryland, crediting him with $617, which was passed.

By Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Indiana, for relief of Captain Joseph Harmon, of the Fifth Indiana cavalry.

By Mr. WASHBURN (Mass.), allowing $88,658 to S. & H. Sayles, of Killingly, Ct., for satisfaction of an army and clothing contract.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The morning hour having expired the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. JUDD in the chair.

The intention of the House in going into committee was to give Mr. Butler (Mass.) the opportunity to make his speech in reply to Mr. Dawes, but Mr. Wilson (Ohio), who was first entitled to the floor in committee, insisted on his right and declined to yield the floor to Mr. Butler or any other man—a change of programme which caused a good deal of laughter.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Ohio, then proceeded to address the committee on the interests of agriculture.

Mr. ELA, (rep.) of N. H., addressed the committee in favor of the reduction of the tariff duties on all materials that enter into manufacturing. The nation was to-day taxing itself to an extent which stagnated commerce and caused shipping to decline, as well by the increased cost of building as by the inability, on account of labor and taxed materials, to produce the merchandise that it needed in the exchange of commerce. Ships might be built, but merchandise for export must be produced before the nation could gain supremacy on the ocean. This country imported largely of the productions of South America, Africa and Asia; but it could not supply those countries with manufactures in competition with England. The result was that England shipped to those countries her manufactures in British bottoms and in return brought cargoes into American ports, and rather than return in ballast those British ships brought back American cotton and wheat at freights cheaper than American ships could. Whenever this country could resume the export of manufactures nothing more would be heard about the decline of American shipping. In order to bring this about taxation must be reduced. This would relieve the people and enable them to produce manufactures for export, which would then take the place of bonds in payment of imports. How was this to be done? The first thing was to stop every unnecessary expenditure; to stop at once and forever all wasteful grants of lands and subsidies; to build railroads into the wilderness, which scatters the population so that it cannot be productive, and at the same time adds largely to the expenses of the government. There must be no purchases of icebergs or tornadoes; no entangling arrangements for making lodgment on foreign territory must be made. The interest on the public debt must be reduced. That could be done by a funding bill at four and a half per cent. He held it a mistake to suppose that New England got the main benefits from the tariff. No section of the country received less benefit from the tariff than New England, and no one would suffer less from its entire abolition. He showed the injurious operation of the tariff on the great boot and shoe trade of New England by the duties on hides and bark, sumac, oil and other articles used in the manufacture of leather, and which duties added ten per cent to its cost; and so as to the enhanced cost of iron, of which New England consumed more than any other section; so as to coal, salt and lumber. He believed the policy of the people was to remove taxes whenever possible, to economize at every point, to increase exports and home productions and to give to labor employment at good prices. To effect this internal taxation should be abandoned as soon as possible, except as to stamps, spirits, tobacco, accumulated capital, and tariff duties should be abandoned on all articles entering into manufactures for export, and kept at the highest revenue point upon luxuries.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., addressed the committee on the question of finances, and against any reduction of the currency. He said that if the plan of a redistribution of the currency had succeeded at the last Congress the equilibrium would have been now in process of restoration, affording relief to the country. It had failed through the fears of the older States that it would derange business and because they needed all their present currency and were determined to retain it. If that inflation of twenty-five dollars a head were good for the East why should not it also be good for the West and South? But the East wanted inflation at home and stringency everywhere else. It preached contraction and practised inflation. The fact was that the whole country was in favor of expansion, and this was the origin of the sudden raid of some for free national banking. This expedient, with the glittering name, was resorted to to prevent redistribution. Free banking, with a circulation redeemable in greenbacks, would be a wild and illimitable scheme of expansion, with a circulation redeemable in gold it would be a measure of extreme contraction. Neither policy would do. Expansion, if resorted to, should be practised moderately and to a definite amount. He thought it had better be done in the shape of legal tender currency rather than in bank currency. Legal tenders would pay debt, but if these were withdrawn and bank notes substituted coin would be necessary and would become more scarce and dear. The banks would take the alarm and withdraw their circulation, and the result would be a hoarding of gold, a retiring of bank notes and a consequent stringency. He denied that the substitution of bank notes for greenbacks would make an elastic currency. Its elasticity would be in the shape of shrinkage, for coin was not in that sense elastic. It could be withdrawn, or locked up or cornered. It depended upon trade to carry it out, or in this patent elastic free bank paper would depend upon the caprices of speculation. Stability was better than elasticity. Abundance made low rates of interest. When business men could not get money at reasonable rates for legitimate transactions it was too scarce. This was now the case. The reason which existed in 1864 for limiting the issue of greenbacks to four hundred millions did not operate now. Then the nation was at war, and the object of the limitation was to save the credit of the government. Now the nation was at peace, and our issue of greenbacks would not hurt its credit or depreciate the bonds. At all events, the law was repealable and was not a compact or contract. As an argument to show that the country had a redundant currency the high prices of commodities had been pointed to. He denied the premises. The prices of many of the great staples of trade were as low as and lower than in 1860 and 1861. So this was all false clamor. The people had been prospering and were not grumbling on account of a redundant currency. Failures were fewer than formerly, but some men worshipped coin and must have it, and when it is absent they cried out that ruin was impending. The country might as well conclude to do without coin. It could not keep it. It could not come down to old world wages and prices to please the gold worshippers. Instead of cutting down currency they had better cut down expenses and taxes. It was bad policy to pay off the debt now, as the attempt would only cripple the finances. Not a dollar more than running expenses should be levied. Payment of the debt should be postponed until the nation had more ability. This was the way to a cheerful and prompt collection of revenue, which was the only foundation of a safe circulating medium. Ten years of prosperous national life, produced by a liberal financial policy, were worth a hundred years of cramps and chills and contractions, low wages, low prices and languishing business.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa., made a personal explanation in regard to a charge of repudiation against Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, so far as Mr. Moorehead was identified with it, which was recently referred to by Mr. Woodward.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., explained that owing to a clerical error he had made a mistake the other day in stating that the first Bessemer steel rails had been imported in 1865, when gold was about two dollars. The first importation was really made in 1864, when gold ranged considerably above two dollars, and the lowest price at which the rails could be got was one dollar and a half per ton. That high price developed two factories—the Freedom Works at Harrisburg, Pa., and Mr. Griswold's works at Troy, N. Y.; and in the latter part of the next year the canvassers of these works canvassed the market at one dollar and thirty cents; and this statement was confirmed by what the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Twitchell, said yesterday.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (rep.) of Pa., addressed the committee on the subject of the finances, contending that the currency was not redundant. He argued, first, that, as compared with 1860, there is no redundancy of currency; second, that to prepare for resumption the government must first resume and should withdraw half its legal tenders, to be supplied by notes to be issued where most needed by new banks; third, that a reduction of taxes, so as to relieve the people, to the extent of $60,000,000; fourth, the control of the currency is an attribute of sovereignty and should always be kept within the power of Congress, hence free banking is unwise; fifth, legislation by Congress, so as to prevent the foreign loan from returning on our hands.

Mr. STOUGHTON, (rep.) of Mich., also addressed the committee on the same subject, and then the committee rose and the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned, with the understanding that the session to-morrow shall be for debate only.

THE DEMORALIZED POLICE.

Increased Inefficiency of the Force—Drunkenness and Neglect of Duty—Wanted to Brain His Roundsman.

There were over eighty cases tried yesterday by Commissioners Manierre and Smith.

Sergeant Doyle charged officers Lancaster and Flannerty, of the Twenty-fourth precinct, with failing to lock up two thieves at the New street station house, as ordered. The evidence showed that they locked them up at twenty minutes past six and took them out at twenty minutes to seven, keeping them out until twenty minutes to eleven o'clock. The excuse was that the prisoners offered to show them where there was some stolen sugar. It was not found, but Doyle found the officers walking the streets with their prisoners smoking. Flannerty charged Doyle with having a cigar in his "gob" behind the desk. Doyle denied the charge, and a fight was imminent when Mr. Manierre decided the controversy.

Jacob T. Codett, of the Forty-third precinct, was tried for gross intoxication. He stated he drank some tea; there might have been something in it. It was such a cold night he would have drank aqua fortis. The roundsman, he charged, maltreated him while taking him to the station house, and had he his club with him he would have split his skull open.

William F. Rogers, doorman, and patrolman Thomas Irwin, of the Forty-third precinct, were tried for fighting in the station house, and will likely be dismissed the force.

William H. Hendrick, Fifteenth precinct, was tried for drunkenness while on post. He admitted taking one glass of liquor, but denied being intoxicated.

Charles McDougall, Twentieth precinct, was charged with drunkenness. Captain Caffrey and Sergeants Murphy and James swore that on the night of the 1st inst. McDougall went out on post at seven, and, returning at twenty minutes to eight, hung up his belt and club and started out. When asked by Caffrey where he was going, he replied, "home." He was stupidly drunk, and was ordered up stairs to bed. McDougall admitted that he drank two glasses of Rhine wine, but denied being drunk. Judgment in all of the above cases was reserved for the full Board.

A CHICAGO BEEF SWINDLER.

How to Get Unlawful Possession of $1,700 Worth of Beef.

A smart, intelligent-looking man named Reeves, with the alias also of McCarthy, was brought before Judge Dowling, in the custody of detective Willoughby, of the Third precinct, charged with forgery, the particulars of which developed a system of well planned swindling, believed to have been carried on for a length of time.

Reeves obtained by means of a forged order a bill of lading for 134 quarters of beef, which was shipped at Chicago by William Morris and Thomas Woofs. Reeves went to the station and produced the bill of lading, and said that he wished the beef sent on to New York. It was so sent, and Reeves accompanied it. The beef, on its arrival in New York, was purchased for Mr. William V. Toffey, of 54 Broad avenue, West Washington Market, New York. Reeves, finding this out, went and asked Toffey what he was "doing with that beef" and went on to say that the beef was shipped for him, and produced a bill of lading in Reeves' name. He said the price was $1,700. Mr. Toffey was about to pay for it, as the bill of lading seemed all right, when he had a suspicion on his mind that something might be wrong, and therefore telegraphed to Chicago and received this telegram by return:—

Do not deliver the money to Reeves. Have him arrested.

The meat was intended for J. F. & A. Comstock, Providence, R. I. Confirmatory evidence was given by Mr. William Bond, chief clerk in the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, and the prisoner was remanded for the attendance of witnesses from Chicago.

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EUROPE.

M. Ollivier the "Man of the Day" in France.

Personal Appearance, Public Career and Cabinet Aids of the French Premier.

M. Rochefort's Position and "Irreconcilable" Assaults.

Council Proceedings and Holiday Fetes in Rome.

COUNT BISMARCK'S VISIT TO BONN.

Our special written correspondence from Europe is dated to the 8th of January. The writers elaborate the current history of events in the Old World to that day in the following order of narration and importance.

FRANCE.

M. Emile Ollivier, the "Man of the Day"—How the Premier Looks—His Personal Peculiarities—His Cabinet Aids—Political and Public Life Antecedents.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.

You have had a sketch of Emile Ollivier, the man of the day *par excellence*. The position he holds is so prominent in every point of view that I add a few more details concerning him, from a friend's pen, which will be read with interest.

The new French Prime Minister is not one of those men who bear their high destiny written on their faces. Tall and unusually slim, his pale complexion, small, black whiskers and glittering spectacles give him rather a mild, curate-like aspect. He stoops very much in his gait, and habitually wears a black scull cap, which is the only point of resemblance between him and his chief rival, M. Rouher. In the tribune his voice is soft and clear; his speeches abound in metaphor and his language is remarkably elegant. He had the reputation in the last Chamber of speaking better French than any other member after M. Berryer. Yet, unless the past evidences of his character belie him, M. Ollivier is not a statesman who can sway an assembly as some of his immediate predecessors have done. He has neither the pragmatic imperiousness of M. Billault, nor the roaring energy of M. Rouher, nor that really admirable earnestness in declaiming platitudes which distinguishes M. de Forcade. Keenly sensitive to attack, he allows his adversaries to see when he is hurt, and will consequently afford sure game to his old minister-baiting friends of the "left." M. Ollivier is only forty-three, but his career has been uncommonly brilliant. In 1848, when only two and twenty, he was Commissary General of the republic at Marseilles, and afterwards Prefect. He has been three times elected to the Legislative Body and was twice interdicted as a barrister for plain speaking, once for six months in 1857, and again for three months in 1859. I have told you enough of Emile Ollivier to enable your readers to form a general notion of him. It is impossible to exaggerate his importance, for not only has he outstripped all his competitors in becoming the chief Minister of the empire, but he enjoys the great distinction of being the author of the great civil revolution just occurred. There is no doubt the Emperor had made up his mind to abandon the absolute power hitherto wielded and to admit the politicians of the day to divide with him the government of the State; but Ollivier has been in close consultation with the Emperor for over a year past, and must have had great influence in bringing about the result we now witness. Only a month ago it was thought impossible that the Emperor would ever allow any man to select his ministers without a previous understanding; but he gave Ollivier *carte blanche* to pick his own men. He has selected the leading chiefs of the so-called liberal party; but, strange to relate, these gentlemen are no longer the uniform opponents of Napoleon, but the devoted partisans, for the most part, of the Orleans family. Let us take a cursory glance at them.

The most important post after Prime Minister is that of Foreign Affairs. This is occupied by Count Daru, sixty-two years old. He is a son of a minister of Napoleon I., and began life as a soldier. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1834; afterwards distinguished himself as a political economist. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was always in opposition to Napoleon, then President of the republic. The day after the *coup d'etat* he was presiding over a body of the dispersed representatives with a view to organize a resistance, but he was arrested and sent to Vincennes for a short time. Since then he has remained in private life till May last, when he was elected a Deputy in the present Chamber, and, on its organization, was made one of the vice presidents. He is a man of high character and large fortune. The strangest thing of all is that Count Daru has always been a notorious Orleanist, and known as the intimate friend of M. Thiers, the chief of the Orleans cause in France. If the veteran Thiers had been made the Foreign Minister it could hardly excite more surprise. It is certain that in taking office under Napoleon that Count Daru does not mean to work for the restoration of the fallen dynasty. On the contrary, it proves that he as well as Thiers, and all other partisans of the exiled family, have finally given up all hope of ever seeing a prince of Orleans on the French throne. This is the simple reason why Daru and some of his colleagues known as Orleanists have become Ministers of the empire. This explains also why the *Journal des Débats*, the chief organ of the Orleans family, began three weeks ago to praise the Emperor, and it justifies the rumors still circulating that Thiers himself was thinking of joining the empire. There is no doubt a bargain has been struck and that Napoleon has consented to put the Orleanist chiefs in power on condition of supporting his dynasty. These gentlemen probably see that the chances of getting the Orleans princes back after Napoleon are very doubtful, and that the best way to stave off a revolution and another republican attempt was to come to terms with the Emperor, and to induce all the leaders of the old monarchical factions to give their adhesion to Napoleon's dynasty. This has been done in the formation of the present ministry, and this is the striking feature of all. So you see not only has parliamentary government been restored, but a fusion of parties has been effected, which for the first time renders the succession of Napoleon's son quite certain, and to the same extent destroys the last hope of the Orleans family. Another proof that I am drawing just inferences is the fact that the *Journal de Paris*, another Orleans organ, has suddenly ceased to appear this week, and the editor has been made Under Secretary of one of the State departments. So the chances of the Count de Paris are indefinitely postponed. Who will say that Napoleon III. is not a great political strategist. He has but one object now, to bequeath his crown to his son, and this is the secret of his making his peace with the politicians and setting parliamentary government on its legs once more.

The next important ministry is that of the Interior, which has been given to a Deputy by the name of Chevandier de Valdrome. He is known to be a good administrator, but has only very lately been prominent in political life.

The new Minister of Finance, M. Buffet, originally a lawyer, has been long prominent in political affairs. He was Minister under Louis Napoleon when President.

The Minister of Public Education is M. Segris, also originally a lawyer. He is considered one of the best speakers of the Chamber.

M. Louvet, Minister of Commerce, was formerly a banker and has been long time a Deputy.

The Minister of Public Works is the Marquis de Talhouet, of an old noble family and of great wealth. He is a partisan of the Bourbons, and his taking office under the empire simply indicates that the days of the "right divine" are past.

The other important Ministers are those of War and of the Navy, but the Emperor said those were not political posts and should not be subject to the vacillations of parliamentary government. This was promptly admitted, for it is very essential that in a Continental State, like France, surrounded by great military Powers, her Ministers of War and Marine should be professional men and able administrators. The above constitute the principal posts of the government and are all occupied by Deputies, except the heads of the war and navy. Ollivier preferred the place of Minister of Justice, which is lower in dignity than that of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, but there is less work in the one he chose, and his object was to reserve his energies for the Chamber, where as Prime Minister he will have the most talking to do. Under the new *régime* the Ministers are now responsible for all the acts of the government, and, consequently, the Emperor must cease to be the target of the newspapers, as he has been for the last eighteen years.

Rochefort's Parliamentary Position—How Napoleon Checkmates the "Irreconcilables"—The Radical Newspaper Assaults on the Empress—Baron Haussmann's Resignation.

PARIS, Jan. 8, 1870.

Napoleon's system of reform under Ollivier induces the query of what will Rochefort do, whose only notoriety has been abuse of the Emperor? What will the "irreconcilables" and the revolutionary party do? The favorite topic of their vituperations, the detested object of their hate and vengeance, is no more, so far as responsibility goes. They must either abandon their guns as useless, or turn them on the new Ministers. This, of course, they will do, as their trade is opposition. What a relief it must be to Napoleon to get from under the broadsides that have been pouring in upon him for so many years. It is certainly a great comfort to the Empress to escape from the ungallant attacks of such coarse creatures as Rochefort; for hereafter their Majesties will claim the protection of the law of libel if they are assailed without cause.

The very first act of power exercised by the new Ministers has made a great sensation. They called on the celebrated Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine and the reconstructor of Paris, to resign. He has held his splendid place since June, 1853, and considered himself as much part of the empire as the Emperor himself. When he heard the awful summons to lay down his municipal sceptre and leave the streets in peace hereafter he almost believed himself under the influence of some terrible nightmare. While doubting his own senses, the cry was reiterated, "Resign, resign." Indignant and furious he rushed to the Tuileries and sought the shelter of the imperial mantle. "Will you suffer an outrage like this?" he cried in desperation to his devoted friend and protector, the Emperor. "What can I do to save you?" ejaculated the new constitutional sovereign. "I have done my best, but your head has been respectfully demanded." "Has it come to this?" groaned the now doomed Pacha of the great metropolis he has so splendidly Haussmannized. "But, no," he vociferated with sudden energy, "I will not resign. Let them turn me out if they dare. The very stones of Paris will rise in mutiny." Entrenched in his glorious castle at the Hotel de Ville, the great Edile stood at bay. Twenty-four hours passed and the dread summons was not repeated. Conscious of his strength, he sat calmly down to breakfast on Wednesday morning, when, lo! a horde of his thankless retainers rushed in with the "official journal" in their hands, and he read, horror struck, "The Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, is deprived of his functions. M. Chevreau, Senator, is appointed in his place." The decree was signed "Napoleon." No one doubts now that parliamentary government has begun for the Emperor loves his Haussmann. Together they have for years pulled down many a street and passed many a pleasant hour in planning new ones. No more cruel sacrifice could have been demanded of Napoleon than to countersign the decapitation of his much loved officer. Paris is amazed, but still breathes freer; for no man ever felt quite sure while the tall Baron held sway that he could go to bed without danger that his house might not be pulled about his ears before morning. The fate of the Baron has raised some outcry, and among the most indignant is the warmest partisan of the new Ministers, Emile de Girardin, the journalist. Here is another surprise. Girardin is the bosom friend of the new Prime Minister, and yet he attacks vehemently the very first act of his administration. Though it is admitted on all sides that Haussmann has done wonderful things, yet he has managed to get the city of Paris frightfully into debt. It was absolutely necessary to stop building and to begin to equalize the municipal budget. Haussmann was anything but an economist, and therefore, the Ministry decided that his day had come, as poor Lincoln said to Chase. This is the reason he was removed in spite of all his resistance, which surely was rather undignified. He ought to have imitated the great Cæsar in presence of the conspirators and, folding his mantle about him, died decently.

There are ugly rumors afloat since a long time which have damaged the Prefect's popularity, to the effect that in his vast demolitions of old Paris he had slyly given opportunities to any number of his friends to enrich themselves. Of course, I would not venture to say such improper things are likely. There are even some malicious people saying to day that Girardin is only crying over the dead lion because he has made lots of money out of sales and purchase which he used to get hints to make. Now, even if this were true, which, of course, some people believe, it proves that Girardin is grateful, and that is more than can be said of many speculators. I am sorry to write so much about politics; but there is no help for it.

Financial Effect of the Imperial Policy—The Advance on the Bourse—Parliamentary Government—Opinion of the Public and Comments of the Press.

PARIS, Jan. 5, 1870.

On the 31st of December, of the year 1869, the closing price of the rentes on the Bourse of Paris was 72f. 80c. The Parisian boursiers went home to enjoy themselves on the New Year's Day, and people expressed surprise that the rente was so high, as but few believed there would be an immediate official announcement of a new Ministry. Wolf had been cried too often. In my last I told you that the names of the new Cabinet would be published within a few hours, although up to the last moment there would be many changes. On Monday, the 3d inst., the Bourse opened 73f. 25c., and the rentes closed at 73f. 82½c. The *Journal Officiel* had at last broken silence. A new Ministry had been nominated, which gave general satisfaction. The delay of a few hours in its formation was amply atoned for; a glance at the official sheet obliterated all doubt as to the nobleness of purpose of the Emperor and the rectitude of M. Ollivier.

Of the eleven Ministers elected eight are Deputies, so that the present Cabinet may be justly considered a parliamentary Ministry. Indeed, the recent nomination of MM. de Talhouet, Chevandier de Valdrome and Daru as vice presidents of the Corps Législatif, is sufficient proof of the estimation in which those gentlemen are held by the Chamber. Every member of the new Cabinet is noted for oratorical talent or incontestable capacity. It is a subject for congratulation that the eminent men selected did not adhere to their refusal to accept office, which had been the cause of much pain to the public. Considerable regret has been expressed that M. Magne has resigned the portfolio of Finance. He appears to have done so, however, with the purest motive. To enable M. Ollivier to avail himself of all the strength within his reach he renounced the satisfaction of accomplishing the reforms which he had prepared. M. Ollivier has obtained the co-operation of two eminent members of the *centre gauche* and the most influential members of the *centre droit*. He has anticipated the desires of the public. The union of the *centre droit* and the *centre gauche* constitutes a majority independent of the *gauche* or *droit*. The reason for separating the Ministère of Beaux Arts and the Maison de l'Empereur was to find a seat in the new Ministry for M. Maurice Richard, the friend, adviser and stanch supporter of M. Ollivier.

The impression produced on the public by the new Ministry is excellent. In Paris everything is contested. As I have before told you there is a sad lack of confidence even in facts as clear as noonday. On the present occasion everybody recognizes the sincerity and noble, scrupulous loyalty of the Emperor with respect to the public press. The democratic journals the *Siècle*, *Opinion Nationale*, *Avenir National*, *Reveil* and *Rappel*, which have attacked preceding ministries in the name of liberty, now find fault with the Ollivier Ministry in the cause of democracy. They must find fault or their occupation would be at an end. The *National* declares that the Ministry will be under the baneful influence of M. Thiers; that every member is in favor of the clerical party, and demands "How a *personnel* thus devoted to ultramontane ideas can realize a liberal programme in direct opposition to those opinions which it is the mission of the *Concile* to extol.

The *Reveil*, speaking of the new Cabinet, says:—"It is Orleanism which triumphs under the cloak of parliamentarism, and, without doubt, M. Ollivier will be forced to resign to make room for M. Odillon Barrot. * * * We say that the new Cabinet is Orleanist in its great majority, and we do not believe we advance too much in saying that the Minister of War, for a long time the confidant and dispenser of the liberalities of the Duc d'Aumale, will not find himself more out of place in this assemblage than M. Rigault de Genouilly, who, if we mistake not, must be on good terms with the Prince de Joinville."

As for the *Avenir National*, it declares—"The new Ministry does not represent the Legislative majority, and consequently is from the commencement out of the rules and usages of parliamentary government." * * * "It represents hostility against democracy, and hostility the most dangerous, because it is among a few cleverly disguised." The parliamentary journals, on the other hand, are satisfied. The *Français*, the *Journal de Paris*, the *Moniteur Universel* and the *Presse* defend the new Ministry without reserve. The *Patrie*, the *Pays*, the *Debats*, the *France* and the *Public* maintain an attitude of reserve in the interest of the old majority. The change of ministry has for months absorbed the public attention, to the exclusion of other news, both foreign and domestic; for the state of France acts more forcibly than does that of any other country on the political barometer of Europe. Now that a new Cabinet has been definitely formed and in office, the public awaits with impatience the reopening of the Chambers.

That the Ollivier administration will have the majority in the Chamber which I before stated there is not the slightest doubt. Reforms will be proposed with vigor and carried through with rapidity. M. Ollivier, at the Council of Ministers, has proposed a speech explanatory of the politics of the new government, which will cement the cordial understanding already existing between the Cabinet, the new majority and the country.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council at New Year—What Pio Nono Desires—Confusion of Tongues in a Defective Hall—First Opposition—The Prelatical "Caucusing"—Bulls as They Were and Are—Newspaper Enterprise, Obtaining a Copy Beforehand—Infallibility—Philosophy and Faith.

ROME, Jan. 1, 1870.

With the opening year it will be interesting to take a glance at the condition and prospects of the Vatican Council.

In the first place, the Pope is extremely desirous of preserving that denomination for it and of rendering the council hall in St. Peter's sufficiently acoustic for the general congregations to continue being held there before transferring their sessions to the Quirinal.

The architect, Count Vespignani, has, for this purpose, thrown a partition across the width of the hall, and placed within this restricted enclosure arm chairs for those bishops whose benches are shut out by the new partition. The effect of this was tried on Friday, but, although hearing was rendered somewhat easier, I understand that several bishops on returning from the congregation complained that they had hardly understood anything that was said. The voice of Monsignor Strossmayer, Bishop of Bosnia, was at any rate sufficiently powerful to work its way into most of the episcopal tympanums; and, as that prelate is an excellent Latinist, he went off at such speed that the chief legate, Cardinal de Luca, found it impossible to stop him, when he introduced some objectionable observations about the Pope's regulation bull into his speech on the first topics in the category of faith presented for the discussion of the congregated fathers.

I have already stated that it is on this point the new celebrated bull "Multiplices Inter," by which the Pope assumed and acted on the right of establishing the *modus agendi* of the Council, that the opposition has put forth its first strength. Monsignors Dupanloup and Place are the energetic leaders of the malcontents; and their memorial to the Pope, complaining of the regulation, is the weapon which they brandish in the first instance. The report that this document had been presented to the Pope last Sunday, and had not proved very acceptable to his Holiness, proves to be premature, if not incorrect.

It may appear singular that out of an opposition force, which is calculated at near 200, but which I estimate as considerably below that figure when the point of signing the memorial actually came, only fourteen bishops put down their names as responsible for its contents

This document, drawn up with extreme delicacy, is modestly entitled "Animadversiones." The bishops refrain from contesting the Pope's right to frame a regulation for the Council without consulting it, and that of naming the officers of the Council and the members of the commission of *postulata*; but neither do they acknowledge such rights in him; they dwell upon the use the Pope has made of these rights, the unfavorable impression produced by it on the mass of the assembly, and the desirability of dissipating such an impression by submitting the Papal regulation and nominations to the votes of the Council. "The Council," say they, "will never place itself in opposition to the Holy Father, especially now that the regulation and nominations are made and published. But as to the former, by a common silent accord, perhaps, certain clauses might be allowed to fall out of use, while, as to the latter, certain less acceptable persons among those nominated might quietly resign." The memorial concludes with protestations of devotion and respect towards the Holy Father. Such is all that I think I can safely communicate to your readers respecting this famous memorial. It has, perhaps, not a great practical importance in itself, but the fact of its existence, joined to the observations of the liberal Catholic press and the officious journals of the various Catholic governments, seems calculated to prevent the Court of Rome from making too free a use of the supremacy assumed at the very outset in the midst of the Council. It would be a good deal to have obtained such a result, and I think that we may already consider it as obtained.

A more serious development of the oppositionists' energy will have to be looked for in the working of the preparatory meetings and congregations, for many liberal bishops who would shrink from signing a direct protest against anything emanating from the Pope will not hesitate to wage war against propositions sustained in committee by their ultramontane opponents.

I have in preceding letters mentioned the Pope's bull "Cum Romanis Pontificibus," prepared for the possibility of his death during the Council. The Latin text of it is published in the *Civilta Cattolica* of to day. I cannot refrain now from alluding to a small piece of incongruity in it, as Pius IX. first devotes a long paragraph to prohibiting any of his successors from ever abrogating this present bull, and then he very calmly informs the faithful that he has thought fit to abrogate a bull of his predecessor, Pope Alexander III., entitled "Licet de Vitandis."

The premature publication of the recent bull, "Apostolicæ Sedis," limiting the number of reserved cases of ecclesiastical censure by the Unita Cattolica of Turin, has much incensed his Holiness, who has ordered a strict inquiry to be made into the mode in which Don Margotti, the editor, obtained a copy of that important document before its publication in Rome, where ambassadors and special correspondents strove in vain to obtain it. Cardinal Antonelli has discovered that the Chevalier Margotti, the editor's brother, is in Rome. He confesses to having obtained the copy from a bishop, but refuses to betray his episcopal informer. Stricter precautions are ordered against any such untimely revelations in future.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the strength and attitude of the opposition during the preliminary discussions and the general congregations has proved sufficient to remove any possibility of the realization of the plan suggested some months ago by the *Civilta Cattolica*, to proceed to the definition of the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility at once and without discussion by acclamation. Of course it would not do for such an enthusiastic mode of proceeding to meet with a check from a strong nucleus of dissentients, and therefore the project has been apparently abandoned in its originally conceived form, nor has it been presented, as far as I have been able to ascertain, among the eighteen *schemata canonum ad fidem pertinentia*, of which the discussion commenced in the general congregations held on Tuesday and Friday mornings, after the election of the twenty-four members of the commission charged with questions concerning religious orders.

The fathers then commenced the consideration of the canons directed against the errors of independent philosophy, and principally the systems got up by Catholic philosophers to reconcile reason with faith. Eleven orators have spoken hitherto, and thirteen others are inscribed for to-morrow. But, however familiar some prelates may be with Latin, and the Hungarians have certainly a great advantage in this respect, the great mass of bishops find the obligation of speaking it a shackle on their eloquence, and the following and taking part in the discussions a scholastic task beyond their power.

To return to the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility. It is now pretty evident that the Court of Rome itself will not put forward the proposition, but let it arise, though a *postulatum* from some bishop in an independent position with respect to his own government, such as those of the United States, Great Britain or the East, who might lead the whole assembly in the same direction. It seems that this plan is not altogether realizable, for it is now said that the partisans of the personal dogma will take a more circuitous route to arrive at their object. This would consist in demanding, in a *postulatum*, that the Council should expose the principles of the constitution of the Catholic Church. The ultra party would then try to introduce in this declaration a few words, expressing as clearly as possible an opinion that the definitions of the Pope, given *ex cathedra*, are infallible, even before the adherence of the episcopal body. In this manner the tumult of a direct and formal discussion of the dogma would be avoided. We shall see whether it will succeed.

Holiday Season—The Council During the Feste—Papal Actualities—One Eye on Paris—The Black Gown in Power—A Cold Shoulder for the World—Grand Te Deum at Gesu Church—The Crowd in the Street—A Cardinal's Equipage—The Procession—The Faithful on Their Knees Before His Holiness—Theatricals.

ROME, Jan. 4, 1870.

The protracted bad weather and the numerous *fête* days falling during the juncture of the old and new year have been so many impediments both in a sight-seeing and a business point of view. The *fêtes* had of course to be observed and celebrated by the assembled dignitaries of the Church, and in consequence active operations and discussions have been a little staved off in the Council. For the rest delay matters not, for here the maxim most followed is still the Horatian precept, *festina lente*. It is thoroughly believed in on all sides, no less in high places than by the wretched domestics who sweep out the 346 churches of the city and by the *facchino* who takes charge of an errand. The committees of the Council have merely organized and broached the outside of the topics upon which their wisdom is called to pronounce; whether there will eventually be much discussion of those topics, or whether they will accept the programme cut and dried which has been long in waiting at the Vatican palace, time will soon show. The saying here is that 360 days of the year are *feste* (holidays); perhaps that is rather an exaggerated view to take even in Rome, but certainly no other city in the world sees all its places of amusement and business (if business is not a misnomer) so frequently closed as does this. When a *festa* occurs, little or nothing can be done; one has to gape only; true, there is plenty to gape at. All operations come to a standstill; not even the wretched newspaper *Giornale di Roma* or the *Asservatore* are issued; the post seals its doors hermetically, and no shops are allowed open except a few tobacco bureaus, a monopoly run by the Papal government, and for the sake of the pennies they scrape up, as then the citizens like to promenade the streets with a cent weed between their teeth. The Italians will smoke any kind of tobacco; but even they complain of the cabbage leaf cigars issued by the Papal manufacturers. For the last week every day has been a *festa*. Imagine a stand still of seven Sundays in the metropolis. And for the next week from date, or until after the Epiphany, on the 6th inst., we shall have the same standstill. On the 6th the Council will again assemble in form at St. Peter's church; the Pope will preside and the day will be marked by another solemn sitting of the famous body. Afterwards, always putting aside the *feste*, we are promised a fair run of business.

In the meantime the Dupanloup party is striving hard for a showing. I have reason to know that the authority here look with an uneasy eye upon some announced or expected change in the system of things at Paris, and that the advent of Olivier to the chief stewardship under the Emperor—if it should become an accomplished fact—will be regarded as a check, to say the least, upon the hopes that are cherished by the Holy See. The other day the Emperor's letter to Ollivier arrived here by telegraph at two o'clock P. M. It was actually published the next day in the paper, and, very properly, the date given in small caps. Generally the dispatches, like the newspapers from the Post Office, are three or four days old when published and distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distance from the scene to conceive of the great height at which cardinals, archbishops, bishops, priests, "abbots *multius*" are perched on stilts hereabouts; of the Olympian look they bestow on the rest of the world. It is needless to inquire as to the meat upon which the new Cæsars feed, for one has only to give a glance around himself here to perceive that the black or white gown of the priest meets in Rome with some compensation for the scowls, the jeers and the mud which are cast upon it in the rest of Italy as in some other countries. In fact, Rome is their thing; they go out of their way to make that fact known within these city limits, and are just now acting upon that tack to the full extent of the letter. They affect a reserve, an indifference as to the opinions of the world, and with a condescending air and tone announce the smallest items in regard to their doings as if the fate of mankind hung on Rome and the Ecumenical Council.

On December 31 all Rome was agog to see his Holiness pontificate the solemn *Te Deum*, or return of thanks to the Almighty for the "manifold blessings vouchsafed to the Holy See during the year just passed." There was a general turn out of pedestrians and equipages, and the rush of the curious to the Church of Gesu, where the chants were to be pealed forth by choirs and organs, commenced at an early hour. The ceremony was fixed for four P. M.; by three the church was packed with chattering, restless and impatient human beings of all conditions, ages, colors and nations. Altogether the audience was a picturesque and curious sight, forming as it did a motley throng, talking in a medley of languages. The sacred building was as much a place of *conversaziona* for the time being as an Italian opera house usually is when pit, box and gallery have witnessed the piece for thirty nights hand running and have begun to know by heart the strains of the orchestra and every motion of the artists. The public of Rome has the *Te Deum* on its fingers' ends, but they go to hear it sung over and over just as the opera-goers still persist in hearing "Lucia" or "Ernani" from year's end to year's end. They are always assured of three things in advance, good music, a host of *forestieri*, or foreigners, and an admirable *coup d'œil*. They are a spectacular people and a show of any kind has power to draw them. From gladiator fighting in the coliseum to the frightful funeral processions of white robed and hood-masked attendants of the dead going along the Corso there is some distance, yet both are shows, and when Romans cannot get the first they take up with the latter or anything else of a spectacular character offered them. A good Roman, besides knowing all the saints in heaven and earth, knows all the rules and requirements of the Church, and can tell you with the nicest exactitude on what day the least public ceremony will fall or is to be celebrated during the year. They know when to attend and when attendance would not pay a farthing's worth of interest. Peasants, monks, priests, soldiers, civilians, dressed in the cut and style of the city, foreigners in all the latest attire of Paris or modern civilization, were all present on the occasion, and the contrasts presented among them went to make up such a picture as can only be seen in this land of pictures. The Church of Gesu is of all others adapted to such a gathering; it is a monument of the Jesuitical order and school. Its architecture is a copy of the ancient style; but in all things else it is one heap of decoration and luxurious ornamentation, to catch the eye of the temporary spectator. Its painted domes, angels in bas relief, its golden fringed pictures, its tapestried pillars, are striking for a short time; while a more protracted observation would show them in their true light of so many gewgaws, entirely out of place in a religious edifice. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the fact that the building was flooded with sunlight, the effect produced was unanimously voted to be magnificent, when the many long wax candles at the the main altar, and over it, at the side altars, on the chandeliers and along the walls were set off in a combined soft, yellowish blaze of light.

The Swiss Guard and the Pontifical Guard come tramping in, with their bright arms, file down the main aisle, and form into single rank on either side to clear sufficient space by which His Holiness, the Cardinals and attending bishops may proceed to the altar. It is the signal that the Pope is under way; and there are many outsiders, unable to get the privilege of the mosaic floor, off and on, who are steadily waiting in the street to see him approaching the church. In the streets one nearly gets run over by an ambassador's or cardinal's carriage. The latter equipage just now attracts a great deal of attention. A cardinal's carriage is a peculiar institution, which has always enjoyed and still enjoys in Rome the highest rights and prerogatives that ever carriage was possessed of anywhere. It can compare with the locomotive in this, that if you don't keep off its track it will run over you, and without making any bones of the proceeding. This kind of vehicle is a sight in itself, as it goes tearing about in the streets with none to make it afraid; every thing and body gives way to it. It is a lumbering concern, on the plan of old time coaches, or of a lord mayor's, gilded all over and shining a mile off, with three footmen in the most "gorjus" livery and hats behind; two on the driver's box. The whole concern, as it goes swinging by, looks like a carnival turnout, or a pasquinade proceeding of the years before steam; nevertheless, in picturesqueness it helps to add something to the scenes and scenery.

Along the line of aristocratic *vetture*, drawn up in the vicinity of the massive old palace occupied by the Austrian embassy, the procession is spied, his Holiness being at the head in his closed carriage. As he passes on the route the spectators fling themselves on their knees in homage; even ladies in silks and velvets are seen in some way to get down in the dust and stones in some kind of a Magdalen attitude—and how they manage to do it successfully without getting much Roman filth on their robes seems a mystery, but they do it. The same performance is enacted whenever his Holiness takes a walk or drive on the Pincian Hill, as was the case three days since. Just before entering the church the organs begin operations; first one over the door of entrance tunes up and is responded to by its *vis-à-vis* in the opposite wing; then a third and a fourth take up the chime and the crowd protests that "the music is splendid." During the music in walks the Empress of Austria, *en bourgeoise*, followed by Francis, ex-King of Naples, who is a fixture in Rome and a pet of the Pope. He dwells in the most beautiful palace of Rome, and hence the famous gallery of pictures which that fine piece of architecture contains remains shut out from visitors. Other lesser personages follow in the wake of the two majesties—princes, princesses, and ambassadors, and all are shown to their allotted seats with all that obsequious observance of etiquette which is enjoined on all the servants of the Vatican.

The Pope enters and proceeding to the main altar, the *Te Deum* is straightway pontificated, and like all the *Te Deums* of Rome it is an imposing sight to behold. The royal personages make their exit in the same order of their entry, and the same people in waiting fall upon their knees as his Holiness proceeds back to the Vatican. The component parts of the crowd break up highly pleased, go home to dinner and talk for the rest of the evening about the ceremony. "How did you like the Gesu?" becomes the question of questions during the rest of the evening.

Since the Christmas festivities began there have been two or three representations tolerated by the authorities at the theatres. There is a French comedy troupe performing at one of the small theatres, and at the Apollo, the largest opera house of the city, there has been an effort to give us a hearing of Donizetti's pieces and a ballet. The Pope is known to be down on dancing girls in short under-garments, and hence the public was at first taken aback at the respectable display of feminine legs allowed in the ballet of "Brahma"—a title in itself rather heretical for this climate; but, then, to lookers on at the Ecumenical Council, so much liberality was attributed, as it was concluded that something had been conceded by the *vicariato* to put the money in Roman coffers to keep it from straying off too fast to the right or left to those tempting centres, Florence or Naples. Neither the singers nor the dancers would be accepted on any stage outside of this well-controlled city; but at Rome foreigners must put up with what is vouchsafed to the Romans themselves. The Apollo is a fine theatre, though perhaps rather hard and cold looking for any snugness of appearance. At every representation it has been well filled with an audience, so rare has anything but church music now become in these precincts. To-day there has been some visiting to and fro, but not more wine bibbing than usual. The new year's entrance is generally celebrated by an exchange of *cartes de visite*.

GERMANY.

Bismarck at Bonn—Government Statistics—Distribution of Population.

BERLIN, Jan. 7, 1870.

It will be recollected that Count Bismarck having received rather alarming accounts of his son's condition in consequence of a wound received in a duel, repaired to Bonn, where he found the rector and other officials of the university so officious in their offers to give the case a full investigation that it caused him such serious inconvenience that he begged them not to treat the matter so seriously because it was his son, well knowing that such duels were of almost daily occurrence. Indeed, it is the custom at this university that when no quarrels and consequently no reasons for challenges exist, the young students proceed at once to ballot to determine combatants and arrange preliminaries. The weapon generally made use of is the sabre, and it is customary to protect the head and to desist on drawing first blood. Both these prudent conditions have lately been dispensed with, hence, at the duel in question the fighting was continued until both combatants had received seven or eight wounds young Bismarck coming off with a deep gash on his head. It is the extreme of folly that young students, perhaps belonging to the same mess or who are perfect strangers, should be pitted against each other, and it would have been well if the Count had not interfered to prevent these investigations being made in order to abolish a custom better honored in the "breach than in the observance."

The "Gotha Almanac" for this year, just issued, contains a statistical account of the distribution of population in the different countries of the Continent, distinguishing between the inhabitants of towns and those of the open country. Communities of more than 2,000 inhabitants are reckoned as towns. Thus it appears that in the Netherlands eighty per cent of the inhabitants live in towns, in Sweden but eleven per cent. Great Britain has thirty-six towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants, representing over twenty-five per cent of its entire population; Austria-Hungaria but nine towns, representing only four per cent. In a statistical table of creeds the number of Protestants in France, heretofore assumed to be over 1,500,000, is correctly given at 850,000.

YACHTING.

Important Challenge to the Yachtmen of Great Britain by Mr. William Douglas, Owner of the American Yacht Sappho.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:—

SIR—Will you kindly insert in your columns the letter to Mr. Ashbury and the challenge which I now enclose? By so doing you will much oblige your obedient servant, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

PARIS, HOTEL DU PARLEMENT, Jan. 6, 1870

Letter from Mr. Douglas to Mr. Ashbury.

HOTEL DU PARLEMENT,
No. 1 RUE DE LA FERME DES MATHURINS,
PARIS, Jan. 6, 1870.

DEAR SIR—Not having been favored by you with any correspondence since the 27th of September, 1869, I was somewhat surprised to find it stated, on the 1st of January, that you had, on your return from the Suez Canal, given me the option of sailing the three races proposed by you last summer, either immediately or during the month of May next.

In your letter of the 14th of December, addressed to Mr. Bennett, you allude to three important races to take place between the Cambria and Sappho next spring at my request.

If you will kindly look over the correspondence which has taken place between us, I think that you will find that in every instance I have objected to the course around the Isle of Wight. My first communication to you, on the 19th of January, 1869, was a challenge for an open race, free from the influence of light land breezes, currents, &c.

You replied, accepting my challenge, but qualifying it by naming the three following courses—viz., round the Isle of Wight, Eddystone and back, Cherbourg and back. In answer to this I stated that such were not the courses contemplated by me when I named an open course, and concluded by offering to sail the Cambria either to the Azores and back or fifty miles out to sea and back from the west coast of Ireland. I then received a letter from you saying that, although the same objections that you had made to the Dauntless were applicable to the Sappho, still at the same time it would give you much pleasure to sail the Sappho's longer race did your engagements permit you to do so. You were going to Cork or Dublin for racing purposes and had no doubt but that I would sail to either of these places with you. When I had the pleasure of meeting you in Cowes I endeavored to explain both to yourself and to Sir Kingston James that the course around the Isle of Wight was as unfair to an American yacht as the course around Long Island would be to an English yacht competing in our waters. I thought at the time that you were convinced by what I said. After this, wishing to bring the matter to some satisfactory termination, I addressed a letter to you asking you to give me the first race in the spring of 1870. On the 23d of September you replied as follows:—

As regards the proposed races, Cambria and Sappho, you are aware that I did not challenge you, and simply consented as an act of courtesy to give you the Wight race and two longer ones, as I do not profess to be able to pit my vessel against yours for ocean purposes. I consider myself bound to give you the three races as promised—viz., round the Wight, Cherbourg and back, Eddystone and back, and on my return in December I shall see you and duly arrange to give you the races to meet your convenience.

Supposing that it was your final determination to give me no other races than these mentioned, and knowing that you were well acquainted with my views on the subject, I let the matter drop, considering the whole business at an end.

I cannot conceive why you should not profess to be able to pit your vessel against mine for ocean purposes, when you waive all considerations in regard to the Dauntless—a vessel of equal tonnage with the Sappho—and agree to race her from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook.

I have this day sent a communication to the *Times*, the *Field*, *Bell's Life* and the *Telegraph*, containing a challenge to any schooner yacht to sail across the Atlantic during the month of July, 1870.

I have also challenged any schooner yacht to sail from the Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back during the first week in June, and I beg of you to consider yourself especially included in this challenge.

In thus offering to sail both an ocean and a Channel race I trust that I may refute the insinuation which you threw out in your answer to paragraph two of Mr. Bennett's letter, that American yachtmen are afraid to meet their English competitors in any waters where the percentage is not greatly in their favor.

The Isle of Wight race I emphatically decline. In so doing I am acting in accordance with the advice of many English yachtmen whom I have consulted on the subject. I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

JAMES ASHBURY, Esq.

Challenge of Mr. Douglas to the Yachtmen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The ocean race between the Cambria and Dauntless having been satisfactorily arranged, and being anxious that the Sappho should have some part in the international contest, I hereby challenge any schooner yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail against the Sappho from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook.

I should prefer to start on the 4th of July, the day on which Mr. Ashbury and Mr. Bennett are to sail; but I am prepared to sail on any day during the month of July the acceptor of my challenge may choose.

I propose that the race should be for a cup of the value of fifty to 250 guineas.

The above challenge I shall leave open for acceptance for the period of one month from the date of its insertion.

I am also willing to sail any schooner yacht in Great Britain or Ireland from the Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back, any day during the first week in June, for a cup of the value of fifty guineas.

I am willing that this contest should be decided either by one or three races over the same course. I have limited the time for this race to the first week in June, in view of the probable acceptance of my challenge to cross the Atlantic, in which event I should not wish to have any engagement for two or three weeks prior to the day of starting. In view of no one taking up my challenge for the ocean race, I shall extend the time through the months of June and July. Thirty days' notice, however, must be given to enable the yachts to prepare.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

The Atlantic Yacht Race of 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE:—

This match being now finally arranged allow me to suggest, through your columns, that all yachtsmen, captains, sailing masters or others feeling any interest in the forthcoming important race, and being in a position, by experience, to offer suggestions as to preparation, or on the prevailing winds, currents, &c., at that period should address Mr. Ashbury thereon, at Brighton, where letters would doubtless find him. This gentleman might then discuss them with his captain and sailing master.

Personally I have every confidence that the owner of the Cambria will spare no trouble or expense to insure his vessel having a fair chance. At the same time suggestions may be made by others, which, under some circumstances, might prove advantageous. AN AMATEUR NAUTICAL M. P.

SUNDERLAND, Jan. 7, 1870.

The Cambria.

The Cambria arrived at Cowes on the 3d of January, from Gibraltar, and reports having had a very rough passage across the Bay.

THE YACHT METEOR.

Particulars of Her Loss—Romantic Banquet Scene on the Beach.

[From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Jan. 18.]

The following extracts respecting the loss of the yacht Meteor are from a private letter from the United States Consul at Tunis, Africa, dated December 17, 1869:—

I have written to you about the yacht Meteor, owned and commanded by George T. Lorillard, of New York. She came here from Algiers the 26th of November and sailed the 2d inst. for Malta, where she arrived in fourteen hours; the distance is 220 miles. She sailed from Malta on the 10th inst., and on the 12th was cast ashore on Cape Bon, about fifty miles from here by water and eighty by land. Lorillard sent me a messenger overland, who was forty hours on the road; and I wonder he got here at all, considering the country he had to cross. I got Lorillard's note announcing the wreck, that all hands were saved, but that there was chance of saving the Meteor, and asking assistance. I immediately telegraphed to the Galetta to charter a small English steamer, then in port, and at three P. M. I was under weigh in her for the scene of disaster. My wife and another lady accompanied me.

We had a pleasant sail down the bay and round Cape Bon. The sea was smooth, luckily—for at this season we have generally boisterous weather—and, as a bright moon was shining, we had a good view of the bold headland of Cape Bon rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 1,070 feet. After rounding the Cape, passing almost within a stone's throw of it, we saw a wide reach of sandy beach, with low land in the background. After firing several guns, some rockets, and burning some blue lights, we were responded to from the shore by bonfires, and in a few minutes we were lying to near the wreck. It was now half-past eight P. M. I got into a barge with Captain Rynas, of the Lancefield, the steamer I had chartered, to see if landing through the surf without the lifeboat was practicable. We got on shore without difficulty, and met Mr. Lorillard, his friend Philip Robinson, of New York, with all the officers and crew. They were, as you may imagine, delighted to see us. I sent Rynas back for the ladies and some other persons I had brought with me.

The Meteor, I was surprised to find, was lying on the beach apparently uninjured. Soon after she struck the sea moderated and instead of her going to pieces, as Lorillard feared she would, she passed through the hammering of the waves unscathed. Her masts were standing, but all her sails, spars and work about deck had been brought on shore. They had rigged tents with the sails and looked extremely comfortable in every respect, particularly about ten o'clock, when we sat round a table as well served and as elegantly as in any gentleman's dining room. They had got all their stores on shore, together with the galley stove, &c., and were about to land a piano to lend harmony to the scene. The tent was lighted up with candelabra and the table covered with snow white damask, a service of solid silver and beautiful cut glass. We sat down to all the delicacies of the season, washed down with Moselle, Rhine wine, Burgundy, Bordeaux and champagne, after which the finest of cigars; all this on a wild sand beach on the coast of Africa, with savage looking Bedouins peering around. I do not think that there ever was a wreck made under circumstances so singularly contrasting; certainly not in Africa.

Lorillard maintained strict discipline, had sentinels posted and prevented straggling. The Arabs, he said, had behaved well and had offered no molestation. I spoke to their chief and enjoined him to behave himself and keep his men in order, under pain of retribution if I heard any complaint. He promised faithfully to do all in his power to maintain order. Lorillard made arrangements with Rynar to get the necessary materials, implements and men to get the schooner off, and at half-past two A. M. we were again on board and on our way back to the Galetta, where we landed at half-past seven, and at half-past nine were home.

If the weather continues as it has been for the last six or seven days, they may succeed in getting the Meteor off. But it may at any moment change, and if the wind comes round to the eastward I fear that it will be all up with her. The present weather is exceptionally fine, and I fear I see, even now, as I write, signs of breaking up. The Meteor was lost, I think, through gross carelessness, for she went ashore in fine weather, though misty, with a light wind from the southeast, and consequently fair.

Lorillard had changed his sailing master at Cerves, where he discharged the American and took an Englishman who was quite unacquainted with the navigation of the Mediterranean. Cape Bon is very dangerous and is called by the Arabs, Cape Treacherous. Every winter there are numerous wrecks on it.

The Meteor is certainly the finest and most splendid specimen of naval architecture that I have ever seen in a vessel of her class. I believe I have told you in a former letter of Lorillard's challenge to the yachts of England to race for any sum from £4,000 to a silver cup and for any distance from 5,000 to twenty miles and against any yacht they chose to bring against him. He hopes to get his vessel to Malta and repair her there and still have his race next spring. The modeller and builder of the Meteor, Mr. Fish is on board of her and will superintend the repairs.

The wreck of the yacht Meteor was blown up by order of her own owner subsequently to the date of the Consul's letter.

BALASKY SPEAKS AT LAST.

A Verbatim Statement by George Balesky of the Circumstances Under Which He Was Shot—He Accuses Annie Raymond of Malice — Important Facts from Balesky's Own Lips.

There having appeared through the columns of the various newspapers contradictory accounts respecting the shooting of Leo Balasky by Daniel Biddle on last Saturday evening, none of them agreeing in correct facts, a reporter of the HERALD having called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday was through the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Thomas S. Brennan, the warden, permitted to enter Ward No. 4, where the unfortunate Balasky is at present located. On entering the suffering man eyed the reporter with much curiosity, but being informed that he might freely make any statement to that individual, after some hesitation Mr. Balasky consented. Balasky was alone in the ward, with the exception of the lady in black who sat by his bedside. The reporter obtained the subjoined statement, which is a verbatim account of what transpired and was written by Balasky's own hand:—

BALESKY STATED.

My name is Leo Balasky. I am a native of Russia and thirty-five years of age. About eighteen months ago I bought out a book and stationery store at 25 Bleecker street and a short while afterwards transferred it to No. 2 Amity street. After the United States Post Office officials had refused the public to have their letters delivered to them at the several Post Office stations I had many requests from my customers to grant them permission to have their letters directed to my store. Hence the establishment of the private post office at my place. I let out the boxes, received the mail and delivered the letters to the owners of the boxes. It was used as an accommodation to travellers and others who believed that letters entrusted to my care would be more safe than if they were directed to their own homes. I have made this explanation to show that the post office is not such a horrible thing as the press of this city—through ignorance—make it a point, and the only point against my character.

AND NOW FOR THE SHOOTING.

Over a year ago I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Annie Raymond and her sister, who was represented to me as Annie's cousin. Annie said she was the widow of a Mr. Taylor, a brother of a well known merchant of this city. The latter gentleman—the merchant—came to see her occasionally, and helped her pecuniarily. She has a brown stone house in Twenty-fifth street and $100 per month besides, which was left her child by its deceased father. Being a stranger in this city, and believing her to be as respectable as she represented herself, I visited the house quite frequently. Promise of marriage I never made her, nor was I instrumental in accomplishing her ruin, as she represented. About seven months ago, after a short journey, she returned to this city, proclaiming herself married to one John Booth, of Utica, N. Y. Wishing them well I was, however, displeased to hear from Emma Knickerbocker that Mr. Biddle, after moving in their house and acquiring influence over her sister, made frequent trouble between them, evidently for the purpose of driving them out of the house. Finally she was put out of the house and came to me begging of me; allowing me permission to enter, she cried out, "Here he is, fire, fire." Mr. Biddle then rushed out from the front room to the entrance door, fired at me at a distance of about seven feet, and then ran down stairs and disappeared. I never had any previous quarrel with Biddle nor with Annie Raymond. I never made threats to take Biddle's life, and had no weapon with me while in the house. I neither struck Biddle nor spoke to him, and the murderous assault thus made upon me is, up to the present, a perfect mystery, which, no doubt, will be fully explained and the facts revealed when the trial comes on. After being shot and brought into the presence of a number of police officers I thought I should die next morning; consequently I charged Annie Raymond with being my murderess, as undoubtedly she intended to have me murdered. I was not in the house more than ten minutes when I was shot. I consider myself a gentleman of respectability and trust, and as such I am known and respected by many. LEO BALASKY.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, Jan. 19, 1870.

Up to a late hour yesterday evening the injured man was doing well, and appeared quite quiet and composed. The surgeons in attendance are Lewis A. Sayre, M. D., and Charles McBarney, M. D., and these eminent surgeons are paying every attention, and will extract the ball when the wound is in such a condition as to admit of that operation being successfully gone through.

The Mysterious Widow Lady.

The following letter from a resident of Middletown, N. Y., corroborates the report in yesterday's HERALD as to the identity of the mysterious lady:—

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—

The mysterious widow attending Balesky is known here as Mrs. Fanny Coykendall. This is reliable, as every one in town knows the circumstances. Yours,

A CONSTANT READER OF THE HERALD.

TO BE HANGED.—Friday, the 28th of January, is the day appointed for the execution of the negro David Crawford, who was convicted at the November term of Judge Betts' court, of rape upon a little white girl. A petition for the commutation of the sentence is now before Governor Walker, with what prospect of being granted we are unadvised.—*Lynchburg News.*

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